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THE

# ANNUAL BIOGRAPHY AND OBITUARY,

FOR THE YEAR

# 1824.

VOL. VIII.

*LONDON:*

PRINTED FOR

LONGMAN, HURST, REES, ORME, BROWN, AND GREEN.

PATERNOSTER-ROW.

1824.

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London:
Printed by A. & R. Spottiswoode,
New-street-square.

# PREFACE.

It has been deemed advisable to make a change in the arrangement of "The Annual Biography and Obituary." Hitherto the volume has usually consisted of four parts, viz. Memoirs of celebrated Individuals, recently deceased; An Analysis of Biographical Works; Neglected Biography; and a Biographical Index. This year the second and third of the above-mentioned parts have been designedly omitted, in order to allow a greater space for that which it is presumed has always formed the most attractive portion of the work, namely, Memoirs of celebrated Individuals, recently deceased.

The Editor of the present volume has great pleasure in acknowledging the important assistance which he has received, from various quarters, in preparing it for the press. Among those to whom he is indebted for aid, are some of the highest names in British literature. It will at once be seen that the entire Memoirs of Mr. Ricardo, Sir Henry Raeburn, and Mr. Shaw Lefevre, are from much more able pens than his own. The Memoirs of Mr. Kemble,

Mrs. Radcliffe, Mr. Bloomfield, Bishop Middleton, Mr. Nollekens, Dr. Jenner, the Earl of St. Vincent, Mr. Angerstein, Dr. Baillie, and Lord Glenbervie, have been enriched by many valuable private and original communications; for which the Editor begs leave to return his best thanks. He has likewise freely availed himself of all the information and remarks which he could meet with in other publications, whenever that information appeared to be authentic, and those remarks just; although it has seldom happened that he has not found it necessary to re-model what he has thus derived from general sources, to fit it for his particular purpose. To that able and copious work, "Marshall's Royal Naval Biography," his notices of naval men owe the greater part of whatever interesting matter they contain.

Although the loss of so many distinguished persons, whose death this work periodically records, is a just subject of private grief and public regret; yet the country, when she contemplates the constantly accumulating treasure of LIVING excellence in her possession, has the proud consolation of feeling that however large her annual expenditure of courage, learning, genius, and virtue, it is a deduction which she can afford, without injury to her secure and splendid capital. He must indeed be an inveterate *laudator temporis acti*, who, in our days, confines himself to the veneration due to the illustrious dead, and is insensible to the EXISTING claims to his admiration and respect, whether in arms, in arts, in letters, in science, or in all the benevolent and dignified qualities of human nature, which manifest themselves on every side, in cheering and honourable

variety. One of the most beneficial tendencies of necrological reading, is, to teach us, while we lament that of which we have been deprived, TO VALUE THAT WHICH WE RETAIN; and not churlishly to withhold the expression of our applause and gratitude, until those to whom the approbation of their contemporaries might yield a generous and well-deserved gratification, have become tenants of that cold and narrow dwelling, into which the voice of human praise or censure can never penetrate.

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THE

# ANNUAL BIOGRAPHY AND OBITUARY,

OF

# 1823.

## PART I.

*MEMOIRS OF CELEBRATED PERSONS, WHO HAVE DIED WITHIN THE YEARS* 1822–1823.

### No. I.

### THE RIGHT HON. GEORGE VISCOUNT KEITH,

BARON KEITH OF BANHEATH, CO. DUMBARTON; AND BARON KEITH OF STONEHAVEN, MARISCHAL IN IRELAND; ADMIRAL OF THE RED; SECRETARY, CHAMBERLAIN, AND KEEPER OF THE SIGNET TO THE GREAT STEWARD OF SCOTLAND; A COUNSELLOR OF STATE FOR SCOTLAND AND THE DUCHY OF CORNWALL; TREASURER AND COMPTROLLER OF THE HOUSEHOLD TO H. R. H. THE DUKE OF CLARENCE; KNIGHT GRAND CROSS OF THE MOST HONORABLE MILITARY ORDER OF THE BATH; KNIGHT OF THE OTTOMAN ORDER OF THE CRESCENT, AND OF THE ROYAL SARDINIAN MILITARY ORDER OF ST. MAURICE AND ST. LAZARUS; FELLOW OF THE ROYAL SOCIETY, AND A VICE-PRESIDENT OF THE ROYAL WESTERN INFIRMARY.

*Motto* — "CAUSE CAUSED IT."

THE ancestor of this nobleman was a German of the name of Elvington, who settled in Scotland during the reign of Robert I., and married Margaret, daughter of Sir Christopher Seton, a lady related to the royal family, and who appears to

have been an heiress, or to have obtained crown lands by way of dower, in the fertile shire of Lothian, which her husband called after his own name. From this gentleman, usually considered as the founder of the family, descended Alexander, who in the 33d year of David II. (1362) exchanged his estate of Kinchibar for the lands of Arthberg, in the county of Stirling, which were called Elphinstone, and became the residence of his descendants.

Sir Alexander, one of these, was created a Baron in 1509, and the title has descended in regular succession during many generations. Charles, the tenth Lord Elphinstone, married Clementina, only surviving daughter and sole heiress of John the last Earl of Wigtoun, a title now extinct, and niece of George Keith, hereditary Earl Marischal of Scotland, and of Field-Marshal Keith, whose family, with a noble attachment to learning, added to a degree of munificence befitting a sovereign house, founded the college of New Aberdeen, which is still called by their name.*

The subject of this memoir was the fifth son by the above marriage. He was born in the year 1746; and received at Glasgow an education suitable to the profession which he had chosen. Not deterred by the melancholy fate of an elder brother, George, who was lost in the Prince George in 1758, he went to sea, in February, 1762, on board the Gosport, commanded by Captain Jervis, late Earl of St. Vincent. He subsequently served in the Juno, Lively, and Emerald frigates, until the year 1767, when he went a voyage to China with his brother, the Hon. W. Elphinstone. In 1769 he proceeded to India, with Commodore Sir John Lindsay, by whom he was promoted to the rank of Lieutenant. Soon after his return to England, whither he had been sent with important despatches, he was appointed to the flag-ship of Sir Peter Dennis, commander-in-Chief in the Mediterranean; and in 1772, was advanced to the rank of Commander, in the Scorpion, of 14 guns. His commission as Post-Captain bears

* Marshal Keith was one of the favourite Generals of Frederick II. King of Prussia.

date March 11. 1775; and his first appointment as such appears to have been to the Marlborough, of 74 guns, stationed at Portsmouth, from which ship he soon after removed into the Pearl, and afterwards into the Perseus frigate, and served in her on the coast of America, under Lord Howe and Admiral Arbuthnot. At this time he was returned as knight of the shire for the county of Dumbarton, in which his family possessed considerable property and influence.

At the reduction of Charlestown, Captain Elphinstone commanded a detachment of seamen on shore; and his brave and spirited efforts obtained him honourable mention in the official letter of the commander of the land forces, General Sir Henry Clinton. He was also present at the attack on Mud Island, Nov. 15. 1777.

On his return to England, with Admiral Arbuthnot's despatches, our officer was appointed to the Warwick, of 50 guns. In 1780 he was again elected to represent his native county, and was one of the independent members who met at the St. Alban's Tavern, with a view of reconciling Mr. Pitt with Mr. Fox and the Duke of Portland (the latter being at that period in opposition), and by a union of parties forming a "broad-bottomed administration." In the month of January, 1781, he captured, after a smart action, the Rotterdam Dutch ship of war, of 50 guns and 300 men; which had been before ineffectually engaged by the Isis, also a fifty gun ship. During the remainder of the war, Captain Elphinstone was employed on the American station, under Admiral Digby. While there, H. R. H. Prince William Henry (now Duke of Clarence), then a midshipman in the Prince George, being desirous of a more active life than he spent at New York, requested permission to go to sea, in order that he might obtain practical experience; and added to this reasonable and honourable request, his wish to cruise in the Warwick; the admiral acquiesced, and Captain Elphinstone had the honour of the Prince's company till he was transferred to the care of Sir Samuel Hood. On the 11th Sept. 1782, the Warwick, in company with the Lion, Vestal, and Bonetta, off the Delaware,

captured l'Aigle, a French frigate, of 40 guns, 24-pounders, on the main deck, and 600 men, commanded by the Count de la Touche, who made his escape on shore with the Baron Viominil, commander-in-chief of the French army in America, M. de la Montmorency, Duc de Lausan, Vicomte de Fleury, and some other officers of rank ; they took in the boat with them a great quantity of specie; two small casks, and two boxes, however, fell into the hands of the captors. La Gloire, another frigate which was in company with l'Aigle, in consequence of drawing less water, made her escape. La Sophie, armed vessel, of 22 guns and 104 men, was also taken, the Terrier sloop of war was recaptured, and two brigs were destroyed.

At the general election in 1786, Captain Elphinstone was chosen representative in parliament for Stirlingshire.

In 1793, soon after the war broke out with France, Captain Elphinstone was appointed to the Robust, of 74 guns; and having been placed under the command of Lord Hood, sailed with him to the Mediterranean. That nobleman, who had always been deemed one of the ablest admirals in the British service, was now engaged in a project of no small importance. While the south of France had been a prey by turns to terror, and to insurrection, the combined fleets of England and Spain menaced her departments in that quarter, cut off the supplies of corn and provisions, and infused new hopes into the minds of the malcontents. After negotiating with the inhabitants of Marseilles and Toulon, the British admiral issued a notice, in which he stated, " that if a candid and explicit declaration were made in favour of monarchy in those places, the standard of royalty hoisted, the ships in the harbour dismantled, and the ports and forts placed at his disposal, the people of Provence should enjoy the protection of His Britannic Majesty's fleet, and not an atom of private property be touched." He also published a proclamation to the same effect; and after stating the anarchy and misery of the inhabitants, he concluded with observing, " that he had come to offer them the assistance of the force with which he was

furnished by his sovereign, in order to spare the further effusion of human blood, to crush with promptitude the factious, to re-establish a regular government in France, and thereby maintain peace and tranquillity in Europe."

The inhabitants of Marseilles were prevented from accepting these terms by the approach of a republican army; but the sections of Toulon immediately proclaimed Louis 17th; and promised, by a deputation, "that the moment the English squadron cast anchor in the road, the white flag should be hoisted, the ships of war disarmed, and the citadel and forts on the coast placed provisionally at the disposal of the British admiral."

Notwithstanding these professions, a large portion of the people, and also of the sailors, was not a little mortified at the idea of such a surrender. Rear-Admiral Trogoff, indeed, declared in favour of the conditions; but Admiral St. Julien, who had been recently invested with the chief command, together with the crews of seven of the ships, for some time exhibited a spirited, although ineffectual resistance. They were accordingly forced to yield; and, on August 28. 1793, the English obtained possession of Toulon, of which Rear-Admiral Goodall was declared governor, and Rear-Admiral Gravena commandant of the troops. But as it became necessary to take possession of the forts which commanded the ships in the road, before the fleet could enter, fifteen hundred men were previously landed under Captain George Keith Elphinstone; who, after effecting this service, was ordered to assume the command of the whole, as governor of Fort Malgue.

But the English in their turn were fated to be exposed to the sudden changes incident to a state of warfare. A few days after their arrival, General Carteaux, at the head of a detachment of the republican army which had lately taken possession of Marseilles, and routed the troops raised by the associated departments, appeared on the heights near Toulon. As he was accompanied only by an advanced guard of seven hun-

dred and fifty men, and ten pieces of cannon, the governor of Fort Malgue placed himself at the head of six hundred British and Spanish troops, with which he marched out, put the enemy to the rout, and seized their artillery, ammunition, horses, and two stands of colours.

On the first of October, the combined British, Spanish, and Neapolitan forces, under the command of Lord Mulgrave, Captain Elphinstone, and Rear-Admiral Gravina, also obtained a complete victory at the heights of Pharon over a detachment of the French army, consisting of nearly two thousand men, the flower of the eastern army; of whom about one thousand five hundred were either killed, wounded, or taken prisoners, during their precipitate retreat. The loss on the side of the allies amounted only to eight killed, seventy-two wounded, two missing, and forty-eight taken prisoners.

But the enemy soon recovered from these defeats; and a body of about fifteen thousand men having been assembled, they obtained possession of several outposts, and seized on the heights of Cape Brun. On the junction of the victorious army, which had lately captured Lyons, they at length threatened to storm the forts, and by the aid of Buonaparte, then an obscure officer of artillery, found means to carry some, and annoy all our posts.

It was therefore reluctantly determined, in a general council of war, that Toulon was no longer tenable; and measures were accordingly adopted for the evacuation of the town and arsenal, as well as for the destruction of the ships of war. Early in the morning of the 18th Dec. the embarkation commenced; and by day-break on the 19th, the whole of the combined troops, to the number of 8000, together with several thousand of the French royalists, were safe on board, without the loss of a single man. This service was effected under the superintendance of Captains Elphinstone, Hallowell, and Matthews, to whose indefatigable attention and good dispositions the fortunate success of so important an operation was mainly attributable. It was also owing to

their benevolent and persevering efforts that many of the unhappy Toulonese were indebted for an asylum.

Lord Hood, in his despatch to government, says, "In the execution of this service, I have infinite pleasure in acknowledging my very great obligations to Captain Elphinstone for his unremitting zeal and exertion, who saw the last man off," &c.; and Lieutenant-General Dundas, in his official letter, says, "Captain Elphinstone, as governor of Fort La Malgue, has ably afforded me the most essential assistance in his command and arrangement of the several important posts included in that district."

In the spring of 1794, Captain Elphinstone returned to England with the trade from the Mediterranean, and three French men of war, under his protection. On the 12th April, in the same year, he was promoted to the rank of Rear-Admiral of the Blue; and, on the 4th of July, to that of Rear-Admiral of the White, in which capacity he hoisted his flag on board the Barfleur, of 98 guns, in the Channel Fleet. On the 30th May he was created a K. B., as a reward for his distinguished merits.

We have hitherto beheld the subject of this Memoir acting under the command of others, but we are now to contemplate him under different circumstances.

In the month of January, 1795, hostilities being about to take place between Great Britain and the Batavian Republic, Sir George Keith Elphinstone shifted his flag to the Monarch of 74 guns, and sailed from Spithead, April 2. for the Cape of Good Hope, having under his command a small squadron destined for the reduction of that settlement. On the 1st of June following he was advanced to the rank of Vice-Admiral.

Sir George arrived in Simon's Bay early in July, and was there reinforced by several men of war and Indiamen, having on board a number of troops under the command of Major-General Craig. The Dutch governor, M. Van Sluyskin rejecting the proposals which were made to him for putting the colony under the protection of Great Britain, in trust for the

Prince of Orange, the necessary measures were taken to reduce the place by force.

The Dutch troops were entrenched in a strong position at Muyzenberg, distant six miles from Cape-Town, and well furnished with cannon, having a steep mountain on their right, and the sea on their left, difficult of approach on account of shallow water, with a high surf on the shore; but the absolute necessity of securing the post determined the British commanders to proceed without any hesitation.

For this service the Vice-Admiral prepared a gun-boat, armed the launches of the fleet with heavy carronades, landed two battalions of seamen, about 1000 strong, in addition to 800 soldiers and marines, and sent ships frequently round the bay, to prevent suspicion of the attack, which it was agreed should be made whenever any favourable opportunity might offer.

On the 7th of August a light breeze sprung up from the N. W., and at twelve o'clock the preconcerted signal was made; when Major-General Craig instantly put the forces on shore in motion, and at the same moment Commodore Blankett, with a detached squadron, got under weigh, whilst the armed boats preceded the march of the troops about five hundred yards, to prevent their being interrupted.

About one o'clock, the ships, being abreast of an advanced post of two guns, fired a few shot, which induced those in charge to depart; and, on approaching a second post, of one gun and a howitzer, the same effect was produced by the same means. On proceeding off the camp, the confusion of the enemy became instantly manifest, although the distance from the squadron was greater than could have been wished; but the shallowness prevented a nearer approach. The ships having taken their stations in a very judicious manner, opened so brisk and well-directed a fire, as to compel the enemy to fly with the greatest precipitation; leaving to the assailants two heavy guns, one brass 6-pounder, and two howitzers. In this attack the squadron had only two men killed, and five wounded. Five Dutch East Indiamen were

found in the bay, and taken possession of: three of them from Batavia, with valuable cargoes on board, and two from Amsterdam, which had delivered their lading previous to the arrival of the British.

The next day the enemy endeavoured to regain the important position they had lost, having drawn out their whole force from Cape-Town, with eight field-pieces; but were every where repulsed. Upon this occasion the seamen and marines particularly distinguished themselves, and manœuvred with a regularity that would not have discredited veteran troops.

From this period no material circumstance occurred till the 4th Sept., when the Vice-Admiral was joined by fourteen sail of Indiamen, having on board a large body of troops, under the command of Major-General Alured Clark. Upon this accession of strength, it was determined to make an immediate attack upon Cape-Town; accordingly the troops, artillery, and stores, were landed with the greatest expedition; and on the morning of the 14th the army began its march, each man carrying four days' provisions, and the volunteer seamen from the Indiamen dragging the guns through a deep sand, frequently exposed to a galling fire from the enemy.

At Wyneberg, a post at a small distance from Cape-Town, the Dutch had planted nine pieces of cannon, and collected their forces, determined to make a firm stand; but they were so resolutely pushed by the British, as to be under the necessity of retreating; and nearly at the same time, they were alarmed by the appearance of Commodore Blankett, with several vessels, which Sir George K. Elphinstone had detached into Table-bay, to cause a diversion on that side. Further resistance on the part of the enemy being now fruitless, M. Van Sluyskin sent out a flag of truce, asking a cessation of arms for forty-eight hours, to settle the terms for surrendering the town: but only half that time was granted: and on the 16th, this valuable colony fell into the possession

of Great Britain. The regular troops taken in the garrison amounted to about 1000 men.

In his despatches to the Secretary of State, General Clarke made the following honourable mention of his naval coadjutor: "The general character of Sir George Keith Elphinstone, and his ardent desire to serve his country, are too well known to receive additional lustre from any thing I could say on that subject; but I should do injustice to my feelings, if I did not express the obligations I am under for the ready and cordial co-operation and assistance that he afforded upon every occasion, which so eminently contributed to the success of our joint endeavours." In a former despatch, Major-General Craig thus expressed himself: "My sense of the obligations I am under to Sir George Elphinstone is such as I should not do justice to in an attempt to express it; his advice, his active assistance, and cordial co-operation on every occasion, have never been wanting, and entitle him to my warmest gratitude."

This conquest being finally secured, the Vice-Admiral proceeded to the Indian seas, and instantly commenced operations for distressing the enemy; and so rapid were the movements of his squadron, so well laid were all his plans, so admirably adapted were the means to the object, that in a very short time the islands of Ceylon*, Cochin, Malacca, and the Moluccas, surrendered to the British arms. In the midst of this scene of success Sir George learned, by means of a spy at Trangubar, that a Dutch squadron was shortly expected at the Cape of Good Hope, having been despatched by the Gallo-Batavian government, to make a strenuous effort for its recovery; upon which he immediately sailed thither, and fortunately arrived before the enemy. On the 3d Aug. 1796, he

* Columbo and its dependencies in the island of Ceylon, submitted to a small squadron under the orders of Capt. Alan Hyde, afterwards Viscount Gardner, and a detachment of soldiers commanded by Colonel James Stuart. The spices and merchandize found in the warehouses were estimated at 25 lacks of rupees, or upwards of 300,000l. sterling.

received intelligence that a hostile fleet was off the coast; but owing to the violence of the weather, it was not until the 6th that he could go in quest of them.

" On getting under weigh," says Sir George, in his official despatch, " an officer from the shore came on board, to inform me, that a number of ships had been seen the preceding night in the offing, near False Bay: I then resolved to steer to the south-west, in expectation of their having taken that course.

" The squadron continued cruising in the most tempestuous weather I have ever experienced, which damaged many of the ships, and at one time the Ruby had five feet water in her hold.

" On the 12th I returned, with a fresh breeze blowing from the south-east; and upon anchoring in Simon's Bay, the master attendant came off with the information, that the ships seen, consisting of nine sail, had put into Saldanha Bay on the 6th, the same day on which I had proceeded to sea; that they remained there by the last advice, and that four ships had been despatched in quest of me, to communicate this welcome intelligence.

" I immediately made the signal to sail, but the Crescent had got ashore; the wind blew strong, and increased the following day to a perfect tempest, in which the Tremendous parted two cables, drove, and was in great danger of being lost: so that, notwithstanding every exertion, and the most anxious moments of my life, we could not get out till the 15th."

On the 16th, at sunset, the Vice-Admiral arrived off Saldanha Bay, when the enemy's squadron were descried, consisting of two ships of 66 guns each, one of 54, five frigates, and sloops, and one store-ship. Sir George, seeing the inferiority of their force in point of numbers, came to anchor within gun-shot of them, and sent an officer to the Dutch commander, with a request, that, to avoid the effusion of human blood, he would surrender to the British fleet: intimating, at the same time, that resistance to a force so superior

must expose his ships to certain destruction. The Dutch Admiral, Lucas, perceiving that it was impossible to escape, and that opposition would be of no avail, presented terms of capitulation; all of which were accepted by Sir George K. Elphinstone, excepting the second, wherein the Dutch commander required two frigates to be appointed cartels, to convey himself, officers, and men to Holland. This was refused, in consequence of the cartel ships which had been sent from Toulon and various other places, under similar circumstances, having been detained, and their crews imprisoned, contrary to the laws and usage of war, and general good faith of nations. On the 18th, the whole of the Dutch ships were taken possession of by the British.

After the completion of these highly important and valuable services, Sir George sailed for Europe, and arrived at Spithead, Jan. 3. 1797. On the 7th March following, he was raised to the dignity of a Baron of the kingdom of Ireland, by the title of Baron Keith of Stonehaven Marischal. In the month of May, the same year, he superintended the naval preparations at Sheerness against the mutineers, who at that time unhappily held the command of several ships of war at the Nore, and had committed various acts of insubordination and outrage. This storm being dispelled, his Lordship for a short time commanded a detachment of the Channel Fleet. He afterwards proceeded, in the Foudroyant, of 80 guns, to the Mediterranean station, as second in command, under the Earl of St. Vincent, whom he joined at Gibraltar in December 1798. On the 14th of Feb. 1799, he was promoted to the rank of Vice-Admiral of the Red.

The Commander-in-Chief being seriously indisposed, gave charge of the fleet off Cadiz to Lord Keith, and our gallant officer remained employed in the blockade of the Spanish fleet, consisting of twenty-two ships of the line, until the 4th May 1799, when he discovered the Brest fleet, consisting of twenty-four sail of the line and nine smaller vessels, which had escaped the vigilance of Lord Bridport, at some distance to windward, steering in for the land. The Vice-Admiral did not

hesitate a moment what part to act, although the wind at this time was blowing extremely hard right on the shore: he instantly weighed, stood off, and undiscouraged by the numerical superiority of the enemy's force *, offered them battle, which they assiduously declined; neither did the French Admiral, Bruix, persevere in the attempt to join his friends at Cadiz, which port was not more than seven or eight miles to leeward. During the ensuing night the storm was so great, it was with much difficulty the ships could be kept together. At day-light on the morning of the 5th, only four sail of the enemy were to be seen, to which chase was given, but without effect. Lord Keith remained on his station until the 9th, when he suspected, from not again getting sight of the French fleet, that it had passed the Straits. He first bore up for, and anchored at Gibraltar, and then cruised off Cape Dell Mell. Having by this time learned that the French were at anchor in Vado Bay, he determined to attack them there; but Earl St. Vincent, who had received intelligence that the Spaniards meditated a descent on Minorca, immediately dispatched him to the relief of that island. In the mean time, the French commander reached Carthagena, where he was soon after joined by Admiral Massaredo, with five ships of 112 guns each, one 80, and eleven seventy-fours, together with the following flag-officers, viz. Gravina, Grandillana, Cordova, Nava, and Villavincencis.

The Vice-Admiral on this collected his whole force, and proceeded in quest of the combined fleet; but on his arrival off Cadiz, he learned from one of his cruizers, that they had sailed for Brest on the 21st of July, and, on his repairing thither, found that they had entered that port only five hours before! After this long and unsuccessful pursuit, his Lordship steered for England; but his cruise did not prove upon the whole unfortunate, for, on the 19th of June, a part of his squadron, consisting of the Centaur, Bellona, Santa Teresa,

* The British squadron consisted only of one first-rate, five other 3-deckers, two ships of 80 guns each, and seven seventy-fours.

and Emerald, captured a 40 gun ship, a frigate, and three small armed vessels, bound from Jaffa to Toulon.

Towards the latter end of November 1799, his Lordship sailed from Plymouth in the Queen Charlotte of 100 guns, to resume the command of the fleet in the Mediterranean, which had been resigned to him on the second of June by the Earl of St. Vincent, in consequence of increasing ill health. He arrived at Gibraltar on the 6th December. The season for brilliant operations was in some degree over in that quarter, in consequence of the severe losses which the enemy had sustained, and were in no condition to repair; but much praise was due to Lord Keith for the excellent disposition of the force under his command, and the judgment with which he stationed his cruisers, so that few of the enemy's vessels ventured out of port without falling into the hands of some of our ships of war.

Early in the year 1800, his Lordship proceeded to Malta, and cruized off the port of La Valetta, to intercept any succours that might be attempted to be thrown in during the blockade. In order more completely to ensure success, he ordered Lord Nelson to cruize to windward with three sail of the line, while he himself remained with the flag-ship and a small squadron at the mouth of the harbour. This judicious arrangement produced the capture of Le Généreux of 74 guns, carrying the flag of Rear-Admiral Perrée, and having a number of troops on board for the relief of the place, together with a large store-ship.

On the 7th March, 1800, his Lordship anchored at Leghorn, for the purpose of co-operating with the Austrian army against the French, under the command of General Massena, who at that time occupied the city and territory of Genoa. On the 14th he issued a proclamation, wherein he signified to all neutral powers, that the ports of Toulon, Marseilles, Nice, and the coast of the Riviera, were in a state of blockade.

Being now determined to seize on the island of Cabrera, then in possession of the French, as a proper place for refreshing his men, he detached Captain Todd with the Queen

Charlotte for that purpose; but on the 17th of March, when between Leghorn and the island of Cabrera, the Queen Charlotte was discovered to be in flames, and in the course of an inconceivably short period, upwards of 600 gallant men lost their lives, and one of the noblest ships in the British navy was totally destroyed. His Lordship was on shore at the time the conflagration happened; after which he hoisted his flag in the Audacious, but subsequently shifted it to the Minotaur, and proceeded in that ship, with part of his fleet, off Genoa; in order to co-operate with the Austrians, who were at that time besieging it. As there was little probability of being able to reduce the place by any other means than famine, it became an object of the first importance to cut off all supplies by sea; and this service was so effectually performed, that in the beginning of June the French general was obliged to capitulate, being reduced to the greatest extremity for want of provisions. This achievement in our naval annals would not have failed to be estimated as it deserved, had not the disastrous result of the battle of Marengo, and the convention of Alexandria, between the Austrian Baron de Melas and General Buonaparte, overwhelmed Europe with astonishment and dismay. It is here proper to remark, that the Austrians never fired a gun against Genoa, during the whole of the siege, and that its reduction was wholly caused by famine, which the vigilance and severity of our sea blockade had occasioned. *

On the 4th of September following, the Island of Malta surrendered to a detachment of Lord Keith's fleet.

It being now determined to strike a mortal blow at Spain, orders were sent from England for collecting ships and troops for that purpose. Accordingly, on the thirteenth of September, Admiral Lord Keith repaired with the fleet to Gibraltar, and the transports, with Sir James Pulteney's division of

* During the blockade of Genoa, the city and mole were frequently bombarded by the British flotilla; and on one occasion la Prima, the principal galley in the port, having on board two brass 36-pounders, 30 brass swivels, 257 men, and rowing 50 oars, was brought off in triumph.

troops, having joined the forces commanded by Sir Ralph Abercrombie, amounting in all to about eighteen thousand effective men, the squadron passed the Straits, and entered the bay of Cadiz; a city at that time visited with a malady which in many respects resembled, and in the extent of its ravages equalled, the plague. No sooner had the detachment, consisting of three eighty, and four seventy-four gun ships come to anchor, than the governor, Don Thomas de Marla, addressed a most energetic letter to the admiral, in which, after exposing the unhappy situation of the inhabitants, he proceeded to say, "I have too exalted an opinion of the English people, and of you in particular, to think that you would wish to render our situation more deplorable; but if, in consequence of the orders your excellency has received, you are inclined to draw down upon your country the execration of all nations, and to cover yourself with disgrace in the eyes of the whole universe, by oppressing the unfortunate, and attacking those who are supposed to be incapable of defence, I declare to you that the garrison under my orders, accustomed to behold death with a serene countenance, and to brave dangers much greater than all the perils of war, know how to make a resistance which shall not terminate but with their entire destruction. I hope that the answer of your excellency will inform me, whether I am to speak the language of consolation to the unfortunate inhabitants, or whether I am to rouse them to indignation and vengeance."

A regular correspondence ensued, and squally weather coming on, the admiral and general thought it expedient to depart without effecting a descent; although the plan of debarkation had been already concluded upon, and orders for it issued.

Soon after this he eyes of England, and of continental Europe, were turned towards Egypt, while the French army there, in consequence of its abandonment by Bounaparte, was reduced to such a critical situation, that Kleber at length entered into a treaty with Sir Sidney Smith, and actually consented to abandon that country for ever. Lord Keith,

however, no sooner received information of that event, than he frankly informed the French commander in chief that he could not accede to any capitulation, unless the troops would lay down their arms, and surrender prisoners of war. This declaration was immediately published in the orders issued to the French troops; and, taking advantage of their sudden enthusiasm, the Turks were once more attacked, and beaten; so that when instructions arrived to accede to the convention of El Arisch, the enemy, flushed with new victories, declined agreeing to that which they would before have joyfully consented to receive as a favour.

At length it was determined to wrest Egypt from the hands of the French by force; and while Sir Ralph Abercrombie was nominated to the command of the expedition by land, Lord Keith was entrusted with the fleet which was assembled for that purpose. The armament destined for this expedition accordingly repaired to Marmorice, to wait for the co-operation of the Turks; and having sailed from that capacious port on the 23d of Feb. 1801, anchored in the bay of Aboukir on the 22d of March, near the very spot on which the memorable battle of the Nile had been fought. The following is a list of the fleet employed upon this occasion:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1. | Foudroyant - | 80. | Admiral Lord Keith.<br>John Elphinstone, Captain of the fleet. |
| 2. | Ajax. - - - | 80. | Capt. J. C. Searle.<br>Capt. the Hon. A. Cochrane. |
| 3. | Tigre - - - | 80. | Capt. Sir W. Sidney Smith. |
| 4. | Swiftsure - - | 74. | Rear Admiral Sir Richard Bickerton, Bart.<br>Capt. B. Hallowell. |
| 5. | Kent - - - | 74. | Capt. W. Hope. |
| 6. | Minotaur - - | 74. | Capt. T. Louis. |
| 7. | Northumberland | 74. | Capt. George Martin. |
| 8. | Flora - - - | 36. | Capt. B. G. Middleton. |

In addition to these there were two sixty-fours, two fifties, five forty-fours, two thirty-eights, two thirty-sixes,

four thirty-twos, and six twenty-eights, armed *en flute*; together with two bomb-vessels, transports, Turkish gun-boats and kiacks, &c.

The army, to the amount of sixteen thousand one hundred and fifty men, together with a battalion of one thousand seamen under Sir Sidney Smith, could not be landed as soon as intended, on account of a heavy swell; but the most effectual means were taken for that purpose; and not only were written orders issued, but a coloured plan of the debarkation, such as had been before circulated at Cadiz, exactly specifying the number and stations of the vessels intended to convey and cover the troops, was distributed.

About two o'clock in the morning of the 8th of March, the first division began to enter the boats designed to receive them; at three, signal rockets were fired, in consequence of which they all rendezvoused opposite the Mendovi, an armed vessel, anchored on purpose, in a central position near the beach. At nine, they advanced towards the shore, preserving the form of a line as much as possible, under the direction of the Hon. Capt. Cochrane, and seconded by the Captains Stevenson, Scott, Larmour, Apthorp, and Harrison; with both flanks protected by cutters, gun-boats, and armed launches; while the Tartarus and Fury bomb-ketches were employed to throw shells, and several vessels of a small draught of water presented their broadsides so as to protect and facilitate this very important and critical operation.

Opposed to these was a large body of troops, familiar with the country, flushed with recent successes, and confident of victory. Cannon and mortar batteries were placed on the heights, and the castle of Aboukir alone threatened destruction to the assailants; while the sand-hills still nearer to the water's edge were lined with musquetry, and parties of infantry were kept in readiness to advance at the same time that bodies of horse were prepared to charge the invaders.

Notwithstanding the boats were exposed to an amphitheatre of fire, and an incessant discharge was kept up of shot, shells, and grape, yet they rowed briskly ashore; and,

a landing being effected, the adjoining hill was scaled, and seven pieces of artillery were seized.

It is not a little remarkable, that, during the whole of this gallant and very perilous operation, not a single officer belonging to the navy was killed, and only seven officers and seventy-three men were wounded. The battalion of sailors continued to be of great service while on shore; and the capture, both of Cairo and of Alexandria, depended not a little on the co-operation of the navy. Their services were thus noticed in the dispatches of Lord Hutchinson, who had succeeded to the command of the army on the death of the heroic Abercrombie. "During the course of the long service on which we have been engaged, Lord Keith has, at all times, given me the most able assistance and counsel. The labour and fatigue of the navy have been continued and excessive; it has not been of one day or of one week, but for months together. In the bay of Aboukir, on the New Inundation, and on the Nile, for 160 miles, they have been employed without intermission; and have submitted to many privations, with a cheerfulness and patience highly creditable to them, and advantageous to the public service." In a subsequent dispatch, the General recurs to the "many obligations" that he was under to Lord Keith.

On the 1st of Jan. 1801, a general promotion took place, in honour of the union between Great Britain and Ireland, and on that occasion Lord Keith was advanced to the rank of Admiral of the Blue. When the news arrived of the glorious termination of the operations in Egypt, his Lordship received the thanks of both houses of Parliament, and on the 5th Dec. 1801, was created a Baron of the United Kingdom, by the title of Baron Keith, of Banheath, County of Dumbarton. He was also presented by the Corporation of London with the freedom of that city in a gold box, together with a sword of the value of one hundred guineas; and the grand Seignor conferred on him the Order of the Crescent, which he established to perpetuate the memory of the services rendered to the Ottoman Empire by the British forces.

Previously to this, Lord Keith had obtained a patent as Chamberlain, Secretary, and Keeper of the Signet to His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, as Great Steward of Scotland; in addition to which he had become one of the six state counsellors for the same.

At the peace of 1802, Lord Keith returned to England, and struck his flag; but he was not suffered to remain long unemployed. On the re-commencement of hostilities, in 1803, he was appointed Commander-in-Chief of all his Majesty's ships employed in the North Sea, and in the English Channel, as far to the westward as Selsea-Bill. The nature of this extensive and complicated command, consisting at one time of upwards of a hundred and twenty pennants, required that his Lordship should be established on shore, at some convenient station for maintaining his correspondence with the Admiralty Board, and with the commanding officers respectively employed under his orders, in the Downs, at Dungeness, Sheerness, Yarmouth, Leith, and upon the different stations within the limits of his flag; as well as for the purpose of regulating the distribution and stations of the block-ships, which it had been judged necessary to employ for the defence of the entrance to the River Thames; in consequence of which he took up his residence at East Cliff, near Ramsgate, a beautiful marine villa, built by the late Bond Hopkins; occasionally going on board his flag ship for the purpose of reconnoitring the enemy's coast, and directing the attacks which it was thought proper to make on the flotilla destined for the invasion of England.

In the beginning of October 1803, his Lordship made an experiment on a small scale, with a new mode of attack on the gun-vessels in Boulogne, which, to a certain degree, succeeded, and without any loss being sustained on our part.

His Lordship was, on the 9th of Nov. 1805, raised to the rank of Admiral of the White; and continued to hold the extensive and important command which we have described until the month of May, 1807, when the Admiralty having determined to divide his command into three separate ones,

he struck his flag. In 1812, his Lordship succeeded the late Sir Charles Cotton, as Commander-in-Chief of the Channel Fleet. On the 14th May 1814, he was created a Viscount of the united kingdom. During the period of the second invasion of France by the allied powers, the noble Admiral commanded in the Channel, and by the judicious arrangement of his cruisers, secured the person of Napoleon Buonaparte, who acknowledged that an escape by sea was rendered impossible — an event which secured the peace and tranquillity of Europe.

On the 23d May 1815, Lord Keith laid the first stone of Southwark Bridge.

In 1822 his Lordship was graciously permitted by his Majesty to accept the Grand Cross of the Royal Sardinian Order of St. Maurice and Lazare, for services rendered at Genoa in 1809.

His Lordship died, at Tulliallan house, on Monday the 10th of March 1823, in the 77th year of his age.

Lord Keith married, first, April 9. 1787, Jane, daughter and sole heiress of William Mercer, of Aldie, co. Perth, Esq., and by her (who died Dec. 12. 1789,) had issue an only child, Margaret-Mercer Elphinstone, on whom the English Barony of Keith was settled in remainder, on failure of his Lordship's issue male. He married, secondly, January 10. 1808, Hester-Maria, eldest daughter and coheiress of Henry Thrale, of Streatham, co. Surrey, Esq. the intimate friend of Dr. Johnson, and M. P. for Southwark, in 1768, and 1775. By this lady the Viscount had issue, Georgiana-Augusta-Henrietta, born Dec. 12. 1809.

His Lordship's eldest daughter married in 1817, to Count Flahault, who served as Aid-de-Camp to Buonaparte at the battle of Waterloo.

## No. II.

### JOHN PHILIP KEMBLE, Esq.

Of the fame bestowed by the stage on its votaries, it may more truly be said than of any other, that it is "a fancied life in other's breath." It exists principally in the recollection of individuals, and can never be satisfactorily recorded. The poet and the painter weave garlands for themselves, that continue to bloom in beauty when they are no more; but the chaplet of the actor, if it does not entirely perish with him, inevitably loses all the freshness and brilliance of its hues. It is not in language to convey an adequate notion of those powers, which, when witnessed, exalt the mind to gaiety, or sink it into anguish, extort laughter from the most saturnine, draw tears from the sternest eye, and irresistibly mould our feelings into whatever shape they please.

John Philip Kemble was born at Prescot, in Lancashire, on the 1st of Feb. 1757. At the time of his birth, his father, Mr. Roger Kemble, was manager of a company of comedians, who had a regular routine of provincial performances. On the 12th of Feb. 1767, when only ten years of age, young Kemble played, in his father's company at Worcester, the part of the Duke of York, in the tragedy of King Charles the First. He soon after, however, went to a Roman Catholic seminary at Sedgeley park in Staffordshire; where he gave proofs of a great taste for literature. On that account he was, in the year 1770, sent by his father to the University of Douay, in order to qualify him for one of the learned professions. During his residence there, he distinguished himself as a scholar, and his elocutionary powers developed themselves in a very striking manner.

Having finished his youthful studies, he returned to England before he was twenty; and entertaining an unconquerable predilection for the boards, he made that which may be considered his actual *debût*, in Chamberlain's company, at Wolverhampton, in the character of Theodosius, in the Force of Love; but without much success. His second appearance was at the same place, in the character of Bajazet; in which he produced a stronger impression, and gave a decided promise of those talents which afterwards raised him to unrivalled eminence.

Mr. Kemble next acted at Worcester; and afterwards with Mr. Younger, at the Theatres Royal in Manchester and Liverpool. From that time he rapidly improved in his profession. At length he joined that incomparable old man, Tate Wilkinson, at York; who was delighted with him.

While at York, Mr. Kemble tried a new species of entertainment in the theatre of that city, consisting of a repetition of the most beautiful odes from Mason, Gray, and Collins; and of the tales of Le Fevre and Maria, from Sterne; with other pieces in prose and verse; and in this novel and hazardous undertaking he met with such approbation, that the country has ever since been over-run by crowds of reciters, who want nothing but his talents to be as successful as their original.

About this time, Mr. Wilkinson, having taken the Edinburgh theatre, Mr. Kemble accompanied him to "the modern Athens;" and established his reputation there, among men of letters, by the composition and delivery of a lecture on sacred and profane oratory, in which he proved himself an able critic, and an eloquent declaimer.

In 1782 he went to Dublin, and joined the company in Smock Alley, then under the management of Mr. Daly. Here he made his first appearance in Hamlet, and greatly distinguished himself. He also performed the Count de Narbonne, in Jephson's tragedy of that name, which had an extraordinary run; and the author expressed, in the strongest manner, his grateful sense of Mr. Kemble's exertions.

But the wanderings of a provincial actor of ambition are only spiral movements round a centre, to which they finally tend. A London audience is constantly looked forward to as the best judge, and the most liberal rewarder of his deserts. Having remained in Dublin for two seasons, Mr. Kemble quitted it in 1783, and repaired to London.

On the 30th of Sept. 1783, he appeared in Hamlet, on the boards of Drury Lane, and at once established himself with the town; although, from the circumstance of Mr. Smith's being then in possession of the chief tragic parts, Mr. Kemble was prevented from displaying the full extent of his abilities until the year 1788; when, on Mr. Smith's retirement, he was left in full possession of the tragic throne.

In 1787, Mr. Kemble formed a happy matrimonial alliance with Mrs. Brereton, daughter of Mr. Hopkins, the prompter of Drury Lane theatre. At the time that Mr. Kemble married this lady, it was asserted that he wedded suddenly, at the instigation of a nobleman high in rank and importance, Lord North, whose daughter had become ardently enamoured of him. It was said that the young lady's attachment could be checked only by its being thus rendered hopeless; and that, to insure Mr. Kemble's compliance with Lord North's wishes, he was promised by his lordship the sum of 4000*l.*, as a marriage portion. To darken the affair, it was added, that when the marriage had been solemnized, the money was withheld. In all these reports there was not a syllable of truth. Mr. Kemble's marriage was one of real affection; and those who knew his mind will readily acquit him of being capable of an act so indelicate, so base, as that which black-tongued rumour would attribute to him. The imputation naturally excited much indignation on the part of Mr. Kemble. On meeting with it in a memoir of himself, he wrote with his pencil in the margin, "A LIE!"

On the secession of Mr. King, in 1788, Mr. Kemble became manager of Drury Lane theatre. In this office, which he held, with the intervention of a short period, until 1801, he amply justified the discernment that had placed him in it,

by the many material improvements which he made in the general conduct of the preparatory business of the stage, in the regular decorum of representation, in the impartial appointment of performers to parts suited to their real abilities, and in giving to all characters their true and appropriate costume. Macbeth no longer sported an English general's uniform; men of centuries ago no longer figured in the stiff court dresses of our own time; and

"Cato's full wig, flowered gown, and lackered chair,"

gave way to the crop, the toga, and the couch. His groupings, his processions, &c. while they were in the highest degree conducive to theatrical effect, were yet so chaste and free from glare, that they appeared rather historical than dramatic, and might have been safely transferred by the artist to the canvass, almost without alteration. The departments of the painter and the machinist were likewise objects of his constant attention; and to his study and exertions the drama is indebted for the present propriety and magnificence of its scenery and decorations.

During the time of Mr. Kemble's management, he did not confine himself merely to the duties of his situation, but added very considerably to the stock of dramatic pieces, by translations of foreign, and revisions of obsolete plays; a list of which will be found at the end of this memoir.

Released in 1801 from the fatigues of management, Mr. Kemble devoted the year 1802 to the pleasures of travel. Having for his main object the improvement of the histrionic art, he visited the cities of Paris and Madrid, and studied the practice of his theatrical brethren in both those capitals. During his residence abroad, he received the most flattering marks of attention and respect from individuals and societies of literary character; and formed an acquaintance with Talma, which afterwards ripened into the closest intimacy. The following extract from a Parisian journal of that day will shew the general interest he excited:

"Mr. Kemble, the celebrated actor of London, whose arrival at Paris has been announced by the papers, possesses a fine figure, and appears to be about forty years of age.

His hair is dark, his features are strongly marked, and he has a physiognomy truly tragic. He understands, and speaks with accuracy, the French language. In company he appears thoughtful and reserved. His manners, however, are very distinguished; and he has in his looks, when addressed, an expression of courtesy, that affords us the best idea of his education. Mr. Kemble is well informed, and has the reputation of being a good grammarian. The Comedie Française has received him with all the respect due to the Le Kaim of England; they have already given him a splendid dinner, and mean to invite him to a still more brilliant *souper*. Talma, to whom he had letters of recommendation, does the honours of Paris; they visit together our finest works, and appear to be already united by the most friendly ties."

In 1803, Mr. Kemble returned to England, and having purchased a sixth share of the property in Covent Garden theatre, for which he gave five-and-twenty thousand pounds, he became the manager, in the room of Mr. Lewis, who resigned; and appeared for the first time on those boards, in the character of Hamlet, on the 24th of September. It is unnecessary to say, that he was rapturously received. During the next five years, he revived several of Shakspeare's plays, and made Covent Garden classic ground; when, unhappily, on the 20th of Sept. 1808, the destructive fire took place, which in less than three hours consumed the whole interior of the building, involving the proprietors in utter ruin. By this deplorable catastrophe, in addition to the injury to property, humanity had to lament the loss of more than twenty lives, from the falling in of the building near the piazza door.

On this occasion, the late Duke of Northumberland indulged in an act of liberality and kindness, perhaps as unprecedented as it was honourable. The circumstances redound equally to Mr. Kemble's good feeling and to his Grace's excellence of heart. So long back as when at the York theatre, Mr. Kemble was in need of a few soldiers to enrich certain processions, and he therefore applied to an officer of a regiment stationed in that city, for permission to engage some of

the men. The officer rudely refused, observing, that his men had better things to learn than the duties of a theatre. Mr. Kemble, repulsed, but not vanquished, renewed his application to the then Earl Percy, who had higher authority; and his lordship immediately granted the permission required, and indeed directed that the men should assist Mr. Kemble in any way in which he could render them serviceable. Several years passed, the York days were over, and Mr. Kemble had become the proud favourite of London, when, one morning, Dr. Raine, the head master of the Charter House, called upon him, and stated, that he was commissioned to request, on the behalf of a nobleman, Mr. Kemble's assistance in the education of his son. Mr. Kemble replied, that he was compelled, from want of leisure, and on other accounts, to decline all such occupation; and therefore, that much as he regretted it, he was under the necessity of refusing the application of his friend. Dr. Raine observed, as he was leaving the room, that he lamented the refusal, as the Duke of Northumberland would be greatly disappointed. On hearing the name of the nobleman, Mr. Kemble desired the Doctor to stay, and immediately said, "The Duke has a right to command me." Accordingly, he attended the present Duke for some time, giving him lessons on elocution. But no satisfactory return for his superintendance was made, or even seemed to be contemplated by the noble family. Time went on. The day of kindness came. On the very morning upon which the theatre was burnt down, his Grace wrote to Mr. Kemble, and proffered him the loan of 10,000*l.* upon his personal security, if it would be a convenience to him. It *was* a convenience: Mr. Kemble accepted the offer with readiness and gratitude, and paid the interest, as the quarters became due, to the steward. On the day, however, upon which the first stone of the new Covent Garden theatre was laid, the Duke wrote again to Mr. Kemble, and, observing in his letter, that he had no doubt that day was one of the proudest of Mr. Kemble's life, and that his Grace was anxious to make it one of the happiest, inclosed the cancelled bond! Did the name of Percy ever

adorn a more princely deed? One grand, unaffected, quiet act of this nature speaks more for a man than a thousand subscriptions to public charities; the object of which is too frequently a mere display of generosity. At a subsequent period his Grace delicately and finely remarked that Mr. Kemble had taught him how to return an act of kindness. — In the dedication to an essay on Macbeth and Richard, published in 1817, Mr. Kemble thus alludes to the Duke of Northumberland's conduct:

"*To the Duke of Northumberland.*

"My Lord Duke, — Be pleased to accept this tribute of my gratitude: that it is the constant character of your Grace's nature, to conceal the benefits it confers, I well know; and I am fearful lest this offering should offend, where I most anxiously wish it to be received with favour; yet, when a whole happy tenantry are voting public monuments, to perpetuate the remembrance of your Grace's paternal benevolence to them, I hope, my Lord, that I am not any longer forbidden openly to acknowledge my own great obligations to your munificence.

"Your Grace has thought me worthy of your bountiful patronage; and I may not presume to say how little I deserve it. I have, &c.

"John Philip Kemble."

The foundation-stone of the new theatre was laid by his present Majesty, then Prince of Wales, in person, as Grand Master of the Freemasons of Great Britain, attended by the Grand Lodge in form. Mr. Smirke jun. was the architect, and Mr. Copeland the builder. Under their superintendance the present theatre rose like magic on the ruins of the old; being entirely completed in the short space of nine months. It was opened on the 18th of September 1809, with Macbeth. In order, in some degree, to repair the enormous loss which the proprietors had sustained from their recent cala-

mity, and from the existing high price of building materials, they augmented the number of private boxes, and increased the prices of admission; — to the pit, from three shillings and sixpence to four shillings; to the boxes, from six to seven shillings. The consequence was the celebrated O. P. riot; so named from the initials of the words "Old Prices." For sixty nights the British public danced rigadoons on the benches of the pit, and behaved with all the well-known turbulence of John Bull when he is incensed. Not a word could be heard from the rise to the fall of the curtain. Every hat was lettered with O. P. Every banner was inscribed with O. P. The dance was O. P. The cry was still O. P. Each managerial heart beat to the truth of Sir Vicary Gibbs' Latin pleasantry, "*effodiuntur* OPES *irritamenta malorum*." Mr. Kemble appealed to the audience from the stage, in vain. Mr. Charles Kemble was hooted for being a brother of Kemble. Mrs. Charles Kemble was yelled at, nay, pelted with oranges, for being the wife of the brother of Kemble. Even Mrs. Siddons's awful majesty was not a counterpoise to her being of the Kemble blood. At length, however, a compromise was effected; the private boxes were reduced to their number in 1802; the price of admission to the pit was restored to three shillings and sixpence; and the proprietors were allowed the benefit of the advance of a shilling on every admission to the boxes.

Towards the end of the season 1811–12, Mr. Kemble quitted the London stage for the purpose of making a professional tour in the country. On the 11th of Jan. 1814, being re-engaged for a term of three years, he appeared at Covent Garden theatre in the character of Coriolanus, and was greeted with enthusiastic applause; a laurel crown was thrown upon the stage; and the whole audience rose simultaneously to welcome him. Here Mr. Kemble continued till the termination of his splendid career; performing, however, at intervals, in several of the provincial theatres. His last appearance in Edinburgh took place on Saturday the 29th of March, 1817,

in the part of Macbeth; on which occasion he delivered the following address, written by his friend, Sir Walter Scott:

" As the worn war-horse, at the trumpet's sound
Erects his mane, and neighs, and paws the ground;
Disdains the ease his generous lord assigns,
And longs to rush on the embattled lines;
So I, your plaudits ringing on mine ear,
Can scarce sustain to think our parting near;
To think my scenic hour for ever past,
And that those valued plaudits, are my last.

" But years steal on; and higher duties crave
Some space between the theatre and grave;
That, like the Roman in the capitol,
I may adjust my mantle ere I fall;
My life's brief act in public service flown,
The last, the closing scene, must be my own.

" Here then, adieu! while yet some well-graced parts
May fix an ancient favourite in your hearts,
Not quite to be forgotten, even when
You look on better actors, younger men;
And if your bosoms own this kindly debt
Of old remembrance, how shall mine forget?
O! how forget how oft I hither came
In anxious hope, how oft returned with fame!
How oft around your circle, this weak hand
Has waved immortal Skakspeare's magic wand,
Till the full burst of inspiration came,
And I have felt, and you have fann'd the flame!
By mem'ry treasured, while her reign endures,
These hours must live — and all their claims are yours.

" O favoured land! renowned for arts and arms,
For manly talent, and for female charms,
Could this full bosom prompt the sinking line,
What fervent benedictions now were thine!
But my last part is played, my knell is rung,
When e'en your praise falls faltering from my tongue;
And all that you can hear, or I can tell,
Is — Friends and Patrons, hail, and FARE YOU WELL!"

As we are now approaching the close of Mr. Kemble's professional life, the present is perhaps the most fit opportunity for saying something of his general qualifications for the stage, and of a few of the characters in the representation of which he was so transcendent.

Mr. Kemble combined in an eminent degree, the physical and mental requisites for the highest rank in his profession. To a noble form, and classical and expressive countenance, he added the advantages of a sound judgment, indefatigable industry, and a decided genius, and ardent love for the art of which he was so distinguished an ornament. He possessed besides, that essential characteristic of a first-rate tragic actor, an air of intellectual superiority, and a peculiarity of manner and appearance, which impressed the spectator, at a glance, with the conviction that he was not of the race of common men. His voice was defective in the undertones necessary for soliloquy; but in declamation it was strong and efficient; and in tones of melancholy, indescribably touching. No music was ever heard which could better revive the tale of past times. It was indeed one of the most exquisite beauties of his performances, that a single passage frequently recalled to the mind "a whole history." At the same time, it must be confessed that there were occasions, principally while he was suffering from the languor of indisposition, when his enunciation was unpleasingly elaborate and prolonged.

To young and inexperienced critics, he appeared to have too much art. Judging more from feelings than from principles, they regarded him as departing from propriety in the same degree in which they saw him depart from the character of nature, as it existed in their own minds. Comparing him with their own notions, indeed in many cases with their own knowledge of the prototype in nature of the part which he was performing, they felt that the representation and the reality had very little resemblance; and, that they had never met with any one who walked, looked, and spoke as he did. But when they saw him a second, and a third,

and a fourthtime, they began to understand the source of their error, and the character of his excellence. They perceived that his whole performance was the result of profound study; that he departed intentionally from simple nature, because he had seen that nature, artificially combined, would produce a greater effect; that his playing therefore was not to be judged by its resemblance to ordinary nature, and general character, but by its conformity with what nature would appear and become under certain selected circumstances. They saw that acting, like poetry, or painting, ought not to take its subject from merely common nature; and that an actor, like a poet or a painter, could never possess the genuine feelings, spirit, and genius of his art, unless he formed himself by a *beau ideal* in his own imagination.

While depicting, in the most powerful manner possible, the fiercest rage, the bitterest hatred, or the wildest desperation of a perturbed spirit, — while representing, in short, the "very whirlwind of passion," he was always at a distance from the confines of extravagance; he was always careful to "beget a temperance that might give it smoothness." His acting was the finest exemplification conceivable of the truth, that distortion of visage, and writhing of limb are ineffective, in proportion as they are outrageous; that eternal starts, and chafings, and restlessness, are significant only of littleness and imbecility; that all such ingenuities are wretched substitutes for essential expression; and are, to adopt the language of La Rochefoucault, "mysteries of the body to conceal the defects of the mind." To this the manner of Kemble was directly opposed. In all his numerous performances there were to be remarked no laborious effort, no painful tension of his faculties, no search after extrinsic embellishment, or false and conceited contrast. Every thing had its distinct meaning; — every look, every tone, and every gesture were impressive, not only in themselves, but because they all converged to one point; — they were all determined by, and had reference to, one pervading idea, which influenced and governed the whole.

Whether on or off the stage, Mr. Kemble never lost sight of his profession. While performing, he was ever attentive to the minutest circumstance, whether relating to his own part, or to the parts of others; when off the stage, he was diligently engaged in the pursuit of whatever was connected with the history, or illustration of his art. He therefore, at a prodigious expence, made an unrivalled collection of the dramatic works of British genius, and of books relative to the history of the stage; and, during the long period of his management, in the two winter theatres, the public were indebted to his researches into our ancient drama, for the revival of many pieces of acknowledged value, which had been long neglected, and were almost forgotten; but which his judicious alterations contributed to restore to their former popularity.

In speaking of the merits of Mr. Kemble, in some of his chief theatrical characters, it is impossible to say any thing absolutely new. We shall therefore do little more than adopt, with certain modifications, a few of the numerous criticisms which his performances called forth from some of the best judges of dramatic excellence.

In the vigour of his life, the Hamlet of Mr. Kemble was his best and most favourite character. During his latter years, time had furrowed his fine forehead and face more deeply than even profound grief could have worn the countenance of the young Danish Prince; but in Mr. Kemble's prime, he was an admirable personation of the melancholy, the graceful, the gentle Hamlet. The scholar shone in him with learned beauty. The soldier's spirit decorated his person. His mourning dress was in unison with the noble and severe sorrow of his face. The spectator could not take his eye from the dark intensity of Kemble's, or look on any meaner form while Kemble's matchless figure stood in princely perfection before him. The very blue ribband that suspended the picture of his father round his neck, had a courtly grace in its disposal. When he spoke, his voice, in its fine cadences, fell like an echo on the ear; and the listener was taken by its tones back with

Hamlet to his early days, and over all his griefs, until he felt himself, like Hamlet, isolated amidst the revelry of the Danish court.

The beauty of Kemble's performance of Hamlet was its retrospective air, — its intensity and abstraction. His youth seemed delivered over to sorrow; and memory was indeed with him "the warder of the brain." Other actors have played the part with more energy; have walked more "i' the sun;" have aimed more at effect; but Kemble's sensible, lonely Hamlet, has never been surpassed.

Mr. Kemble's delineation of Cato was magnificent. The hopes of Rome seemed fixed upon him. The fate of "the immortal city" appeared to have retired to his tower-like figure as to a fortress, and thence to look down upon the petty struggles of traitors and assasins. He stood in the gorgeous foldings of his robes, proudly pre-eminent. When his son was killed, and the stoicism of the Roman wrestled with the feelings of the father, the contest was terrifically displayed.

There were those who preferred him in Brutus. The Roman part of the character was certainly admirably pourtrayed; but the tenderness of heart, which occasionally rises up through all the Roman sternness, was perhaps not sufficiently marked. And yet, nothing could exceed the manner in which he spoke the three simple words,

"Portia is dead."

Uttered by a common actor, those words convey only the relation of a fact, melancholy, indeed, and therefore affecting; but when delivered by Mr. Kemble, they strikingly exhibited the workings of a mind in which anguish was with difficulty subdued by philosophy. The effect was always electrical.

Coriolanus was a Roman of quite another stamp; and Mr. Kemble seems to have been more universally liked in that part than in any other. The contempt of inferiors suited the haughty tone of his voice; and the fierce impetuosity of the brave young patrician was admirably seconded by the muscular beauty of person in the actor. When he entered

in the first scene, the crowd of mob-Romans fell back as though they espied a wild bull; and he dashed in amongst them in scarlet pride; and looked, even in the eyes of the audience, sufficient "to beat forty of them." His asking to be Consul, his quarrel with the tribunes, his appearance under the statue of Mars, in the hall of Aufidius, and his taunt of the Volscian just before his death, were specimens of noble and earnest acting, that can never be forgotten by those who have witnessed them.

In Macbeth this great performer was grandly effective, particularly in the murder scene. At the banquet, he was kingly indeed! The thought of the witches seemed to be always upon him, weighing him down with supernatural fear. In the latter scenes he displayed great energy and spirit; and there was a fine melancholy tone which smote upon the heart in his delivery of the lines:

"——— My way of life
Is fallen into the sear, the yellow leaf;
And that which should accompany old age,
As honour, love, obedience, troops of friends,
I must not look to have; but, in their stead,
Curses, not loud, but deep, mouth-honour, breath,
Which the poor heart would fain deny, but dare not."

His Richard the Third, although in many instances admirable, was perhaps too collected, too weighty in the consideration of crime, too slow of apprehension. It wanted that tempest and whirlwind of the soul, that life, and spirit, and dazzling rapidity of motion, which seem essential to the valiant, energetic, and ambitious tyrant.

In King John, (a character however somewhat tedious,) Mr. Kemble was greatly elaborate and impressive. His scene with Hubert was as powerful as genius could make it. His death chilled the heart, as the touch of marble chills the hand; and it almost seemed as if a monument was wrestling with fate.

His Lear was one of his finest performances. Who that has heard it can ever forget the appalling manner in which he uttered the dreadful curse on his unnatural daughter?

" ——————— Hear, nature, hear!
Dear goddess, hear! Suspend thy purpose, if
Thou didst intend to make this creature fruitful!
Into her womb convey sterility!
And from her derogate body never spring
A babe to honour her! If she must teem,
Create her child of spleen; that it may live,
And be a thwart disnatur'd torment to her!
Let it stamp wrinkles in her brow of youth;
With cadent tears fret channels in her cheeks;
Turn all her mother's pains and benefits
To laughter and contempt; that she may feel
How sharper than a serpent's tooth it is
To have a thankless child!"

That Mr. Kemble was capable of showing the force of contrast to a wonderful extent, was, among other instances, evident in his Posthumus Leonatus, in the vivid change from the agony of suspicion to the relief of hope, when, in the midst of his torture at Iachimo's proof of Imogen's alleged infidelity, eagerly catching at the bare suggestion of his friend Philario, that the ring might have been stolen by her women, and half interrupting him, he exclaimed,

" Aye, very true!"

In characters of vehemence and passion, such as Hotspur and Octavian, he so contrived to husband his physical powers, even in their decline, as to produce astounding effects in the most prominent scenes.

One of the happiest and most spirited of all Mr. Kemble's performances, and in which even his defects blended with his excellencies to form a perfect whole, was his Pierre. The dissolute indifference assumed by this character to cover the darkness of his designs, and the fierceness of his revenge, accorded admirably with Mr. Kemble's manner; and the tone of morbid rancorous raillery in which Pierre delights to indulge, was in unison with the actor's reluctant, contemptuous personifications of gaiety, and with the scornful spirit of his comic muse, which always laboured — *invita Minerva* — against the grain.

Penruddock, in the Wheel of Fortune, was also one of

those characters in which no other actor could pretend to approach him. The mild, pensive, deeply-rooted melancholy of Penruddock, his embittered recollections and dignified benevolence, were exhibited by Mr. Kemble with equal truth, elegance, and feeling. Although he dressed the part in the humblest modern habit, still he looked some superior creature. In the Stranger, too, which is in fact nearly the same character, he appeared to brood over the remembrance of disappointed hope till his grief became a part of himself. The feeling which pervaded him never varied. The weight at his heart was never lightened. It seemed as if his whole life was a suppressed sigh.

Having thus, however imperfectly, described the qualifications of Mr. Kemble for his profession, and noticed a few of his principal characters, we shall proceed to give some account of his retirement; which was attended by such extraordinary tokens of public admiration and regard, that it deserves to be particularly recorded.

On the 25th of October, 1816, Mr. Kemble, having returned to London, commenced his last theatrical season, and played most of his chief characters (several of them repeatedly), viz. Cato, Coriolanus, the Stranger, Pierre, Brutus, Lord Townley, King John, Penruddock, Hotspur, Hamlet, Zanga, Cardinal Wolsey, Octavian, Leonatus Posthumus, and Macbeth. On the 23d of June, 1817, he took his final leave of the stage in Coriolanus.

As soon as it became generally known that Mr. Kemble was to perform for the last time on the night of the 23d of June, every box in the house was secured, and the orchestra was fitted up for the accommodation of those lovers of the drama who longed to see their great actor once more. All the leading members of the profession, and among them M. Talma, were present. Mr. Kemble played Coriolanus with an abandonment of self-care, with a boundless energy, a loose of strength, as though he felt that he should never play again, and that he needed to husband his powers no longer. The audience were borne along with him until they ap-

proached the rapids of the last act — and then they seemed at once conscious of their approaching fate, and shrank from the fall. The curtain dropped amidst shouts of "No farewell! No farewell!" but, true to himself, the proud actor came forward, evidently "oppressed with grief, oppressed with care." He struggled long before he could obtain silence, — and then he struggled long before he could break it. At length, he stammered out, in honest, earnest truth, "I have now appeared before you for the last time; this night closes my professional life." The burst of "No! No!" was tremendous; but Mr. Kemble had "rallied life's whole energy to die;" and he stood his ground; continuing his farewell address, when the storm abated, in the following words; of course frequently interrupted by his own feelings, and by the ardent and affectionate cheers of the audience.

"I am so much agitated that I cannot express with any tolerable propriety what I wish to say. I feared, indeed, that I should not be able to take my leave of you with sufficient fortitude, — composure, I mean, — and had intended to withdraw myself from before you in silence; — but I suffered myself to be persuaded that if it were only from old custom, some little parting word would be expected from me on this occasion. Ladies and Gentlemen, I entreat you to believe, that, whatever abilities I have possessed, — either as an actor, in the performance of the characters allotted to me, — or as a manager, in endeavouring at a union of propriety and splendour in the representation of our best plays, and particularly of those of the divine Shakspeare; — I entreat you to believe that all my labours, all my studies, whatever they have been, have been made delightful to me, by the approbation with which you have been pleased constantly to reward them.

"I beg you, Ladies and Gentlemen, to accept my thanks for the great kindness you have invariably shown me, from the first night I became a candidate for public favour, down to this painful moment of my parting with you! — I must take

my leave at once. — Ladies and Gentlemen, I most respectfully bid you a long, and an unwilling farewell !"

At the moment of his withdrawing, a laurel wreath, attached to which was a scroll, containing an urgent request that he would not take his final leave, but consent to perform a few nights every season, as long as his health would permit, was passed by a gentleman in the pit to M. Talma, in the orchestra, for the purpose of being handed over by him to Mr. Kemble. This, however, not being effected in time, the manager was called for, and Mr. Fawcett appeared. He took the wreath, and declared the pride he felt in being commissioned to present it. The audience then sadly and slowly left the theatre, as if they had been witnessing a death.

Behind the scenes Mr. Kemble had more kindness to encounter. The mixed feelings of respect and regret which had been so strongly manifested by the audience, still more powerfully agitated Mr. Kemble's professional associates in the green-room. They crowded round, earnestly soliciting some trifling article of his dress as a memorial. Mr. Mathews, who, though in a different walk of the drama, is, from his general knowledge of the art, as well qualified as any man to appreciate the merit of a tragic actor, and who had ever been an unfeigned admirer of Mr. Kemble's theatrical talent, received from his hands the gift of his sandals. Miss Bristow obtained the handkerchief Mr. Kemble had used that evening on the stage; which she playfully promised to keep more faithfully than Desdemona had kept that of her lord. On Mr. Kemble's leaving the theatre, the stage-entrance was filled up by all ranks of the dramatic corps, anxious to offer a last salutation to their veteran commander, while the outside of the door was thronged by individuals of every description, eager to catch a last glance of their favourite tragedian.

It had for some time been in contemplation by a band of his numerous admirers, to invite Mr. Kemble to a public dinner; in order to testify by so unequivocal a mark of personal at-

tention, their sense of his professional excellence, and their regret at his retirement from the stage.

A public meeting having been called for the purpose, a committee was immediately appointed to make the necessary arrangements; and a subscription was entered into for the purchase of a piece of plate, to be presented to Mr. Kemble on the occasion. The 27th of June, 1817, was fixed upon as the day on which he was to receive one of the most sincere and gratifying compliments that was ever bestowed on any individual. Men of intellect and taste seemed to vie with one another in endeavouring to pay him honour. A design for a vase was furnished by Mr. Flaxman. A medal was struck for the committee by Mr. Warwick, from a portrait in the possession of Mr. Mathews. Mr. Poole, the well-known dramatic author, contributed an elegant inscription for the vase. Mr. Thomas Campbell wrote an ode, which Mr. Young undertook to recite; and the musical accompaniment to which was ably composed by Mr. T. Cooke.

Lord Holland was in the chair at the dinner. The room was thronged with noblemen, and persons of literary taste and character. Among those who took tickets were the Duke of Bedford, the Marquis of Lansdowne, the Marquis of Tavistock, the Marquis of Worcester, the Earl of Aberdeen, the Earl of Blessington, the Earl of Carlisle, the Earl of Essex, the Earl of Egremont, the Earl of Fife, the Earl of Harrington, the Earl of Lauderdale, Earl Mulgrave, the Earl of Ossory, Earl Percy, the Earl of Stair, the Earl of Yarmouth, Baron de Arabet, Lord Cahir, Lord Erskine, Lord William Gordon, Lord Kirkwall, Lord Mountnorris, Lord Petersham, Lord Torrington, Sir George Beaumont, Sir N. Conant, Sir G. Heathcote, Sir W. Owen, Sir Robert Wilson, the Right Hon. G. Canning, the Right Hon. I. K. Frere, the Right Hon. G. Tierney, the Hon. G. Lambe, the Hon. D. Macdonald, J. W. Croker, Esq. M. P., J. Calcraft, Esq. M.P., J. H. Leigh, Esq. M.P., Dr. Burney, Dr. C. Burney, the Rev. G. Crabbe, the Rev. D. Lysons, the Rev. J. Vicary,

Dr. Merriman, Dr. Tait, General Phipps, Colonel Berkeley, Colonel O'Kelly, F. Chantrey, Esq. R. A., John Flaxman, Esq. R. A., Thomas Lawrence, Esq. R. A., Wm. Owen, Esq. R. A., M. A. Shee, Esq. R. A., R. Smirke, Esq. R. A., J. Soane, Esq. R. A., H. Thomson, Esq. R. A., J. M. W. Turner, Esq. R. A., R. Westmacott, Esq. R. A., Benj. West, Esq. P. R. A., Messrs. Abbott, Arnold, Adolphus, Angerstein, Betty, Bannister, Blanchard, Broadhurst, Bellamy, Baily, Bramah, T. Cooke, Thomas Campbell, Claremont, Corry, Conway, Dowton, Duruset, Dubois, D'Egville, Dibdin, Emery, Farley, Fawcett, Wm. Gifford, Goldsmith, Grimaldi, Heath, Heber, Harris, Hill, Holt, Hibbert, Haydon, Holland, Incledon, Isaacs, Jones, Johnstone, Johnson, C. Kemble, Kean, Kelly, Knyvett, Liston, Lysons, Lavie, Mathews, Thomas Moore, Murray, Macready, Meyer, Nicholl, Oakley, Poole, Pope, Perry, Payne, Pocock, Quin, Rae, Samuel Rogers, Robins, Rose, Reynolds, Raymond, St. Aubyn, Shield, Smith, Stuart, Street, Sinclair, Taylor, Telford, Talma, Terry, Twiss, Urquhart, Walker, Walsh, Wallack, Wrench, Young, &c. &c. &c.

Mr. Kemble sat on the right hand of the noble president, his Grace the Duke of Bedford on the left. After dinner, and after some of the usual toasts, Lord Holland rose and said:

"Gentlemen, in pursuance of the proceedings of this day, I hoped to have had the honour and satisfaction of presenting to my friend who sits near me, the piece of plate which it is your wish to bestow upon him, as an indication of the high sense you entertain of his abilities. But, unfortunately, I am prevented from performing that grateful duty, the rich and beautiful work designed for the vase not being yet completed. Here is, however, a drawing of the vase, which will be handed round the room. I have also a copy of the inscription intended for it, which, if you please, I will read to you.

TO
JOHN PHILIP KEMBLE,
ON HIS RETIREMENT FROM THE STAGE,
Of which, for thirty-four years, he has been the Ornament and Pride;
Which to his Learning, Taste, and Genius,
Is indebted for its present state of Refinement;
Which, under his auspices,
And aided by his unrivalled Labours,
(Most worthily devoted to the support of the
LEGITIMATE DRAMA,
And more particularly to the
GLORY OF SHAKSPEARE,)
Has attained to a degree of Splendour and Propriety before unknown;
And which, from his high Character, has acquired increase of
HONOUR AND DIGNITY,
THIS VASE,
BY A NUMEROUS ASSEMBLY OF HIS ADMIRERS,
Was presented,
Through the Hands of their President,
HENRY RICHARD VASSAL, LORD HOLLAND.
XXVII JUNE, MDCCCXVII.
"*More is thy due than more than all can pay.*"

"If, gentlemen, it were not for the feelings which actuate you, and which influence myself, here I might close, because I think, composed as this company is of so many gentlemen, who have pursued the arduous profession of the stage with great success, and who are perfectly qualified to judge of scenic ability, it would be superfluous in me to descant on such a topic: it would, indeed, unable as I am to do justice to the subject, be worse than superfluous; it would be presumptuous and impertinent in me to enlarge on that great combination of qualities, natural and acquired, necessary to form a perfect actor. But if, following the object for which we are here assembled, I were to touch on the various abilities of my excellent friend near me, what else should I be doing, but describing those natural qualities and acquired perfections which are indispensable in the constitution of an accomplished actor; which alone can raise men to that high eminence which Mr. Kemble so long enjoyed in that profession which gives to poetry so much force and effect, and which imparts to thousands so large a portion of rational and

innocent amusement? For, as no person ever brought to the stage a greater portion of those natural advantages which realize the idea of the poet, and afford assistance to the sister arts of painting and sculpture, than Mr. Kemble; so I will contend, that no man ever cultivated the dramatic art with greater assiduity, zeal, learning, and judgment. Gentlemen, it is quite unnecessary for me to dwell, as I have already said, on those qualities which recommend an actor to public applause; because, by your being here this day, you prove that you understand them much better than I can describe them. We have met here, not only because we feel a perfect conviction of the great difficulties which are attached to the study of this profession, but we have met here also because we rate highly those qualifications which are necessary to success on the stage, and which my friend near me possesses in a pre-eminent degree. Here, gentlemen, I wish to mention a subject, which is so immediately connected with the object for which we are met, that I trust I may be allowed to interrupt your conviviality by calling your attention for one moment to it. It has generally been the idea of those who wrote on the profession of acting — particularly the poets; and of one more especially, whose name we all venerate, and whose loss we all deplore — I mean the late lamented Mr. Sheridan, speaking of the difficulties and discouraging circumstances which attend the art, "that the materials of the actor's fame are more perishable than those of the poet's or the painter's." We have met, I think, this day to remove some of the injustice to which the profession has been subjected. Mr. Kemble has, by collateral measures, done more for the permanent prosperity of the stage, and consequently for the fame of its votaries, than any person who has gone before him. For, as long as the British theatre exists — as long as the plays of Shakspeare shall be represented in this metropolis, the result of his learning and industry will be seen in the propriety of the scenic decorations, in the improvement of the *costume*, and in many matters apparently of minor consideration; but which, when

effected, show the man of research and of ability, and display the mind of the scholar and the critic. I thought it necessary to touch upon this point, since it appears to be so nearly connected with the business of the day. I shall not trespass on you further. What we are met to do, I hope will be acceptable to my friend, and gratifying to us all. The feelings by which we are impelled, are, I think, embodied in the inscription which has been read to you: they are those of gratitude, respect, and affection: — gratitude for the delight he has so often imparted to us in crowded theatres; respect for him as a scholar and a critic; and affection for his virtues, as a man of independent character, and of upright conduct. I am sure that, with his usual good nature, he will accept of this address, as a memorial of respect and esteem. If I am not misinformed, a gentleman present will recite an ode, more expressive of my feelings than any thing I can say to you."

His Lordship's speech was frequently interrupted by the tumultuous applause of the company. Silence being at length obtained, Mr. Young rose, and delivered the following Ode, with extraordinary energy and pathos:

## ODE

### By Thomas Campbell, Esq.

AUTHOR OF "THE PLEASURES OF HOPE."

Pride of the British Stage,
A long and last adieu!
Whose image brought th' heroic age
Reviv'd to fancy's view.
Like fields refresh'd with dewy light,
When the sun smiles his last,
Thy parting presence makes more bright
Our memory of the past.
And memory conjures feelings up
That wine or music need not swell,
As high we lift the festive cup
To 'Kemble, fare thee well!'

His was the spell o'er hearts
That only Acting lends,
The youngest of the sister arts,
Where all their beauty blends.
For Poetry can ill express
Full many a tone of thought sublime;
And Painting, mute and motionless,
Steals but one partial glance from Time,
But by the mighty Actor brought,
Illusion's wedded triumphs come,
Verse ceases to be airy thought,
And Sculpture to be dumb!

Time may again revive,
But ne'er efface the charm,
When Cato spoke in him alive,
Or Hotspur kindled warm.
What soul was not resign'd entire
To the deep sorrows of the Moor?
What English heart was not on fire
With him at Agincourt?
And yet a majesty possess'd
His transports' most impetuous tone;
And to each passion of his breast
The Graces gave their zone.

High were the task, too high,
Ye conscious bosoms here,
In words to paint your memory
Of Kemble, and of Lear;
But who forgets that white discrowned head!
Those bursts of reason's half extinguish'd glare;
Those tears upon Cordelia's bosom shed;
In doubt, more touching than despair,
If 'twas reality he felt —
Had Shakspeare's self amidst you been,
Friends, he had seen you melt,
And triumph'd to have seen.

And there was many an hour
Of blended kindred fame;
When Siddons's auxiliar power
And sister magic came:

Together at the Muse's side
Her tragic paragons had grown;
They were the children of her pride,
The columns of her throne.
And undivided favour ran,
From heart to heart, in their applause,
Save for the gallantry of man,
In lovelier woman's cause.

Fair as some classic dome,
Robust and richly graced,
Your Kemble's spirit was the home
Of Genius and of Taste.
Taste, like the silent gnomon's power,
That, when supernal light is given,
Can dial inspiration's hour,
And tell its height in heaven.
At once ennobled and correct,
His mind survey'd the tragic page,
And what the actor could effect,
The scholar could presage.

These were his traits of worth —
And must we lose them now?
And must the scene no more shew forth
His sternly-pleasing brow?
Alas! the moral brings a tear —
'Tis all a transient hour below,
And we that would detain thee here,
Ourselves as fleetly go.
Yet shall our latest age
This parting scene review —
Pride of the British Stage,
A long and last adieu!"

Lord Holland then gave the health of Mr. Kemble, which was drunk with enthusiasm. After a short pause, during which he appeared much affected, Mr. Kemble rose, and addressed the company as follows:

"Gentlemen, for your presence here to-day, and the honour you have done me in drinking my health, I beg leave to offer you my most sincerely grateful acknowledgments. Unused as I am to extemporaneous public speaking,

it will not appear extraordinary that I should find myself embarrassed in addressing an assembly composed of men, admired for their genius, honoured for their rank, and valued for learning and talents of every kind. I shall, therefore, gentlemen, confine myself to saying, that you do me the greatest honour that can grace the retirement of any actor; and as it is a distinction that never has been shown to any of my predecessors, it makes me feel more intimately how far your favour exceeds every thing which my deserts could pretend to. Gentlemen, the terms in which you are pleased to speak of my private life, as well as of my professional exertions, are very dear to me; but on this subject it would be immodesty to say more than that I am proud to be thought deserving of the public good opinion. Your noble chairman, gentlemen, has done me the honour of attributing to me much more merit than belongs to me. His friendly feelings have led him, I fear, very much to over-rate my services to the stage. But I can truly say that, when he attributed to me a strong desire to discharge my duty fairly, in the different parts of my profession, — as far as my earnest endeavours to deserve that praise could be considered as entitling me to it, — so far your noble chairman has spoken of me only with justice. The manner in which you have been so kindly good as to show your solicitude that my performances may be handed down to — posterity is too proud a word — but, — that the memory of them should live after me, — is too flattering to my feelings, not to affect my heart most deeply. I receive the gift, gentlemen, with affection, — with gratitude; and it is pleasing to me to know that I shall still be remembered, even when that mark of your kindness shall have faded away; since my farewell has been celebrated by the muse that dictated the "Pleasures of Hope."

In the course of the evening, several interesting speeches were made by different individuals, who were called up by various appropriate toasts. At eleven o'clock Mr. Kemble retired. The company spontaneously rose, drank a bumper to his future health and happiness, and immediately with-

drew; and thus ended one of the proudest days that the theatrical profession ever witnessed.

Of Mr. Kemble's private character we have yet said little. It was most amiable; and his family were all warmly attached to him. A scholar, and a gentleman, his manners were at once polite and unassuming. His habits were very social and convivial, and, as a proof of his good humour, he collected the various caricatures of himself which were from time to time published, and exhibited them to his friends with great glee. Of his easy jocularity and pleasantry, the following may be considered as specimens. At an early period of his life he occasionally performed in operas, although certainly not with much *éclat*. Once, when rehearsing his part in Richard Cœur de Lion, and attempting his song, Mr. Shaw, the leader of the band, exclaimed, "O, Sir! how shockingly you murder the time!" "If I do," replied Mr. Kemble, "I am not so merciless as you, who are always beating it." On a later occasion, when he was superintending the rehearsal of Coriolanus, and beholding the effect of the ovation, he noticed an individual in the train, who required nothing to make him pass for a Roman but a little more decision and dignity in his deportment and gait. Mr. Kemble approached the man; and, having given him the requisite advice, said in the mild aspiratory under-tone of his voice, and with an expostulatory earnestness, as if to assure him that he had a reputation to sustain with the audience — "They *like* you;" — adding, with a comically artless admission of comparative inferiority, — "They like *me!*"

It is scarcely possible for a man who mixes much with society to pass through life without at some time or other being involved in personal altercation and contest. Mr. Kemble's general urbanity shielded him in a great measure from unpleasant occurrences of that nature. One day, however, dining with his nephew, Mr. Henry Siddons, and a large party, at the house of a gentleman well known and highly esteemed in all the literary and political coteries of the metro-

polis, Mr. Henry Siddons, after the wine had freely circulated, and the only guests remaining at the table were himself and his uncle, began to remonstrate with the latter for being the cause of retarding his progress in the profession of the stage, of which he was so fond, by persuading Mr. and Mrs. Siddons to endeavour to induce him to adopt some other. Mr. Kemble justified himself, and high words followed; but the friendly host successfully interfered to restore harmony. The next day Mr. Henry Siddons dined at his uncle's; and the topic having been renewed, the discussion was carried on so warmly, that Mr. Henry Siddons abruptly left the house, and sent his uncle a challenge. The impropriety of this step of course excited only a feeling of regret in Mr. Kemble's breast. He communicated the circumstance to the friend already alluded to, and by his good offices a substantial reconciliation was effected.

On another occasion, at the time when the German drama was so popular in this country, and when a periodical work, called "The German Theatre," edited by Mr. Benjamin Thompson, was in the course of publication, it so happened, that on the very day on which "Deaf and Dumb," translated from the German by Mr. Holcroft, was brought out at Drury-Lane Theatre, of which Mr. Kemble was the manager, a number of "The German Theatre" appeared, containing the same drama, translated by Mr. Thompson. In the "underlining," as it is termed, of the play-bills of the succeeding day, this coincidence was adverted to, and Mr. Thompson's publication of "Deaf and Dumb" was called "surreptitious." The consequence was, a message from Mr. Thompson to Mr. Kemble; but the friends selected by the parties being men of good sense, and finding that no personal offence was intended, soon brought about an accommodation.

Mr. Kemble, when in the meridian of life, was a frequent visitor at Carlton House. His Majesty, then Prince of Wales, made him a present of a splendid snuff-box, as a testimony of his esteem. The letter of thanks which Mr. Kemble returned for this distinguished honour is said by those

who have seen it to be one of the most elegantly-turned acknowledgments that was ever written.

In the few productions of his pen, however, which Mr. Kemble ventured to send to the press, it must be admitted, that, although they contain occasional flashes of fancy and feeling, he was not so completely successful. Of this he himself in several instances became conscious, and in no case more painfully than after the publication of his "Fugitive Pieces;" every impression of which that he could meet with he bought up and destroyed. But, notwithstanding all his anxiety and efforts, several copies remain in existence; one of which was not long ago sold at an auction for *3l. 5s.*

Finding, soon after his relinquishment of the stage, that the climate of England was unfavourable to a severe asthma with which he had long been afflicted, Mr. Kemble repaired to the south of France, in the neighbourhood of Thoulouse; intending, in that serene and warm air, to breathe out his last years in repose and content. It is impossible to contemplate such a man, in such a situation, without feelings which are so admirably expressed in a passage of an article in a highly respectable monthly publication *, from which we have borrowed largely in the composition of this memoir, that we cannot refrain from quoting it.

"Actors have a double mortality, and die twice. — First, their mental faculties droop and become impaired, and they die from the stage, which is their public life; and then, after a few years of inglorious silence and sloth, they catch the common trick of age, and die into dust. The first death is the more severe; for that is the death of grandeur, power, bright popularity, — fame. The poetry of life then expires, and nothing is left but the mere lees of prose. One night — the night of retirement — makes terrible change, and holds a frightful division: on one side we see the pomp of pageant, the measured march, the robe, the gemmed crown, the lighted eye, the crowd, the brilliancy, the shout, the tri-

* The London Magazine.

umphs of well-feigned passion, the beauty of breathed poetry. On the other side all is dark. Life's candles are burnt out — aye, and in one night. We see the by-gone actor, bent down from his pride of place, creeping about in his impoverished state — feeble, dejected, commonly attired, solitary, lost. The past remains to him a pang-like dream. Stripped at once of all his greatness, he wanders about like one walking in his sleep — seeing others usurp his throne in the public heart, or, not daring to abide the misery of such a usurpation, straying solitarily to some distant spot — some foreign shore — there to hear no storm of applause, no deafening shouts of a multitude, but to see quiet sunsets, hear the evening wind die along the waters, and watch the 'untumultuous fringe of silver foam,' woven momently and monotonously at his feet. He is Lear turned out by his pelican children from pomp to poverty. We will answer for it, that John Kemble did *not*, as some one has said, quaff health in the south of France — not health of the heart — which is the only health worth possessing and cherishing; — that he did *not* find the air that blew over the vine-covered hills of France wholesomer than that of a crowded house; nor the lengthened murmurs of the Mediterranean shores more soothing to the soul than the deep thunders of the pit. He was a grand, meditative, melancholy man; and as the airs and waters of evening toned him down to dreaming thought, he was the one, if ever such one were, to escape into a bright vision of the past—fleet on swift thoughts from the land of France, and be (in the words of his own Penruddock) 'in London once again.'"

And to London, in earnest, some necessary arrangements relative to his private affairs for a time recalled Mr. Kemble. As it was exceedingly desirable that his numerous and valuable collection of plays should be kept together, his Grace the Duke of Devonshire agreed to take them; originally, on condition of allowing Mr. Kemble an annuity for his life; but, finally, that plan was abandoned, and a sum of money was at once paid down. To this collection was added one of play-

bills, the most curious and complete ever made, with the sole exception of that of Dr. Burney's, now deposited in the British Museum. Mr. Kemble's general library was disposed of by auction. Many of the books, especially those which contained his autograph, were sold at very large prices.

During his stay in England, Mr. Kemble assigned the whole of his property in Covent-Garden Theatre over to Mr. Charles Kemble.

On his return to the Continent, Mr. Kemble determined to take up his abode at Lausanne. His house, called *Beausite*, was, as the name denotes, beautifully and romantically situated. Here, his chief occupations were his books and his garden. In the latter he took great delight. He resorted to it with the first rays of the sun, and kept it in a state of cultivation that could not be surpassed.

It is not surprising that the classical taste of Mr. Kemble should induce him to wish to visit Italy. In an unfortunate moment, he resolved to gratify that inclination. Three months before his decease, and at a very inauspicious season, he went to Rome. Instantly becoming ill, his physician, Dr. Clarke, peremptorily ordered him to return to Lausanne forthwith. It was with difficulty he travelled thither; and although the renewal of his domestic comforts seemed to revive him, he never really overcame the influence of the *malaria* of Rome.

It was believed by his friends, however,—for how easily do we believe what we earnestly wish! — that he was fast recovering from the effects of his visit to Italy. On Wednesday the 19th of February, Mr. Kemble dined at the house of an acquaintance in the neighbourhood, and was observed to be in extremely good spirits; a few friends drank tea with him on the following evening; when he played his rubber (to which he was very partial), and appeared in excellent health. On the Sunday after this day, Mr. Kemble walked for two hours in the sunshine of his garden, and no sign of illness was remarked. He arose on Monday morning as well as usual, and conversed with Mrs. Kemble on indifferent mat-

ters; when, according to his usual custom, he read a chapter in his Bible. He again joined Mrs. Kemble in the breakfast-room, and said to her, "Don't be alarmed, my dear, I have had a slight attack of apoplexy." Mrs. Kemble was naturally very much terrified, and assisted him to his chair, and when seated, he took up a number of *Galignani's Messenger;* but becoming worse, his friend and physician, Dr. Schole, was sent for, who arrived in a short time, and found him in the position already described, but altered, and exhibiting very unfavourable symptoms. His left side had suffered a decided attack, and he could with difficulty articulate; but seemed extremely anxious to spare the feelings of Mrs. Kemble. Dr. Schole, with the assistance of his old attached servant George, helped him to his bed, and, in the act of conducting him thither, a second attack took place, so suddenly, that his clothes were obliged to be cut asunder, in order that he might the more speedily be let blood. But nature was fast exhausting; and one attack succeeded another so rapidly, that Mr. Kemble never spoke afterwards, though he seemed perfectly sensible at intervals. Until nine o'clock on Wednesday morning, the 26th of February, 1823, he lingered in this speechless state, when he expired without any apparent suffering. Thus died this amiable and intellectual man, full of years and honour, in a distant land.

The funeral took place on Saturday the 1st of March, in a piece of ground adjoining the *cemeterie*, on the Berne road, procured under the direction of Mrs. Kemble. Mr. Capel and several English are there interred. The Dean of Raphoe, who had lately returned to Lausanne, read the funeral service at the house of Mr. Kemble; and Mr. Cheesebrough, the resident clergyman, who had read prayers to Mr. Kemble when he could attend to them, and was with him when he died, performed the melancholy ceremony at the grave. The age of sixty-six was recorded on the coffin. The death of Mr. Kemble was sincerely felt by all persons at Lausanne, and his remains were followed to the grave by all the resident English, and by many of the Swiss. The English, indeed,

had no parties during the week; and one foreign lady of fashion put off a splendid assembly on account of Mr. Kemble's decease.

The following is a copy of a letter from the English clergyman resident at Lausanne to a professional gentleman in London, which is interesting, inasmuch as it is in itself very amiable, and as it shows the serenity and virtue of Mr. Kemble's domestic life, and confirms the religious peace of his death: —

"Sir, *Lausanne, Feb.* 26. 1823.

"It is with deep regret that I announce to you an afflicting and sudden event, the decease of Mr. Kemble, who breathed his last at a quarter past nine o'clock this morning. He had been seized with an apoplectic attack about forty-eight hours before his death; and though it was not of any very alarming nature at first, yet it was no less fatal, and he gradually declined, till, without a single sigh or groan, his soul, released from its earthly tenement, returned to Him who gave it.

"During a week or more prior to this attack, his health seemed more satisfactory than for months before, so that poor Mrs. Kemble was very ill provided for so unexpected a blow, and consequently has been in such a distressed state as I cannot pretend to describe. She is, indeed, much indisposed at present, from the effects of a violent nervous attack, which seized her when all our fears of her husband were confirmed; but in a little time I have no doubt but a sense of her religious duties, in addition to her excellent understanding, will conduce to her amendment and resignation. To you, Sir, no comments on this excellent man's character here are necessary. I will only say, that he was universally beloved by both his countrymen and natives, and that I am deprived of, in my little flock, a most pious and worthy member — but God's will be done! We are naturally grieved at the loss of what was ever amiable, excellent, and of good report, as a standing example to all around; but how great, on reflection, should be our joy, that the feeble praise of man is succeeded by the

immortal honour and approving smile of the best and greatest of all beings? I was with him during the greater part of his last hours, and at the final close; and on commending his soul to *his* gracious keeping, whose blood and mediatorial power could alone present it spotless before God, I could not avoid secretly exclaiming, 'Let me die the death of the righteous, and let my latter end be like his.'

"It is by Mrs. Kemble's desire that I write to you, who, with her kindest regards, begs you will take upon you, as early as possible, the painful task of communicating it to Miss Siddons, and gradually to prepare Mrs. Siddons for such an afflicting stroke, in order that she may not first learn it from any other quarter. Mrs. Kemble's poignancy is increased, on considering what will be the agonizing feelings of Mrs. Siddons, but calculates much on your kind attention herein. I have written to Mr. Charles Kemble by this post. I beg my respectful compliments to Mrs. Siddons; and having now hastily fulfilled my truly painful duty,

"I have the honour to remain, &c. &c."

Some public testimony of respect to this great actor has been very properly talked of; and indeed the Earl of Aberdeen, Lord Holland, Sir James Mackintosh, and a few other eminent characters, have taken steps for effecting such an object.

The following we believe to be an accurate list of Mr. Kemble's literary productions; original, translated, altered, and adapted to the modern stage: —

ORIGINAL.

Fugitive Pieces, — a small volume of poems, 1780.

Belisarius, — a Tragedy, acted at York, 1778; never printed.

Female Officer, — a Farce, acted at York, 1779; afterwards called "Female Projects," and performed at Drury-Lane, 1786; never printed.

MACBETH RECONSIDERED, — an Essay, &c. 8vo. 1786.

MACBETH AND KING RICHARD THE THIRD, — an Essay, &c. Crown 8vo. 1817.

TRANSLATED.

LODOISKA, — a Musical Drama from the French, 1794.

ALTERED.

OH! 'TIS IMPOSSIBLE,—from the "Comedy of Errors," 1780; never printed.

PANNEL, — a Farce, from Bickerstaff's Comedy, "'Tis well 'tis no worse," 1788.

FARM-HOUSE, — a Comedy, from Charles Johnson's "Country Lasses," 1789.

LOVE IN MANY MASKS, — a Comedy, from the first part of Mrs. Behn's "Rover;" 1790.

THE PROGRAMME of ALEXANDER THE GREAT, — a Pantomime, invented by M. D'Egville; 1795.

CELADON AND FLORIMEL; or, The Happy Counterplot;— a Comedy, from Cibber's "Comical Lovers," 1796; never drinted.

ADAPTED TO THE STAGE.

All's Well that Ends Well; As you Like it; Cymbeline; Coriolanus; Cato; Comedy of Errors; Double Dealer; De Montfort (never printed); False Friend (never printed); Henry IV., part 1st; Henry IV., part 2d; Henry V; Henry VIII; Hamlet; Julius Cæsar; King Lear; King John; Katharine and Petruchio; Maid of Honour (never printed); Merchant of Venice; Merry Wives of Windsor; Much Ado about Nothing; Macbeth; Measure for Measure; New Way to Pay Old Debts; Othello; Plain Dealer; Richard III; Romeo and Juliet; Rule a Wife and have a Wife; Revenge; Tempest; Twelfth Night; Two Gentlemen of Verona; Venice Preserved; Winter's Tale; Way of the World.

## No. III.

### CHARLES HUTTON, Esq. LL.D.,

FELLOW OF THE ROYAL SOCIETIES OF LONDON AND EDINBURGH, AND OF THE PHILOSOPHICAL SOCIETIES OF HAARLEM AND AMERICA; FOR MANY YEARS PROFESSOR OF MATHEMATICS IN THE ROYAL MILITARY ACADEMY, WOOLWICH.

Dr. Charles Hutton was born at Newcastle-upon-Tyne, on the 14th of August, 1737. He was descended from a family in Westmoreland, one branch of which had removed into Northumberland, another branch into Lincolnshire, where a female of the family married into that of Sir Isaac Newton, being indeed the aunt of that illustrious philosopher. Dr. Hutton's father, though not a man of theoretical science, had considerable knowledge and skill in practical mechanics, and had extensive employment as a viewer of mines; being also for some years land-steward to the then Lord Ravensworth. He intended devoting his son to his own profession; and to that end procured for him the best instruction which could be obtained at Newcastle, and from a clergyman in a neighbouring village; the knowledge he thus acquired extending simply to the rudiments of the English and Latin languages, and the leading principles of mathematics.

From the earliest infancy young Hutton manifested an uncommon simplicity, and docility of manners, rendering him the favourite of all his acquaintance. He was at once serious, sincere, affectionate and devout. When a boy of only ten or twelve years old, he wrought himself up to such a height of enthusiasm by reading some old devotional tracts (for he eagerly devoured all sorts of books that fell in his way) that among other acts of piety, he formed a little retired arbour, in

a wood through which his path lay, that he might step aside to pray in it, for a few minutes, as he passed to and from school. A little after, he made a considerable sacrifice to the sincerity of this disposition, by destroying all the ballads, and little "Border" legends and stories, of which he had amassed a great number, by the entire sacrifice of the money from time to time given him; the practice of collecting what he considered curious works being a predominant passion with him, through all the stages and changes of his life. It was never sufficient for him to read a book, and then part with it; it was necessary that he should possess it as his own, and add it to his collection, to refer to on any occasion.

The youth received an injury in one of his arms in very early life, which, by unfitting him for such active pursuits as his father had proposed for him, rendered it necessary that he should devote himself still more sedulously to study. When it became necessary for him to choose a profession, the natural bent of his inclination led to that of a mathematical tutor; to prepare himself for which he laboured day and night, with unwearied vigilance and assiduity.

About the age of 18, having long before lost his father, and his master having, upon being presented with a living, resigned the school in his favour, he commenced the employment of a teacher of mathematics, at the then delightfully sequestered village of Jesmond, near Newcastle. During the short period of his residence at this place he became for a time a close and zealous follower of the Methodists, and at length ventured to write sermons, and even to preach among them. This turn of mind left him on his removal to Newcastle, that noble capital of the northern mining districts, to which, in consequence of his success, and of the great proficiency of many of his pupils, he was soon invited.

Here, although he required for his instructions about double the terms that had previously been charged in that quarter of the kingdom, his pupils soon became numerous; among them he had the honour to reckon Lord Eldon, the present Lord Chancellor, a circumstance which will be fur-

ther noticed towards the conclusion of this memoir. He did not, however, confine himself to the mere business of instruction, arduous as it was; but being fired by the laudable ambition of reaching the acmé of his profession, neither the duties of his immediate occupation, nor the cares of an increasing family (Dr. Hutton having married on his removal to Newcastle), could deter him from the determination to prosecute an extensive course of mathematical reading. This he pursued chronologically, going cautiously over the principal mathematical productions of the Greeks, Romans, Spaniards, French, and Germans, as well as those which had appeared in Britain. Such an extensive course at once proceeded from a genuine love of science, and increased it; and this, together with his unfailing success as a preceptor, greatly augmented his well-earned reputation. His character became accurately appreciated at Newcastle, so that he was frequently consulted and employed in reference to other important points than those which related immediately to his profession.

Notwithstanding the multiplicity of his avocations, he found time for investigation and composition, and made himself known to the world as an author. Before the year 1760, he was a frequent contributor to those well-known publications in England, the "Ladies' and Gentleman's Diaries," and "Martin's Magazine;" in all of which he proposed and solved many mathematical problems of considerable difficulty as well as utility. His first avowed separate publication was a small treatise on "Arithmetic and Book-keeping," for the use of schools. It made its appearance in the year 1764, and has since gone through numerous editions. In printing the first edition, to supply the want of proper mathematical types in so distant a provincial town as Newcastle, Dr. Hutton was obliged with his own hand to cut with a penknife, on the reversed end of old types, many of the algebraical characters that were used in the vulgar fractions, and other parts of the work.

Soon after this, he began to employ his leisure in the composition of a much more elaborate and recondite work, viz. "A Treatise on Mensuration, in Theory and Practice." At the time when Dr. Hutton commenced this undertaking, the books on mensuration that were generally adopted in seminaries of education were those of Hawney and Robertson. Of these, the first contained some attempts at theory, but exhibited in so inelegant and inaccurate a manner, as to render the volume altogether useless. Robertson's work was neat and correct, but limited in its nature, being confined altogether to the exhibition of practical rules and examples. There had been, it is true, from the time of Wallis and Huygens, and especially since the invention of the fluxional analysis, a variety of disquisitions and investigations relative to rectifications, quadratures, cubatures, &c. inserted in the works of eminent mathematicians, and in the transactions of different societies and academies, both at home and abroad; but there needed some masterly hand to seize and collect these scattered fragments, to reduce them to method and order, to correct what was erroneous, curtail what was too protracted, expand and elucidate what was incomplete and obscure, and develop with perspicuity the practical results and applications. All this is attempted with complete success in this Treatise on Mensuration, which was first published in periodical numbers, and then altogether in a quarto volume, in the year 1770. A second, and improved edition, was published in a thick octavo volume in 1788; since which time there have appeared two more editions. There can be no question that this is by far the best treatise on mensuration, in its several branches, which has yet been published in any country. Indeed, the subject is so exhausted in this performance, that subsequent writers upon it, at least in England, have attempted little else than mere abridgments. The author treats copiously and elegantly of plane trigonometry, the determination of heights and distances, the areas of right-lined and circular figures, the mensuration of prisms, pyramids, spheres, &c. polyhedræ, solid rings, conic sections,

their rectification and quadrature, the cubature and complanation of solids formed by the rotation of conic sections upon their axes and other lines, the method of equidistant ordinates and sections, the centro-baryc method of determining the measure of planes and solids by means of their centre of gravity, &c. The practical rules are presented in an orderly series, and applied to the solution of numeral examples; the demonstrations of the several rules are thrown into the notes, which are very extensive, and present a most valuable and instructive series of investigations and deductions connected with the successive topics of the work. These are followed by comprehensive and elegant treatises on land-surveying, gauging, artificers' works, and timber measuring. The volume concludes with an extensive table of the areas of circular segments; useful both in the computations of mensuration, and in the determination of fluents of certain kinds.

About the years 1771 and 1772, Dr. Hutton was employed by the magistrates of Newcastle as the most proper person in that place to make an accurate survey of the town and county of the town of Newcastle-upon-Tyne; a tract of many miles in circuit, and a town which, from the crookedness of the streets, and the unevenness of the ground, is perhaps the most difficult of any one in the island to measure. Of this tract he made a most accurate survey and plan, which was soon after engraved, and published in a map, consisting of two very large sheets of paper; containing also a neat abridged account of the history, trade, and population of the place.

The overthrow of Newcastle bridge, and other bridges across the river Tyne, in November, 1771, by reason of a very high and rapid flood in that river, drew our author's attention to another subject, that is to say, the theory of the equilibration of arches and piers. The result of his investigations was laid before the public in 1772, in an octavo tract, on "The Principles of Bridges; containing the Mathematical Demonstrations of the Properties of the Arches, the Thickness of the Piers, the Force of the Water against them,

&c. together with practicalObservations and Directions drawn from the Whole." This performance was entirely out of print, when, on occasion of Telford and Douglas's project for erecting an iron bridge over the Thames at London, it was republished in 1801, verbatim from the Newcastle edition. Dr. Hutton had for several years been collecting materials for an enlarged and improved edition of this treatise, among which were theoretical and practical observations on several of the most celebrated bridges in Italy and other parts of continental Europe; but these, unfortunately for the world, were lost. He however made several improvements, though by no means to the extent which he had contemplated, in the edition of this essay which appears in his Collection of Tracts in 1812.

About the year 1772, also, the indefatigable subject of this memoir commenced the republication of the "Ladies' Diaries," from the origin of the series. It may be necessary to inform readers who are not Englishmen, that, more than a century ago, some of the almanacks published in England were devoted to other purposes than those which relate to the mere calendar. So early as the year 1704, Mr John Tipper, with some ingenious associates, determined to publish a yearly almanack, which should have the farther object of promoting literature, science, and taste. To effect this, they introduced into the almanac smart *jeux d'esprits*, enigmas, charades, and other lively compositions in prose and poetry, together with a series of well-selected problems in criticism, philosophy, and different branches of mathematical science; which were to be proposed for investigation in one almanack, and their solutions published in the next. This happy plan for the excitement of emulation, and the promotion of science, was found to be highly beneficial. In 1741, a similar annual publication appeared, under the title of the "Gentleman's Diary." Both this and the Ladies' Diary have ever since been published annually; and, as several thousand copies of each are sold, they have been found to be exceedingly instrumental in exciting and augmenting a love

of literature and science among the middle classes of society in England. From a full persuasion of the utility of such an undertaking, Dr. Hutton determined to republish the whole of the poetical and mathematical departments of the Ladies' Diaries periodically. As he proceeded, he gave new and improved solutions to many of the problems. He also inserted in each successive number of his publication a series of new and curious problems; while, in several numbers, there appeared valuable disquisitions, by himself and his correspondents, on a variety of subjects, connected both with pure and with mixed mathematics. These were afterwards published separately, under the title of "The Mathematical Miscellany," in a single volume: the poetical and mathematical parts of the Ladies' Diaries, down to the year 1773, constitute five additional volumes. Though humble in their appearance, they are by no means despicable in value. They contain many interesting and useful investigations, by Emerson, Simpson, Dunthorne, Heath, Rollinson, Hutton, Wildbore, Vince, Landen, and others who have contributed to the advancement of mathematical science in Britain.

It is remarkable that the printing of the foregoing works at Newcastle happily proved the occasion of bringing into public notice one of the most admirable wood-engravers that the world ever beheld, in the person of the ingenious Mr. Bewick. There was no artist at that time in Newcastle professedly capable of engraving in wood the necessary figures. There was, however, a very ingenious young man, Mr. Ralph Beilby, a seal-engraver, who, assisted by Dr. Hutton, produced such excellent specimens in these works, that the Bishop of Norwich employed him, in consequence, to execute the engravings for his complete edition of Newton. So great a quantity of business of this kind, both for the works of Newton, and for Dr. Hutton's three books, induced Mr. Beilby to unite with himself in the execution of it his pupil and assistant Mr. Bewick, who afterwards rose to such eminence in the art, and laid the foundation of its present perfection.

To return to Dr. Hutton: labours like those which we have already enumerated soon led him into a most extensive correspondence, and procured for him a very exalted reputation; such, indeed, as occasioned his removal to a situation of great importance, as well as respectability. The Professorship of Mathematics in the Royal Military Academy at Woolwich became vacant, in consequence of the resignation of Mr. J. L. Cowley; and the Marquis Townsend, at that time Master-General of the Ordnance, formed the laudable determination of giving the appointment to the individual, who, by a public examination, should prove himself best qualified to discharge the duties of a mathematical professor. Dr. Hutton was persuaded by his friend Colonel Edward Williams, of the Royal Artillery, himself a mathematician of considerable acquirements, to become a candidate for the situation. His natural diffidence, which was at all times as remarkable as his talents, caused him at first to shrink from all desire to obtain a professorial chair, which had previously been occupied by one so deservedly eminent as Thomas Simpson: but his friends at length overcame his scruples, and he travelled from Newcastle to Woolwich, a distance of 300 miles, to propose himself as a candidate. He had no less than ten competitors, among whom were Mr. Benjamin Donn, the author of "The Geometrician," and other well-known works, and Mr. Hugh Brown, the able translator and commentator upon "Euler's Gunnery." The gentlemen appointed to conduct the examination were, Dr. Maskelyne, then Astronomer Royal; Bishop Horsley, the learned editor of Newton's works; and Col. Henry Watson, translator of Euler's Treatise on the Construction of Ships, and afterwards Chief Engineer in Bengal. To all these gentlemen Dr. Hutton was entirely unknown, except by character. At the time appointed, the competitors attended the Board of Examiners, by whom they were separately examined, to prevent any one from taking advantage of the examination of the others. Indeed nothing could be fairer, nor apparently more impartial on the part of the examiners,

nor could any examination be better conducted to answer completely the good and wise intentions of the Master-general. Every candidate was closely questioned in the several branches of the mathematical sciences; concerning their principles and properties; the knowledge and choice of books and authors, both ancient and modern; the various and best modes of teaching those sciences, with every other requisite that seemed necessary in the qualification for such an office. This examination occupied the whole day till late in the evening, and at its conclusion the examiners delivered to every candidate a large collection of very difficult problems, in the more abstruse parts of the mathematical and philosophical sciences, requesting their attendance again at the end of a week, with such solutions to those problems as they might be able to make out.

They met again accordingly; and though all his competitors were in a manner at home, among their friends, and in the midst of their books, to assist them in making out solutions to their problems, advantages of which Dr. Hutton was debarred by his peculiar situation, yet his knowledge and talents triumphed over all difficulties. In conclusion, the Board of Examiners drew up an unanimous report of their proceedings to the Master-general and board officers, stating, that though most of the candidates were sufficiently well qualified for the discharge of the duties of the office which was the object of their competition, yet that there was one among them, a Mr. Charles Hutton, whom they found it their duty in a more particular manner to recommend to his Lordship's notice, on account of the very able manner in which he had answered all their questions, and on account of his very extensive reading and acquirements.

A few days after, namely, on the 24th of May, 1773, Dr. Hutton received at his lodgings notice of his appointment to the office from the Master-general, who had never so much as heard of his name before. A noble example! and one well worthy of imitation.

About the same time he was appointed by the Stationers' Company the editor of "The Ladies' Diary," and shortly afterwards that truly respectable body entrusted to him the astronomical computation and management of the principal almanacks which they publish. These he continued to conduct, with great honour to himself, and advantage to the company, until the year 1818, when they liberally consigned this important charge to the friend whom Dr. Hutton recommended to them; and who, indeed, had some years earlier been entrusted with the superintendence of the "Gentleman's Diary," and another almanack.*

Shortly after Dr. Hutton's removal to Woolwich, he was elected a fellow of the Royal Society, and about the year 1779 he received the degree of LL. D. from the University of Edinburgh; his friends, Dr. Matthew Stewart, and Mr. Dugald Stewart, (men equally eminent in their respective departments,) being at that time joint professors of mathematics there. In January, 1779, he was appointed Foreign Secretary to the Royal Society; an office which he held till the end of the year 1783, when, in consequence of the dissensions which unhappily prevailed in the Society, and the aversion and disrelish which were then evinced with respect to the mathematical sciences, by some of the leading officers and members, he retired from the Society, together with Dr. Maskelyne, Dr. Horsley, and other eminent mathematicians. The evils which flowed from those sad disputes are now, it is hoped, rapidly wearing away.

Dr. Hutton devoted himself very sedulously to the discharge of his academical duties; yet found time, notwithstanding, to pursue a variety of interesting analytical investigations, as well as to plan some extensive and important experimental enquiries, arising naturally out of his appointment at Woolwich. Among the papers which about this period he sent to the Royal Society, was one published in the Philosophical Transactions for 1776, entitled "A New and General Method of finding Simple and Quickly Con-

* Dr. Gregory.

verging Series; by which the Proportion of the Diameter of a Circle to its Circumference may easily be computed to a great Number of Figures." The method here proposed is a general one, which, while it is more universal than those of Machin, Euler, and R. Simson, includes their sérieses, and at the same time furnishes a great variety of other serieses of rapid convergency.

A short quotation from the Doctor's paper will serve to explain the principles on which he proceeds.

"The method consists in finding out such small arcs as have for tangents some small and simple vulgar fractions, the radius being denoted by 1, and such also that some multiple of those arcs shall differ from an arc of 45°, the tangent of which is equal to the radius, by other small arcs, which also shall have tangents denoted by other such small and simple vulgar fractions. For it is evident, that if such a small arc can be found, some multiple of which has such a proposed difference from an arc of 45°, then the length of these two small arcs will be easily computed from the general series, because of the smallness and simplicity of their tangents; after which, if the proper multiple of the first arc be increased or diminished by the other arc, the result will be the length of an arc of 45°, or one-eighth of the circumference. And the manner in which I discover such arcs is this:

"Let T, $t$, denote any two arcs, of which T is the greater, and $t$ the less: then it is known that the tangent of the difference of the corresponding arcs is equal to $\frac{T-t}{1+Tt}$. Hence, if $t$, the tangent of the smaller arc, be successively denoted by each of the simple fractions, $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{1}{3}$, $\frac{1}{4}$, $\frac{1}{5}$, &c., the general expression for the tangent of the difference between the arcs will become respectively $\frac{2T-1}{2+T}$ $\frac{3T-1}{3+T}$ $\frac{4T-1}{4+T}$ $\frac{5T-1}{5+T}$, &c.; so that if T be expounded by any given number, then these expressions will give the tangent of the difference of the arcs in known numbers, according to the values of $t$, se-

verally assumed respectively. And if, in the first place, T be equal to 1, the tangent of 45°, the foregoing expressions will give the tangent of an arc, which is equal to the difference between that of 45° and the first arc; or that of which the tangent is one of the numbers $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{1}{3}$, $\frac{1}{4}$, $\frac{1}{5}$, &c. Then, if the tangent of this difference, just now found, be taken for T, the same expressions will give the tangent of an arc, equal to the difference between that of 45° and the triple of the first arc. And again, taking this last found tangent for T, the same theorem will produce the tangent of an arc equal to the difference between that of 45° and the quadruple of the first arc; and so on, always taking for T the tangent last found, the same expressions will give the tangent of the difference between the arc of 45° and the next greater multiple of the first arc; or that of which the tangent was at first assumed equal to one of the small numbers $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{1}{3}$, $\frac{1}{4}$, $\frac{1}{5}$, &c. This operation, being continued till some of the expressions give such a fit, small, and simple fraction as is required, is then at an end; for we have then found two such small tangents as were required, viz. the tangent last found, and the tangent first assumed."

The Doctor exemplifies this method by a variety of substitutions, and thus obtains a collection of very valuable series; of which, however, it may suffice to present one or two in this place. Thus, in the case of $t = \frac{1}{4}$, the expression $\frac{4T-1}{4+T}$ gives, for the successive tangents $\frac{3}{5}$, $\frac{7}{23}$, $\frac{5}{99}$, $\frac{79}{401}$, &c. of which the third is a convenient number, and gives for A, the arc of 45°,

$$A = \begin{cases} \frac{3}{4} \times \left(1 - \frac{1}{3.16} + \frac{1}{5.16^2} - \frac{1}{7.16^3} + \text{&c.}\right) \\ + \frac{5}{99} \times \left(1 - \frac{5^2}{3.99^2} + \frac{5^4}{5.99^4} - \frac{5^6}{7.99^6} + \text{&c.}\right) \end{cases}$$

This is, obviously, a very compendious series for operation, since 99 is resolvable into the two simple factors 9 and 11.—Another excellent series is the following:

$$A \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \frac{4}{5} \times \left(1 + \frac{4}{3.10} + \frac{8\alpha}{5.10} + \frac{12\beta}{7.10} + \&c. \right. \\ - \frac{7}{50} \times \left(1 + \frac{4}{3.100} + \frac{8\alpha}{5.100} + \frac{12\beta}{7.100} + \&c.\right) \end{array} \right.$$

Where, $\alpha, \beta, \gamma, \delta$, &c. denote always the preceding terms in each series. For other valuable serieses the reader may consult the paper itself; which is now inserted in the first volume of the collection of Dr. Hutton's Tracts, in octavo.

In the Philosophical Transactions for 1778 appeared Dr. Hutton's first paper, "On the Force of exploded Gunpowder, and the Velocities of Balls projected from Artillery." The experiments detailed in this paper commenced in the year 1773, and were carried on by a consecutive series till a short time before the preparation of this account of them. The paper contains a neat explication of the theory of the Ballistic Pendulum, together with an investigation of the effects of friction, the resistance of the air, the time of penetration of the ball, &c.; these are followed by a description of the machinery, an account of the experiments, and a synopsis of the principal results and deductions which they furnish. This paper was no sooner laid before the Royal Society, than its ingenuity and value were acknowledged: the council awarded to Dr. Hutton the Copleian prize of a gold medal, which was delivered to him, with an appropriate speech, (since published,) by Sir John Pringle, then President of the Royal Society.

A proof of the high estimation of this paper, even abroad, has been recently published in the life of the celebrated Lagrange, by the Chevalier Delambre, who states, that at the most violent period of the French Revolution, all foreigners were peremptorily ordered to quit France, and Lagrange, a native of Italy, was of course included; but his colleagues of the Institute presented a memorial to the Convention, soliciting permission for him to remain at Paris, as he was then engaged in experiments of the greatest importance to the country, namely, upon "Dr. Hutton's Treatise on the Force of fired

Gunpowder." On this plea, an exception was decreed in Lagrange's favour. He was permitted to continue his researches, though it does not appear that he made any report on the subject; from which it may be inferred, that he found no ground either for improvement or for animadversion.

In the same year (1778) our author laid before the Royal Society his "Account of the Calculations made from the Survey and Measures taken at Mount Shichallin, in Perthshire, in order to ascertain the Mean Density of the Earth." This is a truly excellent disquisition, and the calculations, of which it exhibits the results, were more laborious, and at the same time called for more ingenuity, than has probably been brought into action in any computation undertaken by a single person since the preparation of logarithmic tables. The survey, and the astronomical observations upon which these calculations were founded, were made partly by the direction, and partly under the inspection, of Dr. Maskelyne, who explained them pretty fully in the Philosophical Transactions for 1775. In that paper he adverted to some of the advantages which might accrue from these observations; yet, notwithstanding his well-known zeal, diligence, and scientific acquirements, he declined the computations, as too laborious. Dr. Hutton, on the solicitation of the President and Council of the Royal Society, undertook the work; and, after the constant labour of nearly a year, laid the results before the Society in the paper whose title is above given. To form an adequate estimate of the nature and extent of the requisite computations, the reader must peruse the dissertation itself: the results alone can here be spoken of. In Dr. Hutton's original investigations, the assumed density of the hill appears to have been too low; he thence deduced $4\frac{1}{2}$ for the mean density of the earth, that of water being unity. Of the probably erroneous assumption, however, he was soon aware; and about fourteen years ago he requested Mr. Professor Playfair, of Edinburgh, to examine attentively the geological structure of the mountain, and furnish him with more correct data as to the nature and proportions of its constituent matter. From the

particulars thus obtained, the Doctor inferred that the mean density of Shichallin was about $2\frac{3}{5}$, and the resulting mean density of the earth, $\frac{9}{20}$, or nearly 5. This result he published in 1808, in the New Abridgment of the Philosophical Transactions: it has been completely confirmed by Professor Playfair, in an independent investigation given in the Philosophical Transactions for 1811.

It is but a piece of justice to solicit a marked attention to this statement, because, though Dr. Hutton was unquestionably the first person who made a tolerably correct appreciation of the mean density of the earth, by elaborate computations applied to actual experiment, through some strange fatality, his name is usually omitted in the enumeration of those philosophers who have in any way contributed to this important result.

While our investigator was engaged in these researches, he turned his attention to some analagous enquiries, calculated to be useful to those who might in other places repeat experiments and observations similar to those at Shichallin. These were read to the Royal Society in November, 1779, and afterwards published in their Transactions under the title of "Calculations to determine at what Point in the Side of a Hill its Attraction will be the greatest."

During the following year (1780) Dr. Hutton presented to the Royal Society a curious essay, "On Cubic Equations, and Infinite Series," containing much that was then new and valuable.

In the year 1781, Dr. Hutton prepared "Tables of Powers and Products," which were published by the Board of Longitude.

In the year 1783 he made his last communication to the Royal Society, being his "Project for a New Division of the Quadrant." The object of the author was to adapt the tables of sines, tangents, and secants, to equal parts of the radius, instead of to equal parts of the quadrantal arc. He proposed to adopt the decimal division of the radius into 100,000 equal

parts, and exhibited several useful formulæ (now well known) to facilitate the computations. To the construction of tables consistently with this new principle, he very sedulously devoted himself, with some able coadjutors: but the appearance of the new tables in France, according to the decimal division of the quadrant, induced him to abandon his project.

In the year 1784 appeared the first edition of "The Compendious Measurer." This is a popular abridgment of the Doctor's Treatise of Mensuration, in which all the demonstrations are omitted; but a great portion of the rules, examples, and applications, retained. The work has been very generally adopted in English schools, and has gone through several editions.

A far more copious and elaborate performance was laid before the world in the succeeding year, 1785. It was entitled "Mathematical Tables: containing Common, Hyperbolic, and Logistic Logarithms. Also Sines, Tangents, Secants, and Versed-sines, both Natural and Logarithmic. Together with several other Tables, useful in mathematical calculations. To which is prefixed a large and original History of the Discoveries and Writings relating to those Subjects; with the complete Description and Use of the Tables." This work, which is comprised in a thick volume, royal octavo, was occasioned by the extreme incorrectness of the Tables of Logarithms by Sherwin and Gardiner. On examining those tables, the Doctor found many thousand errors, which he most carefully corrected. In publishing them afresh, he introduced many additions and improvements, and arranged the large tables, as well as the smaller ones of proportional parts, much more commodiously than they had ever before been: he also inserted in the volume some tables that were completely new. Farther, he introduced several striking improvements in the description and use of the whole, in the computations by logarithms, and in the resolution of plane and spherical triangles; especially the latter. But the most interesting portion of this able volume, is the extensive and erudite introduction which Dr. Hutton prefixed to the tables. It contains a suf-

ficiently copious, and extremely fair and impartial historical account of early trigonometrical writings and tables, both natural and logarithmic. The inventions and improvements in logarithms are adequately traced; inventions are assigned to their proper authors; the peculiarities of Napier, Briggs, Kepler, Vlacq, Gregory, Mercator, Newton, &c., are properly discriminated; and their respective claims distributed with admirable impartiality, by means of immense labour and extensive reading. This work has been highly approved in England, and has gone through five large editions.

In the succeeding year, 1786, Dr. Hutton published a quarto volume of "Tracts, Mathematical and Philosophical." Among the interesting contents of this volume are, a dissertation on the nature and value of infinite series; a new method for the valuation of numeral infinite series, whose terms are alternately + and —, by taking continual arithmetical means between the successive sums, and their means; a method of summing the series $a + bx + cx^2 + dx^3 + ex^4 +$, &c., when it converges very slowly; the investigation of a general rule for extracting roots; new methods for the roots of equations; a demonstration of the truth of the binomial theorem in the case of fractional exponents; curious properties of the common section of a sphere and cone; the geometrical division of circles and ellipses into any number of parts that shall be equal both in area and in perimeter; and, lastly, a copious and instructive tract relating to experiments and deductions by means of the ballistic pendulum.

Our indefatigable author, who, at this period of his life, seems to have thought every year lost in which he did not present to the public some new work, published, in 1787, "Elements of Conic Sections, with Select Exercises in various Branches of Mathematics and Philosophy; for the Use of the Royal Military Academy at Woolwich." In that part of this work which relates to the conic sections, the propositions, although demonstrated in a manner that is strictly geometrical, have this peculiarity, that only the first property of each section is demonstrated from the cone itself; all the subsequent proper-

ties being derived from the first, or from each other, by obvious and legitimate processes, without any arbitrary descriptions of the curves in plano. The treatise on conic sections occupies rather more than half the volume; the remainder is devoted to select problems and exercises in various branches of mathematics. An interesting portion of these relates to the application of the modern analysis to the doctrine of forces, as evinced in dynamics, hydrodynamics, &c. This portion is enriched with some problems, then new, and always useful, relative to the times of filling and emptying the ditches of fortifications, &c. with water, entering them, or evacuating, under certain circumstances. These problems were proposed at an examination of the gentlemen cadets, by his Grace the Duke of Richmond, then Master-general of the Ordnance; who warmly patronized Dr. Hutton's work, and, on its publication, presented Dr. Hutton at court to his Majesty.

For several years after the publication of the last-mentioned volume, Dr. Hutton employed his leisure from academical duties in the composition of his "Mathematical and Philosophical Dictionary," which made its appearance in 1796, in two large quarto volumes. This was a work of great labour, and has been regarded by the British public as of considerable value. From the nature of such an undertaking, it must evidently contain much that is not original: it, however, contains much also that is perfectly new. Many of the articles are delivered with remarkable perspicuity; and considerable patience, impartiality, and research, are evinced in several of the historical disquisitions. Of this, the comprehensive history of algebra is an interesting specimen. The biographical sketches of the most eminent mathematicians and philosophers are often given with much spirit, and always with fidelity. On the whole, this is a work which the student of mathematics and natural philosophy may consult with pleasure, and frequently with considerable advantage. A new and greatly enlarged edition, with many improvements, was published in 1815.

In 1798 appeared the first edition of Dr. Hutton's "Course of Mathematics," in two octavo volumes, for the use of the gentlemen cadets in the Royal Military Academy. This has gone through several editions. In 1811, a third volume of this Course was published: it was written by the Doctor, in conjunction with Dr. Gregory. This Course is too well known, and too widely circulated, to need any minute description. The same may be remarked of Dr. Hutton's translation, with notes and improvements, of the "Mathematical and Philosophical Recreations of Ozanam," as enlarged and modernized by M. Montucla.

From 1803 to 1809 our author was employed, in conjunction with Doctors Pearson and Shaw, in laying before the world an "Abridgment of the Philosophical Transactions of the Royal Society of London, from their Commencement in 1665, to the End of the last Century." This important work, for his share in the execution of which Dr. Hutton is said to have received no less a sum than six thousand pounds, is comprehended in eighteen thick volumes in quarto. It was published in monthly "parts," of which four constituted a volume. The departments of pure and mixed mathematics, including the practice as well as the theory, of mechanics, hydrodynamics, optics, astronomy, electricity, and magnetism, were undertaken by Dr. Hutton, in addition to the general editorship and correction of the press of the whole. The greater portion of the biographical articles, as well as of the translations, were from the Doctor's pen; and every competent judge will admit that they do him considerable honour. To this valuable abridgment there are attached several interesting notes, besides those which are merely biographical; so that, altogether, these volumes must be considered as a rich acquisition to all persons, especially foreigners, who have not the means of regularly consulting the original volumes of the Transactions.

In July, 1807, Dr. Hutton having suffered much from a pulmonary complaint during the preceding winter and spring, resigned his Professorship at Woolwich, after having most

honourably filled it for upwards of 34 years. On his retirement, the Board of Ordnance assigned him a pension of £500 per annum, in testimony of regard for his long and faithful services: and, as he had previously acquired a very handsome fortune, by the profits upon his laudable exertions, he fixed his abode in Bedford Row, London, where, until the time of his decease, he enjoyed his *otium cum dignitate*, heightened by the sweets of domestic intercourse, and the occasional society of his friends. Occasionally, too, during the first ten years of his retirement from Woolwich, he conducted the half-yearly examinations at the Royal Military Academy, by the results of which the new commissions in the Royal Artillery and Engineers were determined, as also the examinations at the East India College at Addiscombe; but these the infirmities of his advanced age compelled him to relinquish.

In the year 1812 Dr. Hutton published, in three volumes octavo, a collection, entitled "Tracts on Mathematical and Philosophical Subjects; comprising, among numerous important Articles, the Theory of Bridges, with several Plans of recent Improvement: also, the Results of numerous Experiments on the Force of Gunpowder, with Applications to the Modern Practice of Artillery." These volumes contain, with improvements and corrections, several of the detached papers and essays of which mention has already been made: they also include the History of the Writings and Investigations in Trigonometry and Logarithms, as published in the Introduction to the Doctor's Mathematical Tables, and the History of the Discoveries and Inventions in Algebra, which was first published under the word ALGEBRA, in the Doctor's Mathematical and Philosophical Dictionary. But several of these "Tracts" are altogether new, and contain a methodical and perspicuous account of Dr. Hutton's valuable experiments on gunnery, and with the whirling machine; together with a copious exposition and application of the principal scientific deductions which have been made from these numerous and cautious experiments.

Such is the usual imperfection of human character, that habits of meditation and research, and those which characterize the man of active life, are very seldom united in one individual; and they who adequately appreciate the time and study necessary to produce such numerous, varied, and important works, as have here been spoken of, will scarcely conjecture that these opposite habits united in the person of Dr. Hutton. The truth, however, is, that notwithstanding the incessant vigilance with which he discharged his duties as a Professor of Mathematics at the Woolwich Institution, the time devoted to his numerous publications, and to his experiments on gunnery and the resistance of the air, he still found leisure and inclination to project and to effect improvements of a very different kind. The state of his health, about twelve years after the commencement of his duties at Woolwich, became so precarious, that the Master-general of the Ordnance permitted him to reside in a healthy situation on Shooter's Hill, instead of in the Royal Arsenal, where the Royal Military Academy then stood: this permission, however, was not accompanied with any diminution of academical duty. Woolwich Common, in the vicinity of the Doctor's new residence, at that time exhibited little more than a few rude and scattered cottages, and was overgrown with thorns, briars, and furze-bushes. Speedily foreseeing what so elevated a situation, with extensive prospects and pure exhilarating air, might be rendered, he purchased land, employed brick-makers, directed the manufactory of his own bricks, planned and erected a series of genteel houses; and thus took the first and most important step towards rendering Woolwich Common what it now is, one of the most picturesque and salubrious places of residence in the vicinity of the British metropolis. On the removal of the Royal Military Academy from the Royal Arsenal to Woolwich Common in the year 1806, the Board of Ordnance purchased these houses of the Doctor, and converted them into official residences for Field-officers of Artillery, and the Professors of the Academy.

As a preceptor, Dr. Hutton was characterised by mildness, kindness, promptness in discovering the difficulties which his pupils experienced, patience in labouring to remove those difficulties, unwearied perseverance, and a never-failing love of the act of communicating knowledge by oral instruction. His patience, indeed, was perfectly invincible. No dulness of apprehension, no forgetfulness in the pupil, ever induced him to yield to irascible emotions, or to forfeit his astonishing power of self-control. Those who have had favourable opportunities of acquainting themselves with the best modes of giving instruction, in the University of Cambridge, and in other institutions, both public and private, and who have been extensively engaged in the same profession, do not hesitate to say, that they never saw, or had the least conception of, any oral instructions, the excellences of which bore any comparison with those of Dr. Hutton.

As a lecturer, his manner was deliberate and perspicuous, his illustrations were happy and convincing, and his experiments were usually performed with neatness and success.

As an author, Dr. Hutton has long been the most popular of English mathematical writers; and there are obvious reasons for this popularity, which promises to be as permanent as it is extensive. His grand objects were utility in the topics of investigation, simplicity in the mode of their attainment or advancement. He had a constitutional, and a conscientious, aversion from the pedantry and parade of science. He loved science, and he promoted it for its own sake, and that of its tendencies. He never, by affecting to be abstruse, became obscure; nor did he ever slide into digressions, for the purpose of shewing how much he knew of other things besides those that were immediately under discussion. Hence, he was at once concise and perspicuous; and though he evidently wrote rather to be useful than to obtain celebrity, he procured for himself a reputation, such as hundreds, who have written for reputation alone, will never attain.

The valuable peculiarities of Dr. Hutton as a teacher, professor, and writer, emanated from intellectual and moral characteristics, which we cannot attempt to delineate fully. Suffice it to say, that he was remarkable for his unassuming deportment, for the simplicity of his habits, the mildness and equability of his temper, and the permanency and warmth of his personal attachments. He owed much to an undeviating regularity in the distribution of his time, to a correct and tenacious memory, (from which until he was more than 80 years of age scarcely any thing escaped,) and at the same time to as steady a practice of tabulating and classifying *memoranda*, on all subjects of conversation, speculation, and inquiry, as though he had no memory at all. The habits and dispositions of many men tend to stifle their genius, and preclude them from attaining eminence; but the habits and dispositions of Dr. Hutton all contributed to the maturity and perfection of his genius, by supplying that admirable stability of purpose, and continuity of effort, with which he always kept it under beneficial discipline.

During the last six or seven years, the Doctor's increasing infirmities led to rather more quiet and recluse habits than he had formerly adopted; though he became neither indolent nor estranged from his friends. Since the death of Mrs. Hutton, in 1817, his principal companion was his eldest daughter, Miss Hutton, whose exemplary devotedness to her valued parent, and affectionate anticipation of all his wishes and wants, he appreciated with commensurate affection. Though thus delighted with her society and attention, and those of his son, General Hutton, (who in 1821 removed to London, with his family, that they might assist in cheering his father's latter days,) he did not shut himself from his other friends, but always received them with a cordial welcome; and, nearly to the close of life, conversed with freedom and cheerfulness upon scientific and general topics. Latterly, if he had any previous intimation of the visit of a particular individual, he would, before the expected arrival, lay on his table a slip of paper, containing brief hints of the

main points interesting to both; that he might not, after his friend had retired, have the mortification of recollecting what he could have wished to remember earlier. His manuscript-journal, among other notices of a similar nature, contains, under the date of June 14th, 1820, a gratifying account (though too long to quote) of the pleasing reminiscences occasioned by a visit from Dr. Trail, (the well-known pupil and biographer of Dr. Robt. Simson,) an old friend, with whom he had formed an intimacy 50 years before, at Glasgow.

Much of Dr. Hutton's time was occupied in carrying through the press new editions of some or other of his works. Thus, during the last year of his life, he published the 15th edition of his "Arithmetic," the 8th edition of his "Compendious Measurer," and the 6th of his "Mathematical Tables." In superintending the re-publication of this laborious and valuable work, however, he was materially assisted by his friend, Professor Leybourn, of the Royal Military College, Sandhurst.

In 1819 and 1820, the Doctor had some correspondence with that eminent philosopher Laplace, in reference to a point to which we have already adverted; viz. the extraordinary omission of the Doctor's name, when speaking of the determination of the mean density of the earth. Dr. Hutton's letter to Laplace remaining unanswered for several months, it was published in the Philosophical Magazine for February, 1820, as well as in the "Journal de Physique, &c." for April, 1820. In the "Connaissance des Tems," for 1823, published in November, 1820, Marquis Laplace did ample justice to our English philosopher, describing the nature and difficulty of the computation relative to the earth's density; and adding, "all this was executed in the most satisfactory manner by Dr. Hutton, an illustrious mathematician, to whom the abstruse sciences are indebted for numerous other important researches." Laplace also sent to the Doctor, in September, 1820, a letter, in which he apologized for his apparent neglect, stating that he had "long been acquainted

with his profound researches, and had long cherished a high esteem for him." This letter, we believe, was printed in the Philosophical Magazine.

Dr. H. had often, and at distant intervals, expressed his conviction that many of the computations in Mr. Henry Cavendish's paper on the earth's mean density were erroneous; a circumstance which he ascribed, not to any mistake in Mr. Cavendish, who was an admirable mathematician, but to errors committed by the individual whom that gentleman employed in the subordinate calculations. After in vain inviting different friends to go through the computations *de novo*, this Nestor of science, in his eighty-fourth year, undertook and completed the labour. As he anticipated, he found several errors of no trifling magnitude, which, with their correction, may be seen in a paper sent by the Doctor to the Royal Society in 1821, and inserted in the Philosophical Transactions for that year. This, we believe, was the last important scientific labour of the venerable subject of this memoir.*

Towards the end of the same year, 1821, a meeting was held by several of the Doctor's friends, with the intention of paying him a tribute of respect, and also with the desire of obtaining a correct likeness of him. They accordingly appointed a committee, who agreed to employ a sculptor of the first eminence to execute a bust in marble, from which casts or copies could be taken in any number that might be required. The Committee resolved to commence a subscription for this purpose, on such a plan as to afford room for numerous friends and admirers of Dr. Hutton to participate in the pleasure of thus manifesting their esteem. A very ample list of subscribers was soon collected, at the head of which stood the name of the Lord Chancellor, who, as we have already observed, was one of the Doctor's early pupils, at Newcastle.

* The extensive course of Lectures on Natural Philosophy delivered by Dr. Hutton at the Royal Military Academy was quite ready for publication; but the manuscript was lost in a very extraordinary manner about ten years ago.

The artist, Mr. Gahagan, having completed the bust, on the 21st of September, 1822, the committee for conducting the subscription waited on Dr. Hutton, at his house in Bedford-Row, in order to present it to him, according to the original intention. They then addressed him as follows:

"We have the honour, Sir, of waiting upon you as a deputation, to pay you a tribute of respect, by the presentation of this bust, which is considered a very faithful and expressive likeness.

"We have, in common with other admirers of your talents, long wished to possess as correct and lasting a resemblance of your countenance, as your valuable works present of your mind; and we are now highly gratified, having obtained casts of this admirable bust, which we shall always regard with veneration.

"We have likewise experienced much satisfaction in the success of the subscription, by the cordial co-operation of so many distinguished characters and public bodies. Several of your early pupils, now arrived at the highest eminence in their respective professions, and numerous other men of science who have profited by your labours, seemed emulous in manifesting their gratitude and esteem.

"Impressed with the same sentiments, we request, Sir, that you will accept this bust as a testimony of respect for your virtues and talents, and a tribute of gratitude for your important labours."

To which Dr. Hutton gave the following answer:

"Gentlemen, — Nothing could be more gratifying to my feelings than this demonstration of your regard. So flattering a testimony from such distinguished individuals, and public bodies, is an honour far beyond what I could have aspired to. Nor did I conceive that any present, at my advanced period of life, could have given me such heartfelt satisfaction.

"If, indeed, any thing could enhance the value of this gift, it is the kind manner in which it is now presented. It is not in

the power of any language to express my gratitude on this occasion. I can only offer my sincere wishes, gentlemen, for your lasting happiness, and that of all the subscribers."

On this gratifying occasion, the Doctor's spirits evinced no ordinary flow: his memory, his reason, his science, and his wit, were excited into unusual activity; and the select few who were then present declare that they shall long remember the peculiar display of intellectual vigour, as well as of generous and grateful emotion, which they then witnessed.

There remaining a surplus of a few pounds after the several expenses were defrayed, Dr. H. determined (at a probable additional expense to himself of seventy or eighty pounds) to evince in return his esteem for his friends and pupils who had thus stepped forward. He immediately gave directions for a die for striking off medals, (one of them to be given in a case to each subscriber,) to contain, on the obverse, the head of Dr. Hutton, in profile, with an appropriate legend of name, age, &c.—On the reverse, emblems of two of the doctor's philosophical results; the one on the density of the earth, and the other on the exact force or strength of gunpowder; with an appropriate motto, &c. These medals, which are very finely executed by Wyon, were ready for delivery on the day of the doctor's death!

The infirmities of age stole upon him incessantly, yet almost imperceptibly: Time, that most mighty, though most silent of innovators, was making effectual inroads. In October, 1822, the Doctor, by some unavoidable exposure to the effects of a chilling atmosphere, caught a severe cold. This issued in a pulmonary complaint, which soon made rapid encroaches upon his constitution. His physical strength visibly declined; and many of his actions, and not a little of his conversation, evinced that he anticipated approaching dissolution. He retained, however, the entire possession of his faculties till very near his death, and was enabled daily to go down stairs. "On Friday, the 24th of January, 1823, only three days before the termination of his life," says his

friend and successor, Dr. Olinthus Gregory, to whose able and elegant pen we principally owe the preceding relation, "I visited him at his own request, in consequence of a communication which he had received from the Bridge-House Committee, relative to the proposed new bridge, in the place of 'London Bridge.' He could then see to read writing of the usual size, without the aid of spectacles, and very well heard all that I said, on my aiming at a rather slow and distinct enunciation. His respiration was difficult, as it had been for some time; but, on the whole, I thought him better than when I had seen him a week before. Our chief conversation was on the subject of his letter from the city: he expatiated with his usual perspicuity and accuracy upon the theory of arcuation, the relative advantages and disadvantages of different curves selected for the intrados, the most judicious construction of centering, &c.: he then passed to the history of the erection of Blackfriars' Bridge, sketched briefly the principles developed on that occasion by Mr. Simpson, his celebrated predecessor at Woolwich, and alluded to the scientific qualifications of Mr. Mylne, the architect of that edifice. The effort, however, greatly exhausted him, and compelled me to relinquish my intention of conversing with him on another topic. He entreated me to revisit him on that day week, and I most cheerfully assented, hoping that the interview would have its peculiar interest. But, on the succeeding day, Saturday, he became worse; on Sunday still worse; sunk into a comatose state as evening advanced, and at four o'clock on the morning of Monday, January the 27th, expired without a groan.

——— "Multis ille bonis flebilis occidit,
Nulli flebilior quam mihi."

"The impression left upon my mind and heart by the loss of a revered friend, from whom for a quarter of a century I have experienced nothing but uninterrupted acts of almost paternal kindness, renders me quite inadequate to attempt a sketch of his general character; even if I could presume

myself otherwise competent. In addition, however, to the preceding outline-delineation, I will venture to present one or two minuter traits.

"Dr. Hutton had that fondness for retirement which is natural to a man of studious habits; nevertheless, no literary or scientific individual with whom I have ever met, was uniformly so easy of access; a circumstance which I unhesitatingly impute to his desire to be useful to others, a desire which he steadily evinced through life. No sooner, indeed, had he been removed by Providence into a sphere of extensive influence by his official appointment in the Royal Military Academy, than he felt it his duty to do all in his power to promote the welfare and interest of men of science, and especially those who were devoted to mathematical tuition. Of such he continued for fifty years, truly and eminently the patron. He kept up a most extensive correspondence with mathematicians in every part of Europe, but especially in the United Kingdom. Appreciating correctly and candidly the talents and acquirements of his correspondents, and taking care by various means to ascertain their situations in life, he was ever watchful in seizing opportunities to advance their interests, and provide honourable appointments for them. To this amiable and enviable propensity the late General (then Lieutenant) Mudge owed his recommendation to the Duke of Richmond, as duly qualified to be associated with Major Edward Williams in conducting the Trigonometrical Survey of England and Wales: to this also, my able predecessor, Professor Bonnycastle, owed his appointment at Woolwich, in 1782: and to this again, I cannot omit to ascribe the honour of my invitation to the Royal Military Academy in the year 1802. To many others now living, I refer the pleasure of testifying their own obligations. The satisfaction which the Doctor himself derived from these acts of kindness is expressed in many parts of his journal. Even so lately as 1821, there occur two or three examples of this kind. In one of them, after describing how he had been the principal means of obtaining appointments for two very respectable mathema-

ticians, he adds — 'Thus I have much pleasure in a double degree, viz. both in serving and encouraging very able and worthy persons, and in supplying useful institutions with good and proper teachers.'

"I must not omit to add, that Dr. Hutton was a cordial friend to the education of the poor; contributing liberally to Lancasterian and other schools, for their instruction; often expatiating on the advantages, moral and political, which would necessarily accrue from the diffusion of knowledge amongst them; and successfully exposing the folly of expecting on the one hand that if men were left ignorant and without principles they would abstain from crimes, yet of fearing on the other, that if they obtained knowledge and imbibed good principles, they would in consequence go the more astray!

"Nor, lastly, would it be just to omit, that my venerable friend was a man of genuine, but unassuming benevolence. Never, during our long and close intimacy, did I know him turn a deaf ear to a case of real distress. On paying him one of my periodical visits, about five years ago, I found him reading a letter, the tears trickling down his cheeks. 'Read this,' said he, putting the letter into my hand. It was from the wife of a country schoolmaster, describing how, by a series of misfortunes, he had been reduced to penury, and had just been hurried off to jail, while the sheriff's officers had seized his furniture, leaving her and her children without a shilling. 'Can you rely upon this statement?' I asked. — 'Yes,' said he: 'I have information from another quarter which confirms its truth.' — 'Then what do you mean to do?' — 'I mean,' replied the Doctor, smiling, 'to demand a guinea from you, and the same sum from every friend who calls upon me to-day; then to make up the amount twenty guineas, and send it off by this night's post.' He knew nothing of this family, but that, though they were unfortunate, they were honest and industrious, and therefore deserved relief.

"I could detail many similar examples; but it is unnecessary. 'Ex uno disce omnes.'

"Olinthus Gregory."

We have already stated that the name of the Lord Chancellor was at the head of the list of the subscribers to Dr. Hutton's bust. On that occasion, the Doctor wrote a letter of thanks; and, a few days after his father's decease, General Hutton sent a medal to that highly distinguished nobleman, with an account of the melancholy event. The following letter, which was written in reply, is not less honourable to his Lordship's feelings than to Dr. Hutton's memory:

"Sir, Feb. 3. 1823.

"I request you to accept my very sincere thanks for your communication received on Saturday last.

"Full sixty years have passed since I had the benefit of your venerable father's instructions, and that benefit I regard as one of the many blessings which I have enjoyed in life, and of which blessings I wish I had been more worthy.

"I feel very painfully that I did not wait upon Dr. Hutton personally to thank him for his letter, in which he wrote with such remarkable and affecting kindness respecting Lady Eldon and myself, — both his pupils. I shall preserve that letter as a testimony that a person of his eminence had, through so many years, recollected us with a sort of parental affection.

"I shall not fail to preserve anxiously the medal which you have been pleased to send to me, and for which I beg you to receive my thanks. To secure to his memory the respect and veneration of his country, this memorial was not wanting: he will long be remembered by a country so essentially benefited by his life, and works.

"I am, Sir,

"Your obedient and obliged servant,

"Eldon."

"To Lieut.-Gen. Hutton.

Letters similar to the above, in praise of the deceased, were written by several other illustrious characters; among whom may be mentioned his Grace the Duke of Wellington, General Sir Thomas Hislop, &c. &c.

Dr. Hutton bequeathed his marble bust to the Philosophical Society of Newcastle. It is to be placed in their new and splendid Institution, where it will no doubt be long regarded with pride and veneration. He always manifested a laudable affection for his native place, of which he gave a proof soon after his retirement from Woolwich, by investing sums of money for the perpetual support of a school, &c. at Newcastle. His benevolence was extensive. To merit in distress, and more especially to the votaries of science, he was always a kind friend and benefactor.

"Quando ullum invenient parem?"

His remains were interred in the family vault, at Charlton, in Kent; and his funeral was most respectably and numerously attended.

Dr. Hutton was twice married: his surviving family consists of a son and two daughters. The former was educated at the Royal Military Academy, at an early age obtained a commission in the Royal Artillery, and is now a Lieutenant-General in the army. General Hutton is a member of several learned societies, and was honoured, some years ago, with the degree of LL. D. by the Marischal College at Aberdeen.

## No. IV.

### Mrs. ANN RADCLIFFE.

Among the eminent Englishwomen who have contributed by their talents to the intellectual character of their country, the name of Mrs. Ann Radcliffe will always stand highly distinguished.

Mrs. Radcliffe was a native of London, and was born on the 9th of July, 1764. By a communication which we shall annex to this brief memoir, it appears that her family and connections were of the most respectable description. Her maiden name was Ward. In her twenty-third year she married at Bath (where her parents then resided), William Radcliffe, Esq., a graduate of Oxford; and who, intending to pursue the profession of the law, kept several terms at one of the Inns of Court; but, changing his resolution, was never called to the bar. Mr. Radcliffe subsequently became the proprietor and editor of the English Chronicle.

Soon after her marriage, the powers of Mrs. Radcliffe's mind began to develope themselves in the production of a series of romances, of which it is not too much to say that they rank with the best that have appeared in the English language. They have been translated into every European tongue; and have been everywhere read with enthusiastic delight. Of the peculiar character of Mrs. Radcliffe's works we cannot convey a more adequate notion than by quoting the following extracts from a prefatory introduction written by Mrs. Barbauld to "The Romance of the Forest," which, with "The Mysteries of Udolpho," was incorporated by that lady into her edition of The British Novelists:—

"Though every production which is good in its kind entitles its author to praise, a greater distinction is due to those

which stand at the head of a class; and such are undoubtedly the novels of Mrs. Radcliffe; which exhibit a genius of no common stamp. She seems to scorn to move those passions which form the interest of common novels: she alarms the soul with terror; agitates it with suspense, prolonged and wrought up to the most intense feeling by mysterious hints and obscure intimations of unseen danger. The scenery of her tales is in "time-shook towers," vast uninhabited castles, winding staircases, long echoing aisles; or, if abroad, lonely heaths, gloomy forests, and abrupt precipices, the haunt of banditti; the canvass and the figures of Salvator Rosa. Her living characters correspond to the scenery: their wicked projects are dark, singular, atrocious. They are not of English growth; their guilt is tinged with a darker hue than that of the bad and profligate characters we see in the world about us; they seem almost to belong to an unearthly sphere of powerful mischief. But to the terror produced by the machinations of guilt, and the perception of danger, this writer has had the art to unite another, and possibly a stronger feeling. There is, perhaps, in every breast at all susceptible of the influence of imagination, the germ of a certain superstitious dread of the world unknown, which easily suggests the idea of commerce with it. Solitude, darkness, low-whispered sounds, obscure glimpses of objects, flitting forms, tend to raise in the mind that thrilling mysterious terror, which has for its object the "powers unseen, and mightier far than we." But these ideas are suggested only; for it is the peculiar management of this author, that though she gives, as it were, a glimpse of the world of terrible shadows, she yet stops short of any thing really supernatural: for all the strange and alarming circumstances brought forward in the narrative are explained in the winding up of the story by natural causes; but in the mean time the reader has felt their full impression.

"The first production of this lady, in which her peculiar genius was strikingly developed, is 'The Romance of the Forrest,' and in some respects it is perhaps the best. It turns upon the machinations of a profligate villain, and his agent, against an

amiable and unprotected girl, whose birth and fortunes have been involved in obscurity by crime and perfidy. The character of La Motte, the agent, is drawn with spirit. He is represented as weak and timid, gloomy and arbitrary in his family, drawn by extravagance into vice and atrocious actions, capable of remorse, but not capable of withstanding temptation. There is a scene between him and the more hardened Marquis, who is tempting him to commit murder, which has far more nature and truth than the admired scene between King John and Hubert, in which the writer's imagination has led him rather to represent the action to which the King is endeavouring to work his instrument, as it would be seen by a person who had a great horror of its guilt, than in the manner in which he ought to represent it in order to win him to his purpose:

> "'——— If the midnight bell
> Did with his iron tongue, and brazen mouth,
> Sound one unto the drowsy ear of night;
> If this same were a churchyard where we stand,
> And thou possessed with a thousand wrongs;
> ———if thou could'st see me without eyes,
> Hear me without thine ears, and make reply
> Without a tongue,'" &c.

What must be the effect of such imagery but to infuse into the mind of Hubert that horror of the crime with which the spectator views the deed, and which it was the business, indeed, of Shakspeare to impress upon the mind of the spectator, but not of King John to impress upon Hubert? In the scene referred to, on the other hand, the Marquis, whose aim is to tempt La Motte to the commission of murder, begins by attempting to lower his sense of virtue, by representing it as the effect of prejudices imbibed in early youth, reminds him that in many countries the stiletto is resorted to without scruple; treats as trivial his former deviations from integrity; and, by lulling his conscience and awakening his cupidity, draws him to his purpose.

"There are many situations in this novel which strike strongly upon the imagination. Who can read without a

a shudder, that Adeline in her lonely chamber at the abbey hardly dared to lift her eyes to the glass, lest she should see another face than her own reflected from it? or who does not sympathize with her feelings, when, thinking she has effected her escape with Peter, she hears a strange voice, and finds herself on horseback in a dark night carried away by an unknown ruffian?

"The next work which proceeded from Mrs. Radcliffe's pen was 'The Mysteries of Udolpho.' Similar to the former in the turn of its incidents, and the nature of the feelings it is meant to excite, it abounds still more with instances of mysterious and terrific appearances, but has perhaps less of character, and a more imperfect story. It has been the aim in this work to assemble appearances of the most impressive kind, which continually present the idea of supernatural agency, but which are at length accounted for by natural means. They are not always, however, *well* accounted for; and the mind experiences a sort of disappointment and shame at having felt so much from appearances which had nothing in them beyond "this visible diurnal sphere." The moving of the pall in the funereal chamber is of this nature. The curtain which no one dares to withdraw interests us strongly; we feel the utmost stings and throbs of curiosity; but we have been affected so repeatedly, the suspense has been so long protracted, and expectation raised so high, that no explanation can satisfy, no imagery of horrors can equal the vague shapings of our imagination.

"'The Mysteries of Udolpho' is the most popular of this author's performances, and as such has been chosen for this selection; but perhaps it is exceeded in strength by her next publication, 'The Italians.' Nothing can be finer than the opening of the story. An Englishman on his travels, walking through a church, sees a dark figure stealing along the aisles. He is informed that he is an assassin. On expressing his astonishment that he should find shelter there, he is told that such adventures are common in Italy. His companion then points to a confessional in an obscure aisle of the church. 'There,' says he, 'in that cell, such a tale of horror was

once poured into the ear of a priest as overwhelmed him with astonishment, nor was the secret ever disclosed.' This prelude, like the tuning of an instrument by a skilful hand, has the effect of producing at once in the mind a tone of feeling correspondent to the future story. In this, as in the former productions, the curiosity of the reader is kept upon the stretch by mystery and wonder. The author seems perfectly to understand that obscurity, as Burke has asserted, is a strong ingredient in the sublime: — a face shrouded in a cowl; a narrative suddenly suspended; deep guilt half revealed; the untold secrets of a prison-house; the terrific shape, 'if shape it might be called that shape had none distinguishable;' — all these affect the mind more powerfully than any regular or distinct images of danger or of woe.

"But this novel has also high merit in the character of Schedoni, which is strikingly drawn, as is his personal appearance. 'His figure,' says the author, 'was striking, but not so from grace. It was tall, and though extremely thin, his limbs were large and uncouth; and as he stalked along, wrapped in the black garments of his order, there was something terrible in his air, something almost superhuman. His cowl, too, as it threw a shade over the livid paleness of his face, increased its severe character, and gave an effect to his large melancholy eye, which approached to horror. His physiognomy bore the trace of many passions, which seemed to have fixed the features they no longer animated. His eyes were so piercing that they seemed to penetrate with a single glance into the hearts of men, and to read their most secret thoughts; few persons could support their scrutiny, or even endure to meet them twice.' A striking figure for the painter to transfer to the canvass; perhaps some picture might originally have suggested it. The scene where this singular character is on the point of murdering his own daughter, as she then appears to be, is truly tragical, and wrought up with great strength and pathos. It is impossible not to be interested in the situation of Ellen, in the convent, when her lamp goes out while she is reading a paper on which her fate

depends; and again, when, in making her escape, she has just got to the end of the long vaulted passage, and finds the door locked, and herself betrayed.

"There are beauties in Mrs. Radcliffe's volumes, which would perhaps have more effect if our curiosity were less excited, — for her descriptions are rich and picturesque. Switzerland, the south of France, Venice, the valleys of Piedmont, the bridge, the cataract, and especially the charming bay of Naples, the dances of the peasants, with the vine-dressers and the fishermen, have employed her pencil. Though love is but of a secondary interest in her story, there is a good deal of tenderness in the parting scenes between Emily and Valancourt in 'The Mysteries of Udolpho,' when she dismisses him, who is still the object of her affection, on account of his irregularities.

"It ought not to be forgotten that there are many elegant pieces of poetry interspersed through the volumes of Mrs. Radcliffe; among which are to be distinguished as exquisitely sweet and fanciful, the 'Song to a Spirit,' and 'The Sea Nymph,' 'Down, down, a hundred fathom deep!' They might be sung by Shakspeare's Ariel. The true lovers of poetry are almost apt to regret its being brought in as an accompaniment to narrative, where it is generally neglected; for not one in a hundred of those who read and can judge of novels are at all able to appreciate the merits of a copy of verses, and the common reader is always impatient to get on with the story."

On all subjects of taste there must be, as it is desirable there should be, varieties of opinion. It seems by the foregoing extracts that Mrs. Barbauld prefers "The Romance of the Forest" to "The Mysteries of Udolpho." The able and learned author of "The Pursuits of Literature," on the contrary, selected "The Mysteries of Udolpho" as the theme of his unqualified admiration. In a note to his first dialogue, after mentioning the names of several modern novel-writers, he goes on to say, —

"Though all of them are ingenious ladies, yet they are too frequently whining and frisking in novels, till our girls' heads turn wild with impossible adventures; and now and then are tainted with democracy. Not so the mighty magician of 'The Mysteries of Udolpho;' bred and nourished by the Florentine muses in their sacred solitary caverns, amid the paler shrines of Gothic superstition, and in all the dreariness of enchantment: a poetess whom Ariosto would with rapture have acknowledged, as the

——— 'La nudrita
Damigella Trivulzia AL SACRO SPECO.' — O. F. c. xlvi."

It is singular that of this encomium, which must of course have been highly gratifying to Mrs. Radcliffe, she knew nothing until above a twelvemonth after the publication of "The Pursuits of Literature;" and then only in consequence of accidentally meeting with the book. Had it been dispraise, no doubt "some good-natured friend" would not have allowed it so long to escape her observation.

Many other individuals of eminence in taste and literature, might be adverted to, as having also expressed themselves in strong terms of admiration of Mrs. Radcliffe's genius. Dr. Joseph Warton, the Head Master of Winchester School, who was then at a very advanced period of life, told Mr. George Robinson, Mrs. Radcliffe's publisher, that happening to take up "The Mysteries of Udolpho," he was so fascinated, that he could not go to bed until he had finished it, and that he actually sat up a great part of the night for that purpose. Mr. Sheridan spoke of the same production with great praise; and Mr. Fox, in a letter which he wrote to an intimate friend at the time when Mrs. Radcliffe's works were the subject of general conversation and remark, mentioned them all in terms of high commendation, and entered into a particular examination and comparison of their respective merits.

Mrs. Radcliffe composed with great rapidity; especially the passages of her various productions in which she felt the most deeply interested. It generally proved that those

were the passages which made the most powerful impression upon the public.

Some exaggeration has taken place with respect to the pecuniary advantages which Mrs. Radcliffe derived from her talents. For instance, it has been said, that she received 1000*l.* from the Messrs. Robinsons, for the copy-right of "The Mysteries of Udolpho." The real amount was 500*l.*; at that time so unusually large a sum for a work of imagination, that old Mr. Cadell, than whom no man was more experienced in such matters, when he was told that 500*l.* had been given, offered a wager of 10*l.* that it was not the fact. It has also been said, that Mrs. Radcliffe received 1500*l.* for the copy-right of "The Italians." The real amount did not exceed 800*l.*

The unrivalled force and richness with which Mrs. Radcliffe depicted the countries, — Italy, Switzerland, and the South of France, — in which the scene of her principal romances is laid, naturally induced a general belief that she had visited them. A recent traveller in those countries, of some celebrity, was so impressed with this idea, that he frequently refers to Mrs. Radcliffe's descriptions, as evidently derived from personal observation. It has even been distinctly asserted, in a respectable periodical publication*, that Mrs. Radcliffe accompanied her husband into Italy, when he was attached to one of the British embassies to that country; and that "it was on that occasion she imbibed the taste for picturesque scenery, and the obscure and wild superstitions of mouldering castles, of which she has made so beautiful a use in her romances." The fact, however, is, that neither Mr. nor Mrs. Radcliffe was ever in Italy at all; nor on the Continent until the year 1794. To Mrs. Radcliffe's powerful fancy, operating upon the materials furnished by former writers, the vividness of the descriptions which have thus been mistaken for actual portraiture is solely attributable.

* Edinburgh Review for May, 1823.

But the error just mentioned is trifling, compared with one committed by the authoress of a book of travels through England; who, in noticing the Duke of Rutland's venerable and romantic seat in Derbyshire, called Haddon House, (on which Gilpin dwells with so much enthusiasm,) after saying that it was there that Mrs. Radcliffe acquired her love of castles and ancient buildings, proceeds to observe, that that lady had for years fallen into a state of insanity, and was under confinement in Derbyshire! Mrs. Radcliffe was in Derbyshire only on two occasions, and on both but for a few days; the one in 1798, when, after the death of her father, she accompanied her mother thither; the other in the latter end of 1799, or the beginning of 1800, when she went to visit her mother, who was very ill, and who died shortly afterwards. Haddon House she never saw; nor had she ever heard of it at the time of her earlier publications. With respect to the second part of the statement, it does really seem to be unpardonable, when we consider that the writer might have easily ascertained, had it been only by a reference to her publisher, that it was utterly destitute of truth, and that Mrs. Radcliffe was frequently to be seen in the vicinity of the metropolis, in which she lived. To complete the affair, in a larger work of a more recent date than the publication already alluded to, a plate of Haddon House is given, with a description, in which the above story is introduced!

During the last twelve years of her life, Mrs. Radcliffe suffered greatly at intervals from a spasmodic asthma. This occasioned a general loss of health, and consequent depression of spirits; and her only consolation was the unwearied attention of an affectionate husband, whose own intelligence enabled him to appreciate her worth. In the autumn of 1822, she received considerable benefit from a visit to Ramsgate; but it was temporary. The last fatal attack commenced on the 9th of January, 1823. She had been out in the cold on that day, and at night she complained of a difficulty in breathing. In the first instance, her indisposition appeared less serious than most of her previous seizures. Unhappily, it increased. On

the 11th of January, Dr. Scudamore was called in; who did every thing for her that skill and tenderness could suggest; — but in vain. On the 6th of February, however, she did not appear in any immediate danger, although in a state of great weakness. At twelve o'clock at night, Mr. Radcliffe assisted in giving her some nourishment, which she took with apparent satisfaction; her last words being, "there is some substance in that." She then fell into a slumber; but when Mr. Radcliffe (who had been sitting up in the next room) re-entered her apartment, in the course of an hour or two, she was breathing rather hardly, and neither the nurse nor himself was able to awake her. Dr. Scudamore was instantly sent for; but before his arrival she tranquilly expired, at between two and three o'clock in the morning of the 7th of February, 1823; being in the fifty-ninth year of her age. Her countenance after death was delightfully placid, and it continued so for several days.

Mrs. Radcliffe was interred in a vault of the Chapel of Ease, at Bayswater, belonging to St. George's, Hanover Square.

Naturally desirous to obtain whatever further authentic information we could, respecting the amiable and celebrated subject of this little sketch, we applied to the quarter whence we knew such information was to be derived; and were, in consequence, favoured with the following communication:

"Your wish to receive information relative to the late Mrs. Radcliffe affords me an opportunity, which I willingly accept, for mentioning the following particulars.

"She was born in London, in the year 1764; the daughter of William and Ann Ward, who, though in trade, were nearly the only persons of their two families not living in handsome, or at least easy independence. Her paternal grand-mother was a Cheselden, the sister of the celebrated surgeon, of whose kind regard her father had a grateful recollection, and some of whose presents, in books, I have seen. The late Lieutenant Colonel Cheselden, of Somerby in

Leicestershire, was, I think, another nephew of the surgeon. Her father's aunt, the late Mrs. Barwell, first of Leicester, and then of Duffield in Derbyshire, was one of the sponsors at her baptism. Her maternal grand-mother was Ann Oates, the sister of Dr. Samuel Jebb of Stratford, who was the father of Sir Richard: on that side she was also related to Dr. Halifax, Bishop of Gloucester, and to Dr. Halifax, Physician to the King. Perhaps it may gratify curiosity to state further, that she was descended from a near relative of the De Witts of Holland. In some family papers which I have seen, it is stated that a De Witt, of the family of John and Cornelius, came to England, under the patronage of government, upon some design of draining the fens in Lincolnshire, bringing with him a daughter, Amelia, then an infant. The prosecution of the plan is supposed to have been interrupted by the rebellion, in the time of Charles the first; but De Witt appears to have passed the remainder of his life in a mansion near Hull, and to have left many children, of whom Amelia was the mother of one of Mrs. Radcliffe's ancestors.

"This admirable writer, whom I remember from about the time of her twentieth year, was, in her youth, of a figure exquisitely proportioned; while she resembled her father, and his brother and sister, in being low of stature. Her complexion was beautiful, as was her whole countenance, especially her eyes, eyebrows, and mouth. Of the faculties of her mind, let her works speak. Her tastes were such as might be expected from those works. To contemplate the glories of creation, but more particularly the grander features of their display, was one of her chief delights: to listen to fine music was another. She had also a gratification in listening to any good verbal sounds: and would desire to hear passages repeated from the Latin and Greek classics; requiring, at intervals, the most literal translations that could be given, with all that was possible of their idiom, howmuchsoever the version might be embarrassed by that aim at exactness. Though her fancy was prompt, and she was, as

will readily be supposed, qualified in many respects for conversation, she had not the confidence and presence of mind without which a person conscious of being observed can scarcely be at ease, except in long-tried society. Yet she had not been without some good examples of what must have been ready conversation, in more extensive circles. Besides that a great part of her youth had been passed in the residences of her superior relatives, she had the advantage of being much loved, when a child, by the late Mr. Bentley; to whom, on the establishment of the fabric known by the name of Wedgwood and Bentley's, was appropriated the superintendence of all that related to form and design. Mr. Wedgwood was the intelligent man of commerce, and the able chemist; Mr. Bentley the man of more general literature, and of taste in the arts. One of her mother's sisters was married to Mr. Bentley; and, during the life of her aunt, who was accomplished 'according to the moderation,' — may I say, the *wise* moderation? — of that day, the little niece was a favourite guest at Chelsea, and afterwards at Turnham Green, where Mr. and Mrs. Bentley resided. At their house she saw several persons of distinction for literature; and others who, without having been so distinguished, were beneficial objects of attention for their minds and their manners. Of the former class the late Mrs. Montague, and once, I think, Mrs. Piozzi; of the latter, Mrs. Ord. The gentleman called Athenian Stuart was also a visitor there.

"Let me now request your permission to say a few words upon two circumstances which gave Mrs. Radcliffe some uneasiness when they occurred, and of one of which she had indeed often a very painful remembrance, though her unwillingness to appear before the public in any sort of contention would not permit her to mention it otherwise than to a very few friends. In the published correspondence of the late Miss Seward, is a letter, dated May 21, 1799, in which, after mentioning the dramas of Miss Baillie, the writer gives the following as a quotation from a letter of a Mrs. Jackson, (whom Miss S. calls her 'literary friend and correspondent'):

'Before their author was known, I observed so much of the power and defects of Mrs. Radcliffe's compositions in these dramas, as to believe them hers; and I hear she owns them. Mrs. Radcliffe, in whatever she writes, attentive solely to the end, is not sufficiently attentive to observe probability and unity of character in the means she uses to attain it. She bends her plan — or, if it will not bend, she breaks it to her catastrophe, instead of making the catastrophe grow out of the preceding events. Still she always takes strong hold of the reader's feelings; and effects her purpose boldly, if not regularly. Her descriptive talent, used to satiety in her novels, is here employed with more temperance, and consequently to better purpose.' Mrs. Radcliffe was greatly affected by the imputation in the first of these sentences. It was indeed indirectly removed, or greatly weakened, by two letters of a few months later date, — in one of which, Miss Seward, speaking of the Plays on the Passions, says, 'My literary friends now assert that they are not Mrs. Radcliffe's;' and in another, 'The literary world now asserts, that the Plays on the Passions are not Mrs. Radcliffe's;' — for, if Mrs. Radcliffe had owned them, it is scarcely probable that the literary world would have so promptly and positively denied them to her, (the real author not having publicly asserted her right,) or, at least, would have omitted to accompany their contradiction with some well-deserved reproof of the infamous claim. There was, however, no direct retraction of the alleged hearsay which Miss S. had thus chosen to leave upon record; and Mrs. Radcliffe found little relief in the virtual refutation. She learned that Mrs. Jackson, after having resided at Bath, had removed to Edinburgh. Mr. Davies the bookseller, (of the eminent firm of Cadell and Davies,) who had opportunities of procuring information as to whatsoever was literary in Edinburgh, was requested to inquire whether Mrs. Jackson was then in that city, in order that Mrs. Ratcliffe might ask from whom Mrs. J. had heard the report. The answer to inquiries made at his request was, that the Mrs. Jackson who appeared to be meant had left Edinburgh; that

the place of her subsequent residence had not been learned; and that she was not even supposed to be living. Thus the subject was dropped; for to Miss Baillie herself Mrs. Radcliffe could address nothing but protestations, which could not prove a negative, and which might be held intrusive; as there was no reason to suppose that that lady had ever credited the report. It was utterly untrue. The whole conduct of Mrs. Radcliffe must have shown that she was incapable, not only of seeking, but of desiring any illegitimate fame, — of any indirect means of increasing the praise which she could not fail to know was given to her writings. She had within her reach abundance of such means. It is within the knowledge of persons yet alive, that care was taken, and solicitations used, to prevent the issuing of any factitious commendation. 'O grant me honest fame, or grant me none!' was never more sincerely wished than by her. The delusion which persuades some to be gratified by praises prompted by themselves, or on their behalf, was matter of astonishment to her at all times; and as to pecuniary profit, a silence of more than twenty years has shown how little she was inclined to make even a fair demand for that. Is it credible, that a person, favoured as she was with genuine esteem, should resort to a desperate and abandoned adventure, which, after a few weeks or days of stolen fame, must expose her to a life of disgrace? For she could not expect that the author of the Dramas, however little inclined to make an unprovoked appropriation of them, would suffer them to be claimed by another. There was not the slightest pretence for the imputation. No person ever asked Mrs. Radcliffe if she was the author of the Dramas; it was never hinted to her that they were conjectured to be hers; she never knew the report, except from Miss S.'s letters: she therefore could not give it even the indirect encouragement of designedly omitting to contradict it.

"I have been tedious upon this subject, but it was a great one with the deceased; and if it be possible that her spirit, now, as I humbly hope, beatified, can know what is passing

here, may this asseveration of her innocence, solemnly made on her behalf, be one of its feeblest gratifications!

"The other uneasiness alluded to was very slight, in comparison with this. A note added to one of the letters of the late Mrs. Carter was the occasion of it. The letter, as far as I recollect, (the book is not now near me,) had mentioned Mrs. Radcliffe's writings with praise. The note says, that 'Mrs. Carter had no personal acquaintance with Mrs. Radcliffe.' This is strictly true; but as the remark may be misunderstood to imply that Mrs. Carter had rejected, or avoided, or would have rejected, or avoided, that acquaintance, it cannot be improper to show that she had in some measure sought it. The following short correspondence is sufficient upon the subject: —

"'If Mrs. Radcliffe is not engaged, Mrs. Carter will have the pleasure of calling upon her about twelve o'clock to-morrow morning.'

"'Mrs. Radcliffe is extremely sorry that an engagement to go into the country to-morrow, for some time, on account of Mr. R's state of health, which is very critical, will deprive her of the honour intended her by Mrs. Carter; for which she requests Mrs. C. to believe that she has a full and proper respect.'

"There is no date to either of these notes; but that of Mrs. Carter enclosed the following letter: —

"'*Bath*, *April* 18*th*, 1799.

"'Dear Madam,

"'I venture to give you this trouble, at the request of Mrs. Carter, whose admirable talents, and far more admirable virtues, are too well known to need any introduction from me. She very much wishes to have the pleasure of knowing you; and will deliver this letter, if she has the good fortune of finding you at home. As I am persuaded the acquaintance

must afford mutual satisfaction, I could not refuse the request with which Mrs. Carter honoured me; though it is made on the supposition of my having some degree of interest with you, to which I have no claim, except from the very sincere admiration I have ever felt for your talents, and the regard and esteem with which I am, dear Madam,

" 'Your obliged and affectionate humble servant,

" 'H. M. Bowdler.'

" 'P. S. If Mrs. Carter does not deliver this letter herself, she will, I believe, take an early opportunity of waiting on you, with a very amiable friend of mine, Miss Shipley, who has promised to carry her in her carriage.'

" I intreat you to excuse the length of my communication on these subjects, in consideration of the feelings with which it is unavoidably made. In other respects, the reception which Mrs. Radcliffe experienced far exceeded her hopes. Praise, unsolicited praise, reached her ear, directly or indirectly, from professed critics, from some of the first scholars of the age, and even from statesmen, whose attention she had little expected to excite. Of censure she had as small a share as could be, considering her distinction; and that, too, chiefly from the writers of other novels or romances, whose candour upon the subject may be suspected; since it is certain that no writer of fictitious narrative is required, otherwise than by his or her own motives, to deliver an opinion upon contemporaries. She never spoke of their writings, except when she could have the delight, which she often had, of expressing admiration; or when, indeed, she had the other entertainment, of observing that those who betrayed a wish to expel her violently from the field of literature, or at least to close it roughly against her as she retired, seldom failed to imitate her in one part of their works, after having endeavoured to proscribe her by another. If these had been only the feeble, they might be pitied, or unnoticed: but there were others; and I cannot refrain from saying of the latter, that, as the

degree of temptation determines in some measure the degree of an offence, so the poverty of their hearts must be nearly in proportion to the greatness of their talents. Had there been any unworthy intention, or tendency, in her writings, there can be few classes of composition in which it would not be meritorious to reprobate them: but it is beyond dispute that her works were never injurious to morality; and that their tendency, however feeble in this respect, was often to promote benevolent moderation in prosperity, and pious confidence under affliction.

"_____ _____."

The following is a list of Mrs. Radcliffe's works, nearly, we believe, in the order in which they were published:—

The Castles of Athlin and Dumblaine.
The Sicilian Romance.
The Romance of the Forest.
A Journey through Holland, in the Year 1793.
The Mysteries of Udolpho.
The Italians.

We understand that Mrs. Radcliffe left several manuscripts, some of them in a fit state for the press; but we do not know whether or not the public may expect the gratification of their perusal.

## No. V.

## MR. ROBERT BLOOMFIELD.

If ever there was an instance of poetical genius triumphing over every possible disadvantage and difficulty, it was in the case of the amiable, but eventually unfortunate subject of the present memoir. We are not aware that our annals afford any precedent of a writer doing so much, with so little assistance from art or accident. Dodsley, though once in a menial capacity, had subsequently an opportunity of cultivating his talents by an association with the wits of his age; Bruce, the son of a poor weaver, and Burns, himself a ploughman, were born and lived in a country, in which poverty is little or no bar to the acquisition of learning; the education of Chatterton was not wholly neglected; and Falconer, who, as it is believed, was bred a common sailor, must evidently have had friends who attended to his earlier years. But of Robert Bloomfield, whose name posterity will rank with some of those we have mentioned, the following is the simple and concise history:—

He was born the third of December, 1766, and was the youngest child of George Bloomfield, a taylor, at Honington, a village between Euston and Troston, about eight miles N.E. of Bury St. Edmund's, in Suffolk. Robert lost his father when he was about six months old. His mother, whose maiden name was Elizabeth Manby, was a pious and exemplary woman. She was the village schoolmistress, and instructed her own children with the others. Little Robert thus learned to read as soon as he learned to speak. As his mother, though left a widow with six small children, was desirous, with the assistance of friends, to give each of them some edu-

cation beyond what she herself was capable of imparting, Robert was sent to a very worthy man, a Mr. Rodwell, of Ixworth, a neighbouring village, to be improved in writing. At Mr. Rodwell's school, however, he did not attend for more than two or three months; nor was he ever at any other; his mother, when he was about seven years old, marrying a second husband, John Glover, by whom she had another family.

When Robert was not above eleven years of age, his uncle by marriage, in other words, his mother's sister's husband, a farmer of Sapiston, (a village adjoining Honington,) of the name of William Austin, took him into his house; by which means Robert's mother was relieved of any other expence than that of finding him a few things to wear. Even that, however, was more than she well knew how to accomplish. She wrote therefore to her sons, George and Nathaniel, then journeymen shoemakers, in London, to assist her; mentioning that their brother Robert was so small of his age, that Mr. Austin said it was not likely he would ever be able to earn his living by hard labour. George, the elder of the brothers, replied, that if his mother would let him take the boy, he would give him board and lodging, and teach him to make shoes; and Nathaniel promised to clothe him. Upon this offer, the mother removed him from Mr. Austin's on the 29th of June, 1781, and accompanied him to London; observing, that she should never be happy if she did not herself put him into his brother's hands. She charged her son George, as he valued a mother's blessing, to watch over his little brother, to set him a good example, and never to forget that he had lost his father; a solemn and pathetic adjuration, which seems to have been most religiously attended to. The personal appearance of Robert at this time, is thus pleasingly and affectionately described by his brother: —

"I have him in my mind's eye, a little boy, not bigger than boys generally are at twelve years old. When I met

him and his mother at the inn (in Bishopsgate Street), he strutted before us, dressed just as he came from keeping sheep, hogs, &c.; his shoes filled full of stumps in the heels. He, looking about him, slipped up: his nails were unused to a flat pavement. I remember viewing him as he scampered up, — how small he was! Little I thought that that fatherless boy would be one day known and esteemed by the most learned, the most respected, the wisest, and the best men of the kingdom."

Mr. George Bloomfield then lived at Mr. Simm's, No. 7, Pitcher's Court, Bell Alley, Coleman Street. It is customary in such houses as are let to poor people in London, to have light garrets, fit for mechanics to work in. In the garret of the house just described, in which there were two turn-up beds, and in which five journeymen shoemakers worked, Mr. George Bloomfield received his young brother.

Being all single men, lodgers at a shilling a week each, their beds were coarse, and their accommodation of every kind far from being clean and snug, like what Robert had left at Sapiston. Robert was their little messenger, and was employed to procure every thing they required. At noon, he fetched their dinners from the cook's shop; and if any of the workmen wanted some particular article, he would send Robert for it, and then assist him in his jobs, and teach him, as a recompence for his trouble. Every day, the boy who came from the public house for the pewter pots, and to know what porter was needed, brought the newspaper of yesterday with him. The journeymen had been accustomed to take the reading of the paper by turns; but after Robert arrived, he generally read to them; because his time was of least value. In the execution of this task he frequently met with words that he was unacquainted with; of which he always complained. One day, his brother George happening to see at a book-stall a small dictionary, which had been very ill-used, bought it for Robert for four-pence. Thus aided, he was able in a short time to read the Parliamentary debates with ease; and

to comprehend the speeches of Burke, Fox, North, and the other statesmen of that day.

One Sunday, after strolling the whole day in the country, the brothers went by accident into a meeting-house in the Old Jewry, where a dissenting minister was lecturing. This preacher, whose name was Fawcett, and whose language and action were very rhetorical, although his discourse was sound and rational, filled Robert with astonishment. He was so delighted, indeed, that he thenceforward attended the lecture whenever he could; and, although the meeting-house was so crowded with the most respectable persons that Robert was compelled to stand in the aisle, he always quickened his pace, in order to reach town on a Sunday evening in time to be present. Of this gentleman, Robert soon learned to accent what he called "hard words;" and in other respects greatly to improve himself. — Sometimes, but not frequently, he accompanied his brother George to the Debating Society then held at Coachmaker's Hall; and on a few occasions they went to Covent Garden Theatre. Those were the only opportunities he ever enjoyed of hearing public speakers. As to books, he had to wade through two or three folios: a History of England, The British Traveller, a Book of Geography, &c. These, however, he read as a task, and merely to oblige such of the journeymen as bought them; and as they came in weekly, in sixpenny numbers, he spent about as many hours in reading as other boys spent in play.

At that time his brother George took in the London Magazine, in which publication about two sheets were appropriated to a review. Robert was always eager to read this review. Here he could see what literary men were doing, and could learn to judge in some measure of the merits of various works as they appeared. The poetry, too, always commanded his attention. Observing this circumstance, and hearing him with some surprise one day repeat a song which he had composed to an old tune, his brother George persuaded him to try if the editor of their paper would give his verses a place. He did so: and thus was kindled the flame

of ambition in the youthful poet's breast. This, the first offspring of Robert Bloomfield's muse that appeared in print, was called "The Milk Maid, or the First of May." Emboldened by his success, he soon produced another little piece, to which he gave the name of "The Sailor's Return;" which was also published in the same newspaper. Indeed, he had so generally and diligently improved himself, that although only sixteen or seventeen years of age, his brother George and his fellow-workmen began to be instructed by his conversation.

About this period a man came to lodge in the same house, who was troubled with fits. Robert was so much shocked to see this poor creature drawn into frightful forms, and to hear his horrid screams, that his brother was forced to remove. They went to Blue-Hart Court, Bell Alley; and in their new garret found a singular character of the name of James Kay, a native of Dundee. He was a middle-aged man, of a good understanding, but a furious Calvinist. He had many books, some of which he did not value, such as Thomson's Seasons, Paradise Lost, and a few novels. These he lent to Robert, who spent all his leisure hours in reading the Seasons, which he was now capable of understanding. His brother says, that he never heard him praise any book so highly as that.

In the year 1784 a question was agitated among the journeymen shoemakers, whether those who had learned without serving an apprenticeship could follow the trade, as journeymen; that they could not, as masters, had long been decided. The person by whom George and Robert Bloomfield were employed, a Mr. Chamberlayne, of Cheapside, took an active part against the lawful journeymen, and even went so far as to pay off every man that worked for him who had joined their clubs. This so exasperated the journeymen, that their acting committee soon looked for "unlawful men," as they called them, among Chamberlayne's workmen. They found out little Robert, and threatened to prosecute Chamberlayne for employing him, and to prosecute his brother George for teaching him. Chamberlayne requested of the brother to

allow the matter to be brought to trial; for that he would defend the action, and that neither George nor Robert should suffer. In the mean time, George was much insulted for having refused to join those who called themselves "the lawful craft." In the warmth of his resentment, he addressed a very indignant letter on the subject to one of the most active of the committee-men, which made matters still worse. Robert, naturally fond of peace, and fearful for his brother's personal safety, begged to be suffered to retire from the storm. Accordingly, he returned to Suffolk; and Mr. Austin kindly bade him make Sapiston his home until he could re-visit London. Here, with his mind still glowing with the fine descriptions of rural scenery which he had found in Thomson's Seasons, he retraced the very fields in which he began to think. Free from the smoke, the noise, the contention of the city, he imbibed that love of rural simplicity and rural innocence which qualified him in a great degree to be the writer of such a poem as "The Farmer's Boy."

At Sapiston he lived two months. At length, as the disputes in the shoemaking trade remained undecided, he accepted an offer of a Mr. Dudbridge, the landlord of the last house in which he had lodged in London, and a freeman of the city, to take him apprentice; in order, at all events, to secure him from any consequences of the existing litigation. His brother George paid five shillings for him, by way of form, as a premium. Dudbridge acted very honourably, and never took any advantage of the power which the indentures gave him.

When Robert was between nineteen and twenty years of age, by which time he could work very expertly at his trade, (that of a ladies' shoemaker), his brother George left London. After that period he studied music, and became a good player on the violin. His brother Nathaniel had married a Woolwich woman: and it happened that Robert took a fancy to a comely young girl of that town, Mary Anne Church, who was the daughter of a boat-builder in the government yard; and whom he married on the 12th of December, 1790.

Like most poor men, he got a wife first, and had to procure household stuff afterwards. It took him some years to work himself out of ready furnished lodgings. At length, by dint of hard labour, he was enabled to purchase a bed of his own; and he then hired a room up one pair of stairs, at No. 14, Bell Alley, Coleman Street; the landlord of the house kindly giving him leave to sit and work in the light garret, two pair of stairs higher. In that garret, amidst six or seven other workmen, his active mind employed itself in composing "The Farmer's Boy."

The manner in which this beautiful poem was composed affords an instance of disregard of difficulty, and of extraordinary powers of arrangement and retention, not to be surpassed in the history of genius. Either from the contracted state of his finances, or for some other reason, Robert Bloomfield actually composed the latter part of his "Autumn," and the whole of his "Winter" in his head, without committing a single line to paper. But that was not all: he went a step further. He not only composed and committed that part of his work to his memory, but he corrected it all in his head; so that, as he himself said, when it was thus prepared, "he had nothing to do but to write it down."

When completely transferred to paper, which was in the year 1798, Robert felt a strong anxiety, tinctured with a justifiable pride, that it should meet the eye of his mother in print. Stimulated by this filial and amiable motive, he offered it to several London booksellers of eminence, — but in vain. One of his applications was to the proprietor and editor of the Monthly Magazine; who, in his number for September, 1823, published the following account of the affair:

"He brought his poems to our office; and, though his unpolished appearance, his coarse hand-writing, and wretched orthography, afforded no prospect that his production could be printed, yet he found attention by his repeated calls, and by the humility of his expectations, which were limited to half a-dozen copies of the Magazine. At length, on his name being announced when a literary gentleman, particularly con-

versant in rural economy, happened to be present, the poem was formally re-examined, and its general aspect excited the risibility of that gentleman in so pointed a manner, that Bloomfield was called into the room, and exhorted not to waste his time, and neglect his employment, in making vain attempts, and particularly in treading on the ground which Thomson had sanctified. His earnestness and confidence, however, led the editor to advise him to consult his countryman, Mr. Capel Lofft, of Troston, to whom he gave him a letter of introduction. On his departure, the gentleman present warmly complimented the editor on the sound advice which he had given 'the poor fellow;' and, it was mutually conceived, that an industrious man was thereby likely to be saved from a ruinous infatuation."

Foiled for a time, but not disheartened, Bloomfield dispatched the poem in its manuscript state to Suffolk, for the inspection of his mother and his friends. Some of the latter also urging its being sent to Mr. Capel Lofft, a gentleman long celebrated in the republic of letters for his numerous attainments, and not less known among his neighbours and friends for his benevolence and kindness of heart, happily for all parties it was transmitted to him in November, 1798, by Mr. George Bloomfield; with a request that he would read it, and communicate his opinion upon it.

By Mr. Lofft the merits of "The Farmer's Boy" were speedily and justly appreciated. The impression which it made upon him he thus states: —

"At first, I confess, seeing it divided into the four seasons, I had to encounter a prepossession not very advantageous to any writer; — that the author was treading in a path already so admirably trod by Thomson; and might be adding one more to an attempt already so often, but so injudiciously and unhappily made, of transmuting that noble poem from blank verse into rhyme; from its own pure native gold into an alloyed metal of incomparably less splendour, permanence, and worth.

"I had soon, however, the pleasure of finding myself relieved from that apprehension, and of discovering that, although the delineation of *Rural Scenery* naturally branches itself into these divisions, there was little else except the general qualities of a musical ear, flowing numbers, feeling, piety, poetic imagery and animation, a taste for the picturesque, a true sense of the natural and pathetic, force of thought, and liveliness of imagination, which were in common between Thomson and this author. And these are qualities which, whoever has the eye, the heart, the awakened and surrounding intellect, and the diviner sense of the poet, which alone can deserve the name, must possess.

"But, with these general characters of true poetry, 'The Farmer's Boy' has, as I have said, a character of its own. It is discriminated as much as the circumstances, and habits, and situation, and ideas consequently associated which are so diverse in the two authors, could make it different. Simplicity, sweetness, a natural tenderness, that *molle atque facetum* which Horace celebrates in the Eclogues of Virgil, will be found to belong to it."

Mr. Lofft immediately exerted himself most strenuously to obtain the speedy publication of the poem. Having revised the manuscript, making occasional corrections with respect to orthography, punctuation, &c., and sometimes in the grammatical construction, but not adding, or substantially altering, a single line through the whole poem, Mr. Lofft sent it to a friend of his, Thomas Hill, Esq., one of the two joint proprietors of the "Monthly Mirror;" a gentleman, "whom," to use Mr. Lofft's own words, "he knew to be above prejudice, and who had deserved and was deserving well of the public, in many other instances, by his attention to literature and the elegant arts." Mr. Hill was as much delighted with "The Farmer's Boy" as Mr. Lofft had been; and without loss of time, warmly recommended the purchase of the manuscript to Mr. Hood, of the firm of Vernor and Hood, the publishers of the "Monthly Mirror." It is very gratifying to remark the

liberality which the youthful poet experienced on this occasion. The first contract which Messrs. Vernor and Hood entered into with him was to give him fifty pounds for the copy-right, out and out. This, to one who had in vain sought to obtain half a-dozen printed copies as the remuneration for his production, was in itself pretty well. Before the work went to press, however, Mr. Hood, after having had several interviews with Mr. Hill on the subject, expressed himself so satisfied with its merit, that he spontaneously opened the contract, and agreed to give Bloomfield not only fifty pounds down, but also a moiety of the profits of the first edition, with the understanding, that if, instead of profit, loss should result, that loss should fall on the publishers alone. So confident, however, was Mr. Hood of the success of the poem, that instead of publishing one edition, as he at first intended, he determined to publish three or four distinct editions, on different-sized papers, and at various prices; some of them being very splendidly embellished.

An able and elegant preface having been furnished by the friendly pen of Mr. Lofft, containing, among other matter, an interesting account of the boyish days of Robert Bloomfield, communicated by his excellent brother George, (from which account we have derived most of the facts stated in the early part of this memoir,) a critique on his production, and a high and deserved eulogy on his personal character, — "The Farmer's Boy" at length appeared; and so instant and complete was its triumph, that the liberal publishers once more extended their terms with the author, by giving him two hundred pounds in addition to the fifty pounds originally stipulated for, and by securing to him a moiety of the copy-right of his poem.

Few occurrences, indeed, ever elicited more general and enthusiastic admiration than the publication of "The Farmer's Boy." In private it was universally read and extolled; and the various critical journals and other periodical works of the time, stimulated, no doubt, by the ardour and zeal of Bloomfield's kind and indefatigable friends, Mr. Lofft and Mr. Hill, com-

bined in its commendation. Dr. Parr, Mr. Southey, Dr. Burney, Dr. Watson (Bishop of Llandaff), Mrs. Barbauld, Dr. Aikin, Miss Seward, Mrs. Opie, Mr. Dyer, Dr. Drake, &c., were among the eminent and accomplished persons who hastened to do justice to the pretensions of the young aspirant to fame. The remarks of the last-named gentleman, in his "Literary Hours," convey so accurate a notion of the nature and beauties of the poem, that we beg leave to subjoin a few extracts from them.

"From the pleasing duty of describing such a character,"—the personal character of Bloomfield,—"let us now turn our attention to the species of composition of which his poem is so perfect a specimen. It has been observed, in my sixteenth number, that pastoral poetry in this country, with very few exceptions, has exhibited a tame and servile adherence to classical imagery and costume; at the same time totally overlooking that profusion of picturesque beauty, and that originality of manner and peculiarity of employment, which our climate and our rustics every where present.

"A few authors were mentioned in that essay as having judiciously deviated from the customary plan; to these may now be added the name of Bloomfield. 'The Farmer's Boy,' though not assuming the form of an eclogue, being peculiarly and exclusively throughout a pastoral composition; not, like the poem of Thomson, taking a wide excursion through all the phœnomena of the seasons, but nearly limited to the rural occupation and business of the fields, the dairy, and the farm-yard.

"As with these employments, however, the vicissitudes of the year are immediately and necessarily connected, Mr. Bloomfield has, with propriety, divided his poem into four books, affixing to those books the titles of the seasons.

"Such, indeed, are the merits of this work, that, in true pastoral imagery and simplicity, I do not think any production can be put in competition with it since the days of Theocritus.

"To that charming simplicity which particularizes the Grecian, are added the individuality, fidelity, and boldness of

description which render Thomson so interesting to the lovers of nature.

"Gesner possesses the most engaging sentiment, and the most refined simplicity of manners; but he wants that rustic wildness and naïveté in delineation, characteristic of the Sicilian, and of the composition before us.

"Warner and Drayton have much to recommend them; but they are very unequal, and are devoid of the sweet and pensive morality which pervades almost every page of 'The Farmer's Boy:' nor can they establish any pretensions to that fecundity in painting the œconomy of rural life which this poem, drawn from actual experience, so richly displays.

"It is astonishing, indeed, what various and striking circumstances, peculiar to the occupation of the British farmer, and which are adapted to all the purposes of the pastoral muse, had escaped our poets, previous to the publication of Mr. Bloomfield's work.

"Those who are partial to the country — and where is the man of genius who feels not a delight approaching to ecstasy from the contemplation of its scenery, and the happiness which its cultivation diffuses? — those who have paid attention to the process of husbandry, and who view its occurrences with interest, who are at the same time alive to all the minutiæ of the animal and vegetable creation, who mark

> 'How Nature paints her colours, — how the bee
> Sits on the bloom, extracting liquid sweet,' —

will derive from the study of this poem a gratification the most permanent and pure.

"The first book, entitled 'Spring,' opens with an appropriate invocation. A transition is then made to the artless character of Giles, the farmer's boy; after which the scene near Euston, in Suffolk, is described, and an amiable portrait of Mr. Austin immediately follows. Seed-time, harrowing, the devastation of the rooks, wood-scenery, the melody of birds, cows milking, and the operations of the dairy, occupy the chief part of this season, which is closed by a beautiful

personification of the Spring and her attendants, and an admirable delineation of the sportive pleasures of the young lambs.

"The second book, or 'Summer,' commences with a characteristic sketch of the prudent, yet benevolent farmer. The genial influence of the rain is then welcomed; to which succeeds a most delicious picture of a green and woody covert, with all its insect tribe. The ascension of the sky-lark, the peaceful repose of Giles, a view of the ripening harvest, with some moral reflections on nature, and her great Creator, are introduced; followed by animated descriptions of reaping, gleaning, the honest exultation of the farmer, the beauty of the country girl, and the wholesome refreshment of the field. Animals teased by insects, the cruelty of docking horses, the insolence of the gander, the apathy of the swine, are drawn in a striking manner; and the book concludes with masterly pictures of a twilight repose, a midnight storm of thunder and lightning, and views of the ancient and present mode of celebrating harvest-home.

"The third book, 'Autumn,' is introduced with a delineation of forest scenery, and pigs fattening on fallen acorns. Sketches of wild ducks and their haunts, of hogs settling to repose in a wood, and of wheat-sowing, succeed. The sound of village bells suggests a most pleasing digression; of which the church and its pastor, the rustic amusements of a Sunday, the village maids, and a most pathetic description of a distracted female, are the prominent features. Returning to rural business, Giles is drawn guarding the rising wheat from birds, — his little hut, with his preparation for the reception of his play-mates, their treachery, and his disappointment, are conceived and coloured in an exquisite style. Fox-hunting, the fox-hound's epitaph, the long autumnal evenings, a description of domestic fowl, and a welcome to the snowy nights of winter, form the concluding topics of this season.

"The fourth book, under the appellation of 'Winter,' is ushered in by some humane injunctions for the treatment of storm-pinched cattle. The frozen turnips are broken for them; and the cow-yard at night is described. The convivi-

ality of a Christmas evening, and the conversation round the fire, with the admonitions from the master's chair, are depicted in a manner truly pleasing. The sea-boy and the farmer's boy are contrasted with much effect; and the ploughman feeding his horses at night, with the comparison between the cart-horse and post-horse, have great merit. The mastiff turned sheep-biter is next delineated, succeeded by a description of a moonlight night, and the appearance of a spectre. The counting of the sheep in the fold, and the adopted lambs, are beautiful paintings; and with the triumph of Giles on the conclusion of the year, and his address to the Deity, the book and poem close.

"Such are the materials of which 'The Farmer's Boy' is constructed. Several of the topics, it will be perceived, are new to poetry; and of those which are in their title familiar to the readers of our descriptive bards, it will be found that the imagery and adjunctive circumstances are original, and the effort of a mind practised in the rare art of selecting and combining the most striking and picturesque features of an object."

Dr. Drake, after this, well accounts for the poetic singularity, that the poetry of Thomson should have passed through a mind so enthusiastically enamoured of it, without impairing the originality of its character when exercised on a subject so much leading to imitation. This he explains, and justly, by the vivid impressions on a most sensible and powerful imagination in his earliest youth, anterior to the study of any poet. Dr. Drake proceeds to express his astonishment at the versification and diction of the poem, and says: —

"I am well aware that smooth and flowing lines are of easy purchase, and the property of almost every poetaster of the day; but the versification of Mr. Bloomfield is of another character: it displays beauties of the most positive kind, and those witcheries of expression which are to be acquired only by the united efforts of genius and study.

"The general characteristics of his versification are facility and sweetness; that ease which is, in fact, the result of unre-

mitted labour, and one of the most valuable acquisitions of literature. It displays occasionally, likewise, a vigour and a brilliancy of polish that might endure comparison with the high-wrought texture of the muse of Darwin. From the nature of his subject, however, this splendid mode of decoration could be used with but a sparing hand; and it is not one of his least merits, that his diction and harmony should so admirably correspond with the scene which he has chosen.

"To excel in rural imagery, it is necessary that the poet should diligently study nature for himself, and not peruse her, as is too common, 'through the spectacles of books.' He should trace her in all her windings, in her deepest recesses, in all her varied forms. It was thus that Lucretius and Virgil, that Thomson and Cowper, were enabled to unfold their scenery with such distinctness and truth: and on this plan, while wandering through his native fields, attentive to 'each rural sight, each rural sound,' has Mr. Bloomfield built his charming poem.

"It is a work which proves how inexhaustible are the features of the world we inhabit; how from objects which the mass of mankind is daily accustomed to pass with indifference and neglect, genius can still produce pictures the most fascinating, and of the most interesting tendency. For it is not to imagery alone,—though such as is here depicted might insure the meed of fame,—that 'The Farmer's Boy' will owe its value with us and with posterity. A morality the most pathetic and pure, the feelings of a heart alive to all the tenderest duties of humanity and religion, consecrate its glowing landscapes, and shed an interest over them; a spirit of devotion, that calm and rational delight, which the goodness and greatness of the Creator ought ever to inspire."

Dr. Drake then confirms, by copious and judicious extracts from the various parts of the poem, as they offer themselves to critical selection, in accompanying "The Farmer's Boy" through the circle of his year, the opinion which he has pronounced on the merits of our English Georgic.

Among the distinguished individuals who expressed the gratification which the perusal of "The Farmer's Boy" had afforded them, one of the earliest was His Royal Highness the Duke of York, who made the poet a liberal present in testimony of his approbation. The late Duke of Grafton also had him to Whittlebury Forest, of which His Grace was the ranger; settled upon him a gratuity of a shilling a day; and, about two years after his first appearance as an author, gave him the appointment of Under Sealer, in the Seal Office; a situation which his declining health compelled him subsequently to relinquish: the private allowance, however, after the death of His Grace, was generously continued by the present Duke. Local subscriptions were also entered into at Hadleigh, and elsewhere, for the purpose of testifying the high and general esteem entertained for Robert Bloomfield's poetical talents and personal virtues. But his greatest emoluments were derived from the sale of his work, of which, in a comparatively short space of time, above forty thousand copies were disposed of.

So little did he anticipate the fame which he thus acquired, that all this good fortune appeared to him as a dream. "I had no more idea," said he to a gentleman with whom he was conversing on the subject, "that I should be sent for by the Duke of Grafton, and be so kindly and generously treated, than of the hour I shall die."

Mr. Bloomfield's finances having thus improved, he removed to better lodgings, and eventually took a cottage, near the Shepherd and Shepherdess, in the City Road. Here he worked for some years at his trade, and also made admirable Æolian harps; of which latter circumstance many liberal persons availed themselves, by purchasing harps at large prices, and thus delicately diminishing the obligation which a pecuniary gift might have been supposed to create.

In the meanwhile, his poetical powers did not remain unexercised. Besides a number of single pieces which he contributed to various periodical publications, especially to the "Monthly Mirror," (to which work he was much indebted for its warm and constant assertion of his merits,) he pro-

duced, in 1802, a collection of little poems, called, "Rural Tales, Ballads, and Songs." They breathe the genuine spirit of poetry, and were received with considerable favour by the public, although not with the *eclat* which attended his first performance. The following passages in the preface do great credit to the amiable and grateful feelings of the author.

"I was not prepared for the decided, and I may surely say extraordinary attention, which the public has shewn towards 'The Farmer's Boy.' The consequence has been such as my true friends will rejoice to hear; it has produced me many essential blessings. And I feel peculiarly gratified in finding that a poor man in England may assert the dignity of virtue, and speak of the imperishable beauties of nature, and be heard; and heard, perhaps, with greater attention for being poor.

"Whoever thinks of me or my concerns, must necessarily indulge the pleasing idea of gratitude, and join a thought of my first great friend, Mr. Lofft. And on this head I believe every reader who has himself any feeling will judge rightly of mine; if otherwise, I would much rather he would lay down this volume, and grasp hold of such fleeting pleasures as the world's business may afford him. I speak not of that gentleman as a public character, or as a scholar; of the former I know but little, and of the latter nothing. But I know from experience, and I glory in this fair opportunity of saying it, that his private life is a lesson of morality; his manners gentle, his heart sincere: and I regard it as one of the most fortunate circumstances of my life, that my introduction to public notice fell to so zealous and unwearied a friend."

Some of the most ingenious and pleasing productions in this volume were adaptations of words to several of Hook's Piano-forte Lessons. Above all, "The Hunting Song" is full of genius, taste, and character; and so peculiarly suited to the music, that it is rare to find music so well adapted to words designed to be set. It never would occur to any one, hearing both words and music for the first time, that the music

had ever been without words; or that those were not the words to which the music had been composed; or even that the author of the words and the composer of the music were not the same person.

In 1804, our author published a poem, called "Good Tidings; or, News from the Farm," to celebrate the then newly-introduced practice of vaccination. Mr. Capel Lofft, in a very interesting letter written from Italy to an intimate friend of his in London, since the death of Bloomfield, strongly recommends the incorporation of this little poem into "The Farmer's Boy," to the tone and texture of which it is perfectly analogous.

Two years afterwards, in 1806, appeared "Wild Flowers; or, Pastoral and Local Poetry." It is dedicated, in a very affectionate and touching manner, to the son of the poet. The volume consists of interesting rustic stories, in which the humorous and the pathetic are very successfully mingled. The preface contains a passage of great gallantry. After observing that all his pictures are from humble life, and most of his heroines servant maids, Bloomfield proceeds to say, —

"The path I have thus taken, from necessity, as well as choice, is well understood and approved by hundreds, who are capable of ranging in the higher walks of literature. But with due deference to their superior claim, I confess, that no recompence has been half so grateful, or half so agreeable to me, as female approbation. To be readily and generally understood, to have my simple tales almost instinctively relished by those who have so decided an influence over the lives, hearts, and manners of us all, is the utmost stretch of my ambition."

In the summer of 1807, a party of Bloomfield's friends in Gloucestershire proposed to themselves a short excursion down the Wye, and through part of South Wales; and they invited the poet to accompany them. This invitation he accepted; and having never before seen a mountainous country, it is not surprising "that," to use his own words, "the journey left such unconquerable impressions on his mind, that

embodying his thoughts in rhyme became almost a matter of necessity." The result was a very sweet and various descriptive poem, called "The Banks of Wye;" which, however, was not published until the year 1811.

Unfortunately, Bloomfield's health began now to fail him. Never of a robust habit, his constitution had received several severe shocks long before he became known to the public. That heartless disease, the dropsy, gained upon him. It happened, also, in the natural course of events, that newer objects of attraction began in some measure to withdraw the public attention from him and his works; and that his income was thereby materially diminished. Under all these circumstances, he was induced to remove into Bedfordshire; principally, however, in the hope that the country air might be beneficial to him. He chose his place of abode at Shefford, in the neighbourhood of the late Mr. Whitbread, who had always treated him with great kindness, at whose table he was a welcome guest, and whose death was a severe affliction to him.

In his latter years, he became unable to work; and was nearly blind from frequent and violent headaches. To his bodily sufferings were added pecuniary embarrassments. The generosity of his friends and of the public was excited in hi behalf some years since, but not efficiently; and,—it is most painful to say,—towards the close of life, his distresses accumulated upon him. In 1822, he published, "May Day with the Muses," written, as he pathetically observes, "in anxiety, and a wretched state of health." His last work was, "Hazlewood Hall," a village drama, in three acts, the preface to which is dated so late as April 12. 1823.

The question here naturally arises — how was it that a man who, for a time at least, floated on the full tide of worldly success, had not sufficient prudence to make some provision for his declining years? The fact is, that Robert Bloomfield was a most kind, generous, affectionate, warm-hearted being; and that his liberality constantly drained his purse. He was a man who went about in secret doing good; he gave to him that asked, and from him that would borrow he turned not

away. Then his relations were all in needy circumstances. To insure a home to his aged and revered mother, and her husband, he bought the cottage which was his birth-place, repaired it at a great expence, and gave it to the old folks to live in. His brothers were all married, and had large families, which they were ill able to support. George, the eldest, a very estimable man, and whose affectionate treatment of Robert in his boyhood made an indelible impression on the mind of the latter, had ten children, and experienced many troubles. Nathaniel had twelve children, and was also frequently driven to great straits. To both these brothers the poet's hand was open on every emergency; and the pecuniary aid for which, at various times, necessity compelled them to call upon him, was very considerable. He had another brother, whose name was Isaac, a journeyman bricklayer, who lived at Honington, and who was seldom employed, except in the summer months. Robert took Isaac, his wife, and family, to London, and placed them in a general shop, or chandler's shop, as it is called. That not answering, he sent them back to Honington, having incurred an expence on their account of above a hundred pounds; and on the death of Isaac, which took place ten years ago, Robert assisted his widow, and nine children, to the utmost of his power. Added to all this, he lost a large sum of money, amounting to some hundreds of pounds, which he had lent to a relation of his wife's, who engaged in a building speculation that entirely failed.

Such were a few of the circumstances, that conspired to render Robert Bloomfield a poor man. The moment, however, was rapidly approaching, when the evils of penury were to cease, and when the consolation arising from the retrospect of his exertions in behalf of others was to operate with unimpaired efficacy. Repeated accesses of his disorder left him more and more feeble. The last attack, his friends were apprehensive, if he survived it, would reduce him to a state of mental aberration worse than death. Happily it proved fatal; and on Tuesday, August 19. 1823, he expired,

at Shefford, in the 57th year of his age. His remains were interred in a neighbouring churchyard; a spot having been selected for the purpose, with reference to the wish expressed in the concluding lines of his charming little poem, called "Love of the Country:" —

> "O Heaven! permit that I may lie
> Where o'er my corse green branches wave,
> And those who from life's tumults fly,
> With kindred feelings press my grave."

Robert Bloomfield left a widow and four children; three grown up. The youngest is an apprentice in London. His eldest daughter, Hannah, strongly resembles her father, in countenance, intellect, taste, and goodness: she has been well educated, and was her father's constant companion and bosom friend. For many years, indeed, since the failure of his sight, she was in the habit of reading to him, writing for him, and assisting him on every occasion. We believe that several unpublished manuscripts of Mr. Bloomfield's exist; among them one,— whether completed or not we do not know, — the subject of which appears eminently suited to his peculiar genius, called "Family Conversations." We trust Miss Bloomfield may be induced to revise and publish these; and, having witnessed and partaken of the principal vicissitudes of her parent's life, a history of them from her pen, prefixed to the work, would greatly enhance its interest.

The following beautiful verses on the death of Bloomfield, by Mr. Bernard Barton, are equally honourable to both poets.

## VERSES

### On the Death of Bloomfield, the Suffolk Poet, by Bernard Barton.

> Thou shouldst not to the grave descend,
> Unmourn'd, unhonour'd, or unsung.
> Could harp of mine record thy end,
> For thee that rude harp should be strung;—

And plaintive sounds as ever rung
Should all its simple notes employ,
Lamenting unto old and young,
The Bard who sang THE FARMER'S BOY.

Could Eastern Anglia boast a lyre
Like that which gave thee modest fame,
How justly might its every wire
Thy minstrel honours loud proclaim!
And many a stream of humble name,
And village-green, and common wild,
Should witness tears that knew not shame,
By Nature won for Nature's child.

The merry HORKEY'S passing cup
Should pause, — when that sad note was heard;
The WIDOW turn HER HOUR-GLASS up,
With tend'rest feelings newly stirr'd;
And many a pity-waken'd word,
And sighs that speak when language fails,
Should prove thy simple strains preferr'd
To prouder poets' lofty tales.

Circling the OLD OAK-TABLE round,
Whose moral worth thy measure owns,
Heroes and heroines yet are found
Like ABNER AND THE WIDOW JONES:
There GILBERT MELDRUM'S sterner tone's
In Virtue's cause are bold and free;
And e'en the patient suff'rer's moans,
In pain, and sorrow, — plead for thee.

Nor thus beneath the straw-roof'd cot,
Alone — should thoughts of thee pervade
Hearts which confess thee unforgot:
On heathy hill, in grassy glade;
In many a spot by thee array'd
With hues of thought, with fancy's gleam,
Thy memory lives! — in EUSTON'S shade,
By BARNHAM WATER'S shadeless stream!

And long may guileless hearts preserve
The memory of thy song, and thee: —
While Nature's healthful feelings nerve
The arm of labour toiling free;

While Childhood's innocence and glee
With green Old Age enjoyment share ; —
RICHARDS and KATES shall tell of thee,
WALTERS and JANES thy name declare.

On themes like these, if yet there breath'd
A Doric lay so sweet as thine,
Might artless flowers of verse be wreath'd
Around thy modest name to twine : —
And though nor lute nor lyre be mine
To bid thy minstrel honours live,
The praise my numbers can assign
It still is soothing thus to give.

There needs, in truth, no lofty lyre
To yield thy Muse her homage due ;
The praise her loveliest charms inspire
Should be as artless, simple too.
Her eulogist should keep in view
Thy meek and unassuming worth,
And inspiration should renew
At springs which gave thine own its birth.

Those springs may boast no classic name
To win the smile of letter'd pride,
Yet is their noblest charm the same
As that by CASTALY supplied ;
From AGANIPPE's chrystal tide
No brighter, fairer waves can start,
Than Nature's quiet teachings guide
From Feeling's fountain o'er the heart.

'Tis to THE HEART Song's noblest power —
Taste's purest precepts must refer ;
And *Nature's tact*, not *Art*'s proud dower,
Remains its best interpreter :
He who shall trust, without demur,
What his own better feelings teach,
Although unlearn'd, shall seldom err,
But to the hearts of others reach.

It is not quaint and local terms
Besprinkled o'er thy rustic lay,
Though well such dialect confirms
Its power unletter'd minds to sway ;

But 'tis not these that most display
Thy sweetest charms, thy gentlest thrall, —
Words, phrases, fashions, pass away,
But TRUTH and NATURE live through all.

These, these have given thy rustic lyre
Its truest and its tenderest spell;
These amid Britain's tuneful choir
Shall give thy honour'd name to dwell:
And when Death's shadowy curtain fell
Upon thy toilsome earthly lot,
With grateful joy thy heart might swell
To feel that these reproach'd thee not.

To feel that thou hadst not incurr'd
The deep compunction, bitter shame,
Of prostituting gifts conferr'd
To strengthen Virtue's hallow'd claim.
How much more glorious is the name,
The humble name which thou hast won,
Than — "damn'd with everlasting fame,"
To be for fame itself undone!

Better, and nobler, was thy choice
To be the Bard of simple swains, —
In all their pleasures to rejoice,
And soothe with sympathy their pains;
To paint with feeling in thy strains
The themes their thoughts and tongues discuss,
And be, though free from classic chains,
Our own more chaste THEOCRITUS.

For this should SUFFOLK proudly own
Her grateful, and her lasting debt; —
How much more proudly — had she known
That pining care, and keen regret, —
Thoughts which the fevered spirits fret,
And slow disease, — 'twas thine to bear; —
And, ere thy sun of life was set,
Had won her Poet's grateful prayer.

'Tis now too late! the scene is closed,
Thy conflict's borne, — thy trial's o'er; —
And in the peaceful grave reposed
That frame which pain shall rack no more; —
Peace to the Bard whose artless store
Was spread for Nature's lowliest child;
Whose song, well meet for peasant lore,
Was lowly, simple, undefiled!

Yet long may guileless hearts preserve
The memory of thy verse and thee; —
While nature's healthful feelings nerve
The arm of labour toiling free.
While Suffolk Peasantry may be
Such as thy sweetest tales make known, —
By cottage-hearth, by greenwood tree,
Be Bloomfield call'd with pride *their own!*

Although it is impossible that too much praise can be given to Mr. Capel Lofft, for his most zealous and disinterested exertions in aiding the birth of the first offspring of Bloomfield's muse, yet as, notwithstanding that gentleman's distinct and honourable statement in the preface to "The Farmer's Boy," exaggerated reports have gone forth respecting the nature and extent of his literary assistance on that occasion, the following list of verbal variations, which are the only ones that occur on a careful collation of the first edition of the printed poem with the author's original manuscript, (now in the hands of Thomas Hill, Esq., of New Inn,) may serve to show that the emendations made by Mr. Lofft were very inconsiderable, though most of them appear highly judicious, and many of them absolutely necessary. It has already been mentioned that Mr. Lofft corrected the defects in orthography, punctuation, &c., which arose from the author's want of technical education.

## SPRING.

| Page | Line | *MS. Copy.* | *Printed Poem.* |
|---|---|---|---|
| 3. | 2. | hover - - | hover'st. |
| | 7. | lowly tale - - | humble lines. |
| 4. | 14. | those - - | these. |
| 7. | 65. | summons — plough | summon — ploughs. |
| | 66. | blow - - | blows. |
| 8. | 93. | traverse once - | once transverse. |
| | 98. | pierce - - | breaks. |
| 9. | 116. | a centinel - - | such centinels. |
| 11. | 135. | Gave - - | Whence. |
| | 144. | bright - - | white. |
| 12. | 155. | to clear - - | lighting. |
| | 156. | and give - - | Giving. |
| | 161. | a - - - | the. |
| | 163. | Giles - - | he. |
| 13. | 179. | Subordination stage by stage | Subordinate they one by one. |
| 14. | 189. | and - - | which. |
| 15. | 217. | New milk around - | Streams of new milk. |
| 75. | 250. | and - - | or. |

## SUMMER.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 28. | 23. | milder - - | closing. |
| | 25. | parches - - | pierces. |
| 29. | 34. | Have - - | Has. |
| | 44. | evince its - - | evinces. |
| 35. | 143. | loins - - | form. |
| 39. | 209. | thy crest of - | the crest wav'd. |
| | 220. | brush them - | brushes. |
| 40. | 244. | And use - - | Using. |
| 45. | 318. | the - - | their. |
| 48. | 374. | other than - - | now but. |

## AUTUMN.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 57. | 77. | his — leisure - | Giles — ease to. |
| 58. | 81. | dust - - | bones. |
| 59. | 105. | and the rose that blow | hence the tints that glow. |
| | 106. | with — glow - | an — know. |
| 60. | 130. | a - - | her. |

| Page | Line | *MS. Copy.* | *Printed Poem.* |
|---|---|---|---|
| 61. | 147. | with - - | her. |
| 63. | 173. | and - - | next. |
| 65. | 216. | And place - | Placing. |
| 71. | 325. | bestrewing round - | are strewn round. |
| 72. | 343. | capon - - | cockrel. |

## WINTER.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 77. | 5. | or burns with thirst | partaking first. |
| | 6. | trust - - | thirst. |
| 78. | 17. | dependant — low - | the storm-pinch'd — lows. |
| | 18. | grow - - | grows. |
| 80. | 47. | the world - | for rest. |
| 83. | 103. | ye - - | you. |
| | 116. | every - - | all the. |
| 85. | 152. | But - - | Their. |
| 92. | 264. | traverse - - | passes. |
| 96. | 337. | First at whose birth | At whose first birth. |
| 97. | 352. | Paternal - - | Maternal. |
| 99. | 390. | Pierce the dark wood and brave the sultry plain - | Wander the leaf-strewn wood, the frozen plain. |
| | 391. | Let field, and dimpled brook, and flower and tree - | Let the first flower, corn-waving field, plain, tree. |

In the second edition, two or three further emendations were made by the poet himself.

## No. VI.

### The Right Honourable
### General Sir GEORGE BECKWITH, K.C.B.

This highly distinguished Officer may be said to have been born to that profession of which he formed, even in these times of military renown, so bright an ornament. He was the second son of the late Major-general John Beckwith, who commanded the 20th regiment at the battle of Minden, and the brigade of grenadiers and highlanders in the seven years' war; in both which situations he received repeatedly the public thanks of Prince Ferdinand of Brunswick, commander-in-chief of the allied army.

Born in the year 1753, so early as the 20th of July, 1771, Sir George entered the army as an ensign in the 37th foot. On the 7th of July, 1775, he was appointed lieutenant; and, on the 1st of January, 1776, embarked with his regiment for North America. On the 29th of January, he was appointed adjutant to his regiment, having sailed with a number of troops under the command of Marquis Cornwallis; but in the March following, the transport in which he was, separated from the rest, and was driven into Plymouth. Lieutenant Beckwith sailed again in May, and joined the expedition off Cape Fear, in North Carolina, in June, when he found himself appointed adjutant to a battalion of grenadiers, with which he served in the unsuccessful operations against Charlestown, in that year.

In September, 1776, the corps from South Carolina joined General Sir William Howe, and the body of the army, at Staten Island, near New York. Lieutenant Beckwith served with the grenadiers of the army at the battle of Brooklyn,

upon Long Island, the 27th of September, 1776; in the action at the landing upon York Island; at that of the White Plains; and at the storming of the heights of Fort Knyphausen; soon after which he embarked for Rhode Island, with the corps detached there, which closed the campaign.

In February, 1777, Lieutenant Beckwith re-joined the body of the army in the Jerseys, where he remained until the opening of the campaign. On the 2d of July, having purchased the captain-lieutenancy, he embarked with the fleet for the Pensylvanian campaign. He served at the battles of Brandywine and Germantown, remaining under canvas until January, 1778, when the army retired into winter quarters in Philadelphia. In May, 1778, he succeeded to an effective company, and much about the same time was appointed aid-de-camp to Lieutenant-general Knyphausen, who commanded the Hessian troops; in which capacity he served at the battle of Monmouth in Jersey, in the course of the march of the army to New York, at the commencement of the French war.

In December, 1779, the late General Sir Henry Clinton proceeded against Charlestown, South Carolina, leaving General Knyphausen in the command at New York. During that severe winter, all the bays, creeks, and rivers being frozen, the islands became united with the continent, and all the British posts were laid open to the enemy. General Washington, profiting from this circumstance, attacked Staten Island with about two thousand men; but after remaining nearly one day and a night in a central position with respect to the three British posts in that island, he found it necessary to retire. This attempt led to several excursions, in all of which the enemy suffered considerable loss. In September, 1781, Captain Beckwith was ordered by Sir Henry Clinton to accompany Brigadier-general Arnold to the attack upon New London, in which service Fort Griswold, a strong field-work, having 26 pieces of heavy cannon, was carried by assault by the 40th and 54th regiments, with the loss of ten officers, and 200 men killed and wounded. On the 30th of

November, 1781, Captain Beckwith obtained the brevet of major.

General Knyphausen having resigned the command of the Hessian troops in 1782, Major Beckwith continued for a few weeks with his successor, General Losberg, and was appointed, in June, 1782, aid-de-camp to the late Lord Dorchester, by whom he was entrusted with the arrangements which took place with General Washington, for the withdrawing of the British from that country in the autumn of 1783. He embarked with the rear-guard of the army upon the final evacuation of the American States in November. On various occasions, in the course of the war, Major Beckwith was entrusted with the command of small detachments, chiefly night service.

In 1786, Major Beckwith accompanied Lord Dorchester to Canada, as aid-de-camp. His decision and sound judgment, combined with the knowledge of America which he had obtained during his services in that country, pointed him out as qualified to be useful in a twofold capacity, diplomatic and military; and, from 1787 to the end of 1791, the period of the first arrival of a British minister in America, he was employed by Lord Dorchester in various confidential and most important missions in the United States. On the 18th of November, 1790, he received the brevet of lieutenant-colonel; and in 1793 was appointed adjutant-general to the forces in North America. On the 25th of August, 1795, he received the brevet of colonel, and in 1796 he quitted America with Lord Dorchester.

The difficulties which he had encountered, and surmounted, in the negotiations to which we have alluded, tended to show the talents he possessed; and the British Government saw the advantage which it would derive from an extended employment of those talents. He was accordingly appointed colonel upon the staff in Bermuda, and nominated governor of that island, in April, 1797. He repaired to his duty there in the spring of 1798. On the 18th of June, 1798, he received the rank of major-general, and was placed as a gene-

ral officer upon the staff in Bermuda, where he continued until the peace of Amiens, and returned to England in the spring of 1803.

At the commencement of hostilities against France in the summer of 1803, Major-general Beckwith was put upon the staff in the eastern district, under the late Lieutenant-general Sir James Craig. In the autumn of 1804 he was removed to the staff in the Windward and Leeward Islands, and appointed governor of St. Vincent's. He arrived at Barbadoes in March, 1805, with the 15th, 90th, and 96th regiments. On the death of Sir William Myers, the commander of the forces, in August, 1805, the command of the army devolved upon Major-general Beckwith; who repaired immediately to Barbadoes, where he remained until the arrival of the late Lieutenant-general Bowyer, in March, 1806, as Sir William's successor, with the local rank of general. On the 30th of October he received the rank of lieutenant-general, was immediately placed on the staff as second in command, and returned in April, 1806, to his former station at St. Vincent's. In November, 1806, he was appointed colonel of the 6th garrison battalion, having held the rank of captain in the 37th twenty-nine years. In June, 1808, General Bowyer retired from the command of the army in the West Indies, which thereby devolved upon Lieutenant-general Beckwith a second time; and in October, 1808, he was appointed commander of the forces in the Windward and Leeward Caribbee Islands, and in the continental provinces in South America.

It was at this time that the rapid strides Buonaparte was making to subjugate Europe excited apprehensions of the most serious kind; but while victory followed victory, and potentate after potentate gave way before him,—in the West Indies he had to learn that he was not invincible. Lieutenant-general Beckwith, in whom unlimited powers were vested, proved that the confidence of his monarch had not been misplaced.

Having completed his arrangements, on the 28th of Janu-

ary, 1809, Lieutenant-general Beckwith sailed from Carlisle Bay for Martinique, with 10,000 men. On the 30th, the army landed in two divisions; the one under Lieutenant-general Sir George Prevost, the other under Major-general Maitland. Such was the vigour with which the operations were carried on, that notwithstanding incessant rains, the campaign was brought to a glorious conclusion in the short space of twenty-seven days from the departure of the troops from Barbadoes; and on the 24th of February, the whole island of Martinique, the most valuable of the enemy's possessions in that quarter of the globe, was surrendered to his Majesty's arms. The following is the dispatch in which Lieutenant-general Beckwith, who in previous reports had stated the progress, announced the happy conclusion of this gallant enterprise: —

"Head Quarters, Martinique, Feb. 28th, 1809.

"My Lord,

"In my letter of the 15th instant, I had the honour to transmit to your Lordship the details of our operations to the 11th preceding. From that period until the 19th we were incessantly employed in the construction of gun and mortar batteries, and in the landing cannon, mortars, and howitzers, with other ammunition and stores; in dragging them to the several points directed by the engineers; and in the completion of the works, and in mounting the ordnance. The exertions of Commodore Cockburn, and other naval officers under his orders, upon the right, and of Captains Barton and Nesham of the navy upon the left, in forwarding these services, were most conspicuous. The enemy, during the interval, fired upon our encampments with shot and shells, but fortunately with little effect; and his picquets, when pressed, constantly fell back under the protection of his works. On the 19th, at half-past four in the afternoon, we opened from six points upon the enemy's fortress, with 14 pieces of heavy cannon, and 28 mortars and howitzers; and the cannonade and bombardment continued, with little remission,

until noon of the 23d, when the French general sent a trumpet with a letter to our advanced posts, near the Bouille redoubt, in the front of attack. In this communication, General Villaret proposed, as the basis of negotiation, that the French troops should be sent to France free from all restriction as to future service; but this being inadmissible, the bombardment recommenced at ten at night, and continued without intermission until nine o'clock of the 24th, when three white flags were discovered flying in the fortress; in consequence of which our fire from the batteries immediately ceased. It is with the most heartfelt satisfaction I have now the honour to report to your Lordship, for his Majesty's information, that, supported by the talents of the general officers, and in particular of Lieutenant-general Sir George Prevost, and of Major-general Maitland, the experience and zeal of all the other officers, and valour and unremitting labour of this army, strengthened by the indefatigable exertions of Rear-admiral Sir Alexander Cochrane and the squadron, the campaign, notwithstanding incessant rains, has been brought to a glorious conclusion in the short space of 27 days from our departure from Barbadoes. The command of such an army will constitute the pride of my future life. To these brave troops, conducted by generals of experience, and not to me, their king and country owe the sovereignty of this important colony. And I trust, by a comparison of the force which defended it, and the time in which it has fallen, the present reduction of Martinique will not be deemed eclipsed by any former expedition. I have the honour to enclose the articles of capitulation, as originally produced by the French commissioners, in consequence of General Villaret's application to me for this purpose, during the forenoon of the 24th, and acceded to by Lieutenant-general Sir George Prevost, Major-general Maitland, and Commodore Cockburn, appointed by the Rear-admiral and myself to meet them. This capitulation, which was mutually ratified the same night, will, I trust, be honoured with his Majesty's approbation. I enclose also a return of the French garrison, which, it is supposed, will be in a state to embark

in the course of a few days; from which it will appear that I did not overrate the original numbers of the enemy. By the next conveyance, I shall have the honour to submit to your Lordship's consideration the various details which are now referred to in general terms, and to report the merits of the several corps; but the science of the officers of the royal artillery has been too conspicuous not to be particularly noticed, the interior of the enemy's fortress being torn to pieces by shells; his works have also been much injured by shot from the gun-batteries, manned by the seamen under the direction of Commodore Cockburn, and other naval officers. After the embarkation of the French troops, I shall have the honour to command the eagles taken from the enemy to be laid at the King's feet. Captain Breedy, of the 90th regiment, one of my aides-de-camp, has the honour to be the bearer of this dispatch; he is an officer of service, and I beg leave to recommend him to his Majesty's favour, and to your Lordship's protection. I annex the following returns: ordnance, ammunition, and stores, taken from the enemy; provisions in the fortress, with the daily issues, the King's hospital, &c.

(Signed) "GEORGE BECKWITH,
"Commander of the Forces."

The Extraordinary Gazette which announced this capture was read with avidity by all ranks of people; and the sight of the French eagles, seen in this country for the first time as the trophy of success, gave an earnest of those splendid military achievements which terminated in the complete overthrow of Napoleon's power.

On the 14th of April, 1809, the thanks of the House of Commons, and on the 17th those of the House of Lords, were voted to Lieutenant-general Beckwith, "for his able and gallant conduct in effecting with such signal rapidity the entire conquest of the important island of Martinique."

On the 1st of May, Lieutenant-general Beckwith was created a Knight of the Bath; and on the 31st of August he received the colonelcy of the 2d West India regiment.

In January, 1810, Sir George Beckwith, determining to follow up the brilliant success which had attended him, attacked Guadaloupe with about 7000 men. In eight days he compelled the enemy to capitulate. The interesting details of this splendid achievement were thus narrated in Sir George Beckwith's official dispatch: —

"Guadaloupe, Feb. 9, 1810.

"My Lord,

"In obedience to the King's command to attack this island, as pointed out in your Lordship's dispatch of the 2d of November last, I have the honour to report, for his Majesty's information, that having taken the necessary measures to collect such a force as circumstances admitted, and as I judged adequate to this important service, and having made every necessary arrangement with Vice-admiral Sir Alexander Cochrane, I sailed from Martinique on the 22d ult. to the place of general rendezvous, at Prince Rupert's, Dominica, where we were detained forty-eight hours, some of the transports having fallen to leeward.

"The army was formed into five brigades.

"The first brigade, under the command of Brigadier-general Harcourt, was composed of five hundred light infantry; three hundred of the 15th foot, including their flank companies; and four hundred battalion-men of the 3d West India regiment.

"The second brigade, commanded by Brigadier-general Barrow, consisted of three hundred grenadiers; six hundred men of the 25th regiment, including their flank companies; and three hundred and fifty men of the 6th West India regiment, including their flank companies.

"The third brigade, commanded by Brigadier-general Maclean, consisted of five hundred light infantry; five hundred men of the 90th foot, including their flank companies; and four hundred men of the 8th West India regiment, including their flank companies.

"The fourth brigade, commanded by Brigadier-general

Skinner, was composed of a battalion of six hundred men, formed from the 13th and 63d regiments; a detachment of two hundred men of the York Light Infantry Volunteers; and the 4th West India regiment.

"The fifth brigade, under the command of Brigadier-general Wale, consisted of three hundred grenadiers, and nine hundred men of the Royal York Rangers: to this force was added three hundred artillery, under the command of Colonel Burton, with a company of military artificers.

"These brigades were formed into two divisions, and a reserve.

"The first division, commanded by Major-general Hislop, was composed of the third and fourth brigades; the second division, under the command of Brigadier-general Harcourt, consisted of the first and second brigades. The fifth brigade, under the command of Brigadier-general Wale, formed the reserve.

"The second division sailed from Dominica on the morning of the 26th, and anchored at the Saintes. The first division, with the reserve, sailed in the course of the afternoon, and anchored on the 27th at Isle Gosier Grand Terre, and early in the morning of the 28th proceeded across the bay to St. Mary's in Capesterre, in the smaller vessels of war, other craft, and flat boats, where a landing was effected without opposition in the course of the day; and in the afternoon the first division, under the command of Major-general Hislop, moved forward; the third brigade to Capesterre; the fourth brigade to Grand Rivière; the reserve remained to cover the landing of the necessary provisions, and other objects.

"On the 29th the first divison marched to the Bannaniers river, where it took post. The reserve, at the same time, abandoned the landing-place at St. Mary's, and reached the Grand Rivière that night, with two days' provisions for the corps acting to windward. On the 30th, the first division advanced by the strong pass of Trou au Chien, which was not defended; and the head of the column reached Three

Rivers about eleven o'clock, pushing small detachments on the enemy with the light troops. The reserve marched early in the morning from its position, gaining Three Rivers about sunset.

" The enemy marked a disposition to defend the heights, D'Olet, and other places strengthened with field artillery; but in the afternoon he abandoned all his posts with precipitation, leaving his ordnance behind.

" It became necessary for the first division and the reserve to remain at Three Rivers until the morning of the 2d instant, to land five days' provisions from the fleet; which (owing to the uncommon exertions of Commodore Fahie, Captains Dilkes and Dowers, with other naval officers, whose activity on this occasion, as well as at the landing at St. Mary's, was most conspicuous) was promptly effected.

" The corps marched in two columns: the reserve, forming the right, and advancing by the mountains, took possession of Palmiste, at his upper extremity; whilst the first division, marching by D'Olet, and the great road to Basseterre, subdivided at the foot of this height: the fourth brigade ascending it near the centre, the third brigade at its lower extremity. The reserve found the posts of Langlais abandoned, and the guns spiked. The possession of Morne Hoüel being of the highest importance, I directed Brigadier-general Wale to march with the reserve at four o'clock in the afternoon, who occupied it without resistance about eight at night; the cannon being spiked and dismounted, and the ammunition in general wasted or destroyed.

" On the morning of the 3d, the first division marched from Palmiste, crossing the river Gallion in one column at the only practicable pass; the fourth brigade taking post in the centre, about a mile from the bridge of Noziere, on the river Noire; and the third brigade occupied Mr. Peltier's house, where the enemy abandoned a magazine of provisions.

" In the course of the 29th, the second division, under the command of Brigadier-general Harcourt, weighed from the Saintes, and, standing across towards Three Rivers, gave

the enemy some jealousy in that quarter, facilitating the advance of the rest of the army; but in the night bore up, landing the next morning to leeward, near the river Du Plessis; and, marching immediately towards the enemy's right, inclining to his rear, excited his attention to such a degree, as to induce him to abandon his defences at Three Rivers, Palmiste, Morne Hoüel, and to retire beyond the bridge of Noziere, putting the river in his front, and extending his left in such a manner into the mountains, as, in his opinion, to secure his position.

" The second division was enabled, from the nature of the country, to land two royal howitzers and two field-pieces, and to mount them in battery; to which two eight-inch howitzer-mortars were afterwards added.

" The enemy being now compressed within narrow limits. the difficulty (and that a considerable one) was the passage of the river Noire, to the defence of which he had paid the utmost attention. It appeared to me to be necessary to turn his left by the mountains, notwithstanding all the obstructions of nature and of art which opposed this decision. I therefore gave the necessary orders to Brigadier-general Wale, commanding the reserve, to carry this important service into execution during the night of the 3d; but, after my separating from the Brigadier-general, he obtained intelligence of a nature so important as not, in his opinion, to admit of consulting me upon an alteration in the plan; and he proceeded to execute his orders, although by a shorter route than we possessed the knowledge of at the period of my quitting him.

" I entirely approve of the Brigadier-general's determination, on the grounds on which he decided; although it created a temporary embarrassment.

" This important service was greatly and successfully executed, as will more fully appear by Brigadier-general Wale's separate report; and my sentiments of what is due to Major Henderson, commanding the Royal York Rangers, who was wounded upon this occasion, and to the officers and soldiers

of this regiment, are fully expressed in my public order, forwarded with this letter; which I request your Lordship will be pleased to lay before the King, with my earnest hope that his Majesty will promote Major Henderson, whose merits are beyond my praise.

" I lament on this occasion the loss sustained by this young corps, which has suffered considerably, amounting to no less than four lieutenants killed, one field-officer and four captains wounded, with upwards of eighty men killed and wounded; but the effort decided the campaign, the enemy being so confounded on finding his flank turned, and the heights occupied, that the Captain-general instantly hoisted white flags at his own quarters and other places, whilst the troops were advancing: and, indeed, this officer's person was greatly exposed in his position.

" I am concerned to add, that Brigadier-general Wale, commanding the reserve, and Captain Grey, an assistant in the Quarter-master-general's department, were wounded on this service.

" Commissioners appointed on both sides having met the next morning (the 5th), a capitulation was agreed upon, which was ratified on the morning of the 6th, and which I trust will be honoured with his Majesty's approbation.

" When the uncommon strength of this country, generally, is considered, and the nature of the enemy's position, which had been selected with great attention, covered with redoubts, and furnished with artillery, I trust the advance of one column of the army without a single field-piece, and of the other equally unprovided, until within range of the enemy's principal works, will be held by military men a bold and arduous enterprize, where the defence possessed a force in the first instance of 3500 men: notwithstanding which the campaign terminated in eight days. This force underwent a gradual diminution, and latterly a very extensive one, by the falling off of the colonial troops, and by the increase of the sick and wounded; whose numbers (independent of the

killed and missing, which are considerable) are stated to me to exceed six hundred men.

" I hope the services of this army will be honoured with his Majesty's approbation, and the confidence of their country.

" Captain Wilby, one of my aides-de-camp, who was entrusted with the eagles taken from the enemy at Martinique last campaign, has the honour to be the bearer of this dispatch, and of the eagle of the sixty-sixth regiment, which has fallen into our possession on the present occasion, to be laid at the King's feet. I beg leave to recommend this officer to His Majesty's favour, and your Lordship's protection, for the rank of major in the army.

" The co-operation of Vice-admiral Sir Alexander Cochrane, of Commodores Ballard and Fahie, the captains and other officers of the navy, which are expressed in detail in my inclosures, has been incessant and effectual; and without such exertions, a service of the present description, if at all practicable, must have been drawn into length. The services of Captain Kempt, principal agent for transports, labouring under ill health, of Captain Parry, and of other officers of the same department, have been highly laudable; and the exertions of Mr. Matthew King, a merchant of consideration, but bred a seaman, who, without remuneration, has superintended the disposition of upwards of fifty vessels hired in the West Indies, for the transport of troops and stores, have been extremely important, and are now continued, much to the benefit of His Majesty's service.

" I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) " George Beckwith,

" Commander of the Forces."

A small corps was immediately detached to St. Martin's, and St. Eustatius, which fell with little opposition; and by these events the enemy was deprived of all his West India possessions in twenty-one days from the British taking the field.

The high estimation in which these eminent services were held in England, cannot be more strongly characterized than in the leading paragraph of the Lords Commissioners' speech to both Houses of Parliament, on the 21st June, 1810: —

"We are commanded by His Majesty to express the satisfaction he derived from the reduction of the island of Guadaloupe by His Majesty's arms; an event which, for the first time in the history of the wars of Great Britain, has wrested from France all her possessions in that quarter of the world, — and which, together with the subsequent capture of the only colonies in the West Indies which remained in the possession of the Dutch, has deprived His Majesty's enemies of every port in these seas from which the interests of His Majesty, or the commerce of his subjects, can be molested."

These victories having left the subject of our memoir "without more worlds to conquer," and the inhabitants of those islands beginning to feel and to acknowledge the benefits of living under the sway of the British empire, he returned to Barbadoes. Amidst his military avocations as commander-in-chief, he had never forgotten that his duties as governor imposed upon him the adoption of such measures as could best ensure the happiness and welfare of those entrusted to his charge; and the merchants of the West India islands will long consider his administration of their laws as the brightest times of their history. But it is not to be supposed that such combined and arduous duties could be accomplished without a sacrifice of health: Sir George Beckwith unfortunately experienced this; and in June, 1814, determined on seeking a restoration of that blessing in his native country. The last bill presented for his sanction by the legislature of the island of Barbadoes, was a vote of a service of plate to himself; and deeply as he must have felt so strong a mark of their approbation of his government, "this bill, gentlemen," said he, "is the only one from which I must withhold my assent." At a public dinner given him before his embarkation, the chairman, in proposing his health, passed the most gratifying eulogy on his conduct that lan-

guage could convey, when he said, "The occasion of this day's meeting is the only cause of regret that has ever been felt by the inhabitants during the most unsullied administration which our annals can boast."

Thus, followed by the blessings of those over whom he had ruled, he sought his native shores; and flattered indeed must he have been, to find that that mark of estimation for him as a man, and gratitude towards him as a governor, which his innate sense of delicacy taught him to decline whilst in Barbadoes, had been voted to him after his departure. It bears this inscription: —

"This service of plate was presented to General Sir George Beckwith, K. B., late Governor of Barbadoes, by the legislature of that island, as a sincere mark of the high regard and esteem in which he has been and will always continue to be held by every inhabitant of Barbadoes. A. D. 1814."

The cost of this honourable present was 2500*l.*

Whilst his civil services were thus rewarded by those who could best appreciate them, his king still further proved the high sense he entertained of his military ones, by conferring on him an armorial distinction, such as the illustrious Wellington himself alone can boast: — "Issuant from a mural crown, a dexter arm embowed, encircled with a wreath of laurel; the hand grasping an eagle, or French standard; the staff broken."

On the 4th of June, 1814, Sir George Beckwith received the rank of general.

Talents great as Sir George Beckwith's were too rare to be allowed to lie long unemployed. In October, 1816, he was summoned from the circle of private life to take the command of the troops in Ireland; his health had become in some degree re-established, and he did not hesitate a moment in obeying the call. During the four years in which Sir George Beckwith directed the military strength, and watched over the internal quiet of Ireland, not one instance of outrage can be pointed out; and the splendid style in which he supported his rank in Dublin as commander of the forces, is acknow-

ledged by every one who partook of his liberal and extended hospitality.

On the 21st of September, 1818, in consequence of the death of the Earl of Lindsey, he was removed from the colonelcy of the 2d West India regiment to that of the 89th.

Sir George Beckwith returned to England at the end of March, 1820; and the state of his health now began to show that the incessant and trying services in which he had been engaged, combined with the baneful effects of a long residence in a West Indian climate, had made slow but too certain ravages in his constitution. He struggled for many months against increasing malady, but at length expired, at his house in Half-moon Street, on the 20th of March, 1823, in the 70th year of his age.

He reposes beside individuals of his family, by his own desire, in the vaults of Mary-le-bone burying-ground; though few are the tablets in Westminster Abbey, or St. Paul's, which commemorate the services of those who have deserved better of their country than Sir George Beckwith.

## No. VII.

### The Right Reverend
### THOMAS FANSHAWE MIDDLETON, D.D. F.R.S.
#### LORD BISHOP OF CALCUTTA.

The impression made upon every pious and thinking mind in the country, by the melancholy tidings of the death of this apostolic prelate, was such as can never be effaced. In Bishop Middleton the church of England has lost one of its most able, zealous, and affectionate supporters, and the church of India a founder and a father.

Dr. Middleton was born in Jan. 1769, at Kedleston in Derbyshire, and was the only child of the Rev. Thomas Middleton of that place. From his father he imbibed those principles of piety, which were afterwards so singularly conspicuous in his whole character and conduct. He was educated at Christ's Hospital, under the rigid discipline of the Rev. James Bowyer, who has been not inaptly termed the Busby of that establishment. Here he was contemporary with Sir Edward Thornton, our present ambassador to the court of Sweden; the Rev. George Richards, D.D. F.R.S., author of the Aboriginal Britons, and Bampton Lectures; and Mr. Coleridge the Poet, from whose fertile and powerful pen has issued a just tribute of gratitude to the zeal and ability of his tutor.

From Christ's Hospital he proceeded, upon one of the school exhibitions, to Pembroke Hall, Cambridge, where he took the degrees of B.A. in 1792; M.A. in 1795; and B. and D.D. in 1808.

In March, 1792, after taking the degree of B.A., and being ordained deacon by the then Bishop of Lincoln (Dr. Pretyman), he entered upon his clerical duties at Gainsborough.

In 1794 he was selected by Dr. John Pretyman, archdeacon of Lincoln, and brother of the bishop, to be tutor to his two sons; and it was probably to this circumstance that he was indebted for the future patronage of the bishop, who presented him, in 1795, to the rectory of Tansor, in Northamptonshire, vacant by the promotion of Dr. John Potter to the see of Killala in Ireland. About this time he published a periodical essay without his name, entitled, "The Country Spectator."

In 1797 Dr. Middleton married Elizabeth, eldest daughter of John Maddison, Esq., of Gainsborough, and of Alvingham, co. Lincoln; an event which he repeatedly declared was the most happy of his life.

In 1798 he published "The Blessing and the Curse; a Thansksgiving on occasion of Lord Nelson's and other Victories;" and in 1802 obtained from his former patron the consolidated rectory of Little Bytham, with Castle Bytham annexed, which he held, with Tansor, by dispensation.

In 1808 Dr. Middleton established his reputation as a scholar by the publication of his celebrated "Treatise on the Doctrine of the Greek Article, applied to the Criticism and the Illustration of the New Testament;" a work which will ever be considered as a text-book in that department of Greek literature. The following year appeared "Christ Divided; a Sermon preached at the Visitation of the Lord Bishop of Lincoln." During his residence at Tansor, Dr. Middleton was in a state of comparative seclusion; but his mind was not inactive, though he often panted for a wider field of Christian exertion. Little did he then think that he would hereafter exchange the dull river which crept before his door for the mighty Ganges, and that in this little village he was laying in those stores of theological learning and experience, which were afterwards to be displayed with so much lustre in the kingdoms of the East.

In 1810 he began to act as a magistrate for the county of Northampton; but in 1811 resigned his livings in that county, upon being presented by the same generous patron

to the vicarage of St. Pancras, Middlesex, and Puttenham, Herts; and shortly after took up his residence at the vicarage-house, Kentish Town.

In April, 1812, he was collated by the Bishop of Lincoln to the archdeaconry of Huntingdon; and in the autumn of the same year he directed his attention to the deplorable condition of the parish of St. Pancras, in which he found a population of upwards of 50,000 persons, with only the ancient very small village church, which could not accommodate a congregation of more than 300. On this occasion he published "An Address to the Parishioners of St. Pancras, Middlesex, on the intended Application to Parliament for a New Church," 8vo. Dr. Middleton caused a bill to be brought into Parliament, for powers to erect a new church; and by this measure rendered himself an object of much hostility, especially to the Dissenters, by whose zealous perseverance the bill was lost in the debate upon the second reading. But, though disappointed in his immediate object, he was yet enabled so to prepare and digest the plan, as to leave it an easy task for his excellent successor to accomplish.

During his residence in London, he connected himself closely with the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge; he entered warmly into all their designs, and gave much of his valuable time and attention to their objects.

In 1813, the Rev. C. A. Jacobi, a German divine, having been appointed one of the missionaries to India, Dr. Middleton was requested to deliver, before a special meeting of the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, a charge to the new missionary previous to his departure. The impressive manner in which he performed this duty will never be forgotten by those who were fortunate enough to be present; the charge was afterwards printed, and much admired, as the first fruits of those thoughts and powers which had already been directed to the great theatre of action upon which he was so soon destined himself to appear. What imparts an additional interest to the memory of this tranaction is, that both he who gave, and he who received the exhort-

ation, are now gone to their reward. The young and amiable Jacobi soon fell a victim to the climate, and too soon has he been followed by his venerable pastor.

Nor did Dr. Middleton neglect the duties of his archdeaconry; his Charge to the Clergy under his jurisdiction will long be admired for the just and able views which it presents of subjects the most important to his clerical brethren.

About this time the friends of the establishment of Christianity in our Eastern dominions were very active in prevailing upon Government to establish an episcopacy in those vast regions; and Lord Castlereagh, in a debate on the renewal of the East India Company's charter, adverted to the expediency of such an establishment. It was subsequently enacted, that the Company should be chargeable with certain salaries, to be paid to a bishop, and three archdeacons, if it should please his Majesty, by his letters patent, to constitute and appoint the same.

In the autumn of 1813, Dr. Middleton received an invitation to wait upon the Earl of Buckinghamshire, President of the Board of Controul, who offered to recommend him to His Royal Highness the Prince Regent, as the new Bishop of Calcutta. Earnestly dissuaded, as he was, from accepting this high but perilous dignity, he paused, and after some consideration sent in a decided refusal. Upon a repetition of the offer, however, his mind became much agitated; it appeared to him that Providence had called him to the arduous station: he dreaded the responsibility which would attend its rejection; and under these impressions, he was content to sacrifice his comforts, his connections, and his country. He went out, not knowing whither he went — not knowing, whether from the regions to which he was hastening he should ever be permitted to return. Often did the friends, whom he best loved, urge him to consider the dangers which awaited him, and to relinquish so harzardous a post; but he resisted all their solicitations, and resolutely closed his eyes upon every prospect, but that which his duty appeared to prescribe.

He was consecrated on the 8th of May, 1814, at Lambeth Palace, the Archdeacon of Winchester having preached the consecration sermon. On the 17th of the same month he attended a special meeting of the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, to receive their valedictory address, delivered by the Bishop of Chester; on the 19th he was elected a Fellow of the Royal Society; on the 8th of June he embarked at Portsmouth, on board the Warren Hastings, and in November he reached Bengal.

In this outline of Dr. Middleton's life and character, it would be impossible to enter into any detailed account of the active and unwearied course which he pursued after his arrival in India. It will be sufficient at present to say, that of his exertions in the sacred cause, the British public can form no adequate notion. The fatigue both of body and of mind which he underwent, and the difficulties by which he was harassed, are more than imagination can readily conceive. The time will shortly come, as we have reason to hope, when the public will be put in possession of a full and accurate account both of his labours and of his designs. It is an account to the appearance of which the country will look with great anxiety and interest. The history of his episcopal acts and ministry, the journal of his long and laborious visitations, the researches which he made into the history of the ancient churches in the East, the developement of his comprehensive views in the propagation of the Gospel, will, together, form a volume, the publication of which will constitute an era in ecclesiastical literature. We are happy to hear that he has left behind him such numerous papers, and such ample documents, that nothing will be wanting to effect this important purpose.

Among the objects to which Dr. Middleton's attention was particularly directed, we must notice his desire to increase the number and efficiency of the chaplains in India, and to provide churches for the accommodation of the European residents. He recurred to each of these points in his several charges; and but a short time before his death, he congratu-

lated his brethren upon the partial success which had attended his efforts and representations. It was his wish, however, that more should be accomplished; and he considered the spiritual interests of the British population as standing in want of still further attention and support.

Dr. Middleton was mainly instrumental in founding the Mission College at Calcutta, for the following purposes: 1. For instructing native and other Christian youth in the doctrine and discipline of the Church of England, in order to their becoming preachers, catechists, or school-masters; 2. For teaching the elements of useful knowledge, and the English language, to Mussulmen and Hindoos, having no object in such attainments beyond secular advantage; 3. For translating the Scriptures, the Liturgy, and moral and religious tracts; 4. For the reception of English missionaries on their first arrival in India, for the purpose of acquiring the languages. — Towards the erection and endowment of this college, the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts, and the Society for Missions to Africa and the East, have each contributed 5000*l.*

Of Dr. Middleton's generous enthusiasm, indefatigable exertions, and complete self-devotion, the following interesting letter to the Bishop of St. David's, which his Lordship has obligingly communicated to us, will afford some faint notion: —

"At sea, in the Bay of Bengal,
21st Dec. 1815.

"My dear Lord,

"From the interest which your Lordship takes in whatever relates to Christianity, I cannot deny myself the pleasure of writing to your Lordship, from this remote scene of Christian exertion; more especially as I am desirous to introduce to your knowledge, a gentleman, who is well acquainted with every thing which is going on in these parts, and is very solicitous in the cause of truth. Sir * * * * * * * * * * * * Bart. has long been one of our puisnè judges, and is now returning to

England, with an ample fortune, and will probably be in Parliament. He is a man of sense, and very much a gentleman; and what is of still greater importance, he wishes to see the religion of Christians the religion of the world.

"If your Lordship should be in town, and Sir **** ***** should have an opportunity of delivering this letter, he will tell your Lordship of a Brahmin, whom he introduced to the bishop; and on this subject you will find him very sanguine as to the conversion of the Hindoos. The Brahmin is a man of great learning, for an Asiatic, of great acuteness, and an anxious inquirer after the true faith. He has renounced idolatry, together with some hundreds of his dependents; and I am not without hope, that I may be destined by a gracious Providence, to baptize them all into Christ's religion. What a day would that be for the Christian world! — But there is yet much to be done: and, unfortunately, I have been obliged to leave him for six months, to go on my visitation: with which object I am now at sea, on my way to Madras, whence I shall proceed, on land, to the Malabar coast, and thence to Bombay, a journey, in the whole, of about 5000 miles! Such a visitation, perhaps, has never yet been made by a Christian bishop: I pray that God may bless it to the ends for which it is undertaken. But to return to my Brahmin. He called upon me the other day, to request that I would print my advent sermon, preached the day before; and on my declining it, he prevailed upon me to read it to him, and to expound it, which I did for two hours together on the text, "Thy kingdom come." But besides verbal instruction, I assist him with useful treatises on the elements of Christian knowledge; and the following I copy from a letter, which he sent me about ten days since: 'Rammohun Roy presents his most respectful compliments to the Lord Bishop, and begs leave to return his Lordship his sincere thanks for the book his Lordship has most kindly sent him. From what he has hitherto perused, he finds it most useful, and a perfect guide: it is a collection of those authorities which he has been seeking for,' &c. &c.

"Your Lordship may not recollect having made me a present of your admirable Easter Catechisms; but certainly you could not conjecture to what purpose it was destined to be subservient: the identical copy is the very book, of which Rammohun thus expresses himself, and of which he has since expressed himself more strongly in conversation. I have peculiar pleasure in mentioning this circumstance, because it must be highly gratifying to your Lordship to know, that at least in one single, but memorable instance, your labours have been thus useful. Indeed, I do not know of any elementary book so well suited to those who are dissatisfied with idolatry, of which we have here many thousands, and who are almost persuaded to become Christians. Rammohun Roy professes his intention to visit England about a year hence: if he will in the meantime consent to be baptized, he will be the most interesting stranger, not excepting even the crowned heads, who has visited England for many years. In that event, I shall of course take the liberty of giving him access to your Lordship, and a few others of those who are likely to confirm him in the doctrines of Christianity.

"I find here abundance of difficulties in almost every thing which I undertake or meditate: but I go on προφούμενος, οὐκ ἐξαποφούμενος: and if it please God to give me health, I do not despair of reaping some reward for the sacrifices which I made in quitting England. I have now resided in India rather more than twelve months, during eight of which I have been incessantly tormented with cutaneous complaints; but I am assured that in future I shall feel them less sensibly. The climate is certainly most oppressive.—In short, without great objects in view, my existence would be very comfortless; but with them I find little cause to complain.

"I am, my dear Lord,

"With sincere regard,

"Your Lordship's most faithful and affectionate Brother,

"J. F. Calcutta."

The illness which led to Dr. Middleton's lamented death, was short but severe. On Tuesday the 2d of July, 1822, he paid a visit to the college, which is distant about five miles from Calcutta. Here he appeared in the full possession of his usual health and spirits. Soon after, he felt one of those strokes of the sun, which are so common in an Indian climate. A violent head-ache came on; but though he was persuaded to take some strong medicines, he would not suffer any medical man to be called in. He seemed from the first to labour under the irritation which arose from the weight of business pressing upon him; and, on that very account, he was the more anxious to work night and day to accomplish what he had in hand. Accordingly, the next day, he sat at his desk eight hours, answering various papers; during which time the disease was making rapid inroads upon his frame. At night he allowed a physician to be sent for, who pronounced him to be in the most imminent danger. On Sunday, by his own express desire, he was prayed for by his congregation, at the cathedral. On the evening of Monday, the physician left him under the impression that he was decidedly better. He had not, however, been long gone, when the bishop was again seized with a violent paroxysm of fever; he walked about in great agitation: soon afterwards, his strength gave way, the final scene came rapidly on,—and at eleven o'clock on the night of Monday the 8th of July, 1822, he ceased to breathe.

Thus fell this great and good prelate, in the high career of his holy exertions; and by his death he has left a void in the Christian world, which few are worthy to fill. As far as such a loss *can* be supplied, however, it no doubt will be so by the eminent and excellent individual who has gone out to India to succeed him. *

In no man could there be a more singular union of all those various qualities which were each so essential to the success of the first Indian prelate, than in Dr. Middleton. His mind

* Dr. Heber.

was naturally ardent and excursive, but it was always under the controul of the most disciplined and calculating discretion. He had a masculine and a practical understanding: he rapidly conceived the most extensive plans, and would digest with facility even their most circumstantial details; but he never anticipated their season, or hurried their execution: he waited with patience, till in the course of passing events a favourable opportunity should arise, and when at last it presented itself, he marked it with decision, and he seized it with effect. So singular indeed was his judgment, that amidst the various difficulties with which he was daily and hourly doomed to contend, he never made a step which he was afterwards obliged to recall.

His talents and attainments were of a superior order: he was a sound and accurate scholar; and in the prose department of Greek literature, he was perhaps without a rival. His conversation was vigorous, sometimes even playful; his style was luminous and forcible, not abounding in imagery, but rising perpetually into a manly and a chastened eloquence. As a preacher he was powerful and convincing; his mind was theological, and his expression scriptural.

The leading points, however, in his character, which threw a clearness and a brilliancy over every other, were the singleness of his views, and the simplicity of his heart. In the course of his Indian career he had but one object—the advancement of the cause of Christianity in the East—to that he dedicated his days and his nights, his hopes and his fears, his money and his influence. Labours so disinterested, and services so pure, were not rejected—the blessing of the Almighty was upon them—and the work of the Gospel prospered in his hand. The prejudices with which at his outset he was overpowered on every side, were rapidly giving way; and during his short residence among them, more was done by his single instrumentality to prepare the way for the conversion of the heathen, than during the whole previous period of the British dominion in the East.

His notions of duty were strict and severe. He was incapable of casuistry or of excuse; he knew no middle line between right and wrong, truth and falsehood, exertion and neglect. With an income far below the necessary expenses of his station, he stinted only his own comforts and himself. To the call of liberality or of charity he was always open, even to his own distress; insomuch, that after eight years' residence in India, his savings amounted to nothing.

The admiration of his personal character in the East was universal; and that admiration was the more valuable, as it was purchased by no sacrifice either of duty or of principle. Never in the slightest degree would he condescend to court popularity: he conducted himself with a conscious and a commanding dignity, and never would resign any right or privilege which was attached to his station, although he might have converted the resignation into a source of private favour or personal interest. It was his aim to lay the foundations of the Indian church deep in the rock, and to cement them with so much anxiety and caution, as to make the future erection of a superstructure a rapid and an easy task.

His remains were interred on the evening of the 11th of June, within the walls of his own cathedral, with all the solemnity due to his character and station. The following Calcutta Government Gazette Extraordinary was published on the mournful occasion: —

" Fort William, Wednesday, July 10. 1822.

" With sentiments of the deepest concern, the Governor-general in council notifies to the public, the demise, on the night of Monday last, of the Right Reverend the Lord Bishop of Calcutta.

" His Excellency in council, adverting to the unaffected piety, the enlarged benevolence, and the acknowledged moderation of the late bishop, conceives that he only anticipates the eager and unanimous feeling of all classes of the Chris-

tian inhabitants of this city, when he announces his desire that every practicable degree of respect and veneration should be manifested on this most distressing occasion, to the memory of this excellent and lamented prelate.

" His Excellency in council is pleased therefore to request, that the principal officers of Government, both civil and military, will attend at the melancholy ceremony of the bishop's interment, and that every other public demonstration of attention and respect, consistent with the occasion, be observed on the day appointed for the funeral.

" By command of His Excellency the most noble the Governor-general in council.

" C. LUSHINGTON,
" Acting Chief Sec. to the Government."

Dr. Middleton left no children behind him to lament his loss. Of his amiable and excellent widow, the bishop, in a private letter written a short time before his death, spoke in the following affecting words: — " Mrs. Middleton is nearly all that I have to rest upon in India, *particeps omnium conciliorum meorum, et pro viribus adjutrix.*"

As soon as the intelligence of the afflicting event reached England, a general meeting was called of the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge. Of the proceedings at that, and at a subsequent meeting on the same subject, the following are the official reports: —

" SOCIETY FOR PROMOTING CHRISTIAN KNOWLEDGE.

Bartlett's Buildings, 16th Dec. 1822.

" At a numerous and highly respectable Meeting of Members of the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, convened for the purpose of considering what Measures it might be proper for the Society to adopt, on occasion of the lamented Death of the Lord Bishop of Calcutta: —

"The Right Reverend the Lord Bishop of London in the Chair (in the unavoidable absence of His Grace the President),

"The following resolutions were unanimously agreed to:—

"That this Board having received, with feelings of the deepest regret, intelligence of the death of the Right Reverend Thomas Fanshawe Middleton, D. D., Lord Bishop of Calcutta, do sincerely deplore the sudden termination of that long and intimate connexion which subsisted between his lordship and the Society.

"That this Board feel it their duty thus publicly to express their lively sense of that rare union of wisdom, activity, and firmness, which marked the character of the late Lord Bishop of Calcutta, and qualified him, in an eminent degree, to accomplish the arduous undertaking of establishing in the East a branch of the Apostolical Church of England; an undertaking, which, under his prudent and energetic management, was in the most promising state of advancement; but the completion of which, under the Divine blessing, must be looked for from a similar combination of talent and piety in those who may hereafter be called to the exercise of episcopal functions in India.

"That this Board, recollecting the solemn and affecting address, in which the Bishop, upon the eve of his departure for India, took leave of the Society, and adverting to the pledge which he then gave of promoting to the utmost of his power the objects of the Society, within the sphere of his spiritual influence, are desirous of expressing their grateful sense of the zealous and effectual manner in which that pledge has been redeemed.

"That with a view to a more durable expression of the esteem and regret of this Board, measures be taken for the erection of a monument to the memory of the late Lord Bishop of Calcutta, in the cathedral church of St. Paul; the expence to be defrayed by the individual subscriptions of members of the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge;

and that books be forthwith opened at the Society's office, and with the secretaries of the diocesan and district committees, for receiving the names of subscribers.

" That this Board feel a melancholy satisfaction in adopting a suggestion made by the late Lord Bishop of Calcutta, in his last letter to the Society, relative to the foundation of five scholarships in the Mission College at Calcutta; and accordingly agree to place the sum of 6000*l.* at the disposal of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts, for the purpose of endowing five scholarships, besides affording a salary for a Tamul teacher, in the said college, with such reference to the sons of the Society's missionaries as the statutes of the college may allow: and that this Board, anxious that the piety and zeal of the late Lord Bishop of Calcutta should be honoured with an appropriate memorial in the country where they were most conspicuously and beneficially displayed, do recommend, that the said scholarships be founded, and henceforth called by the name of Bishop Middleton's Scholarships.

" That this Board, having a well-grounded confidence, that the venerable Archdeacon Loring will, during the vacancy in the see of Calcutta, use his best endeavours to promote the several important designs for the advancement of Christian knowledge in the East which occupied so large a portion of the late Lord Bishop's time and solicitude, do invite the Archdeacon to enter into correspondence with the Society; and do assure him, that any suggestions which he may think proper to offer, in furtherance of those designs, will obtain the Society's most favourable consideration.

" That, as a mark of the high esteem entertained by this Board for the character and virtues of the Widow of the late Lord Bishop of Calcutta, a copy of the resolutions adopted at this special general meeting of the Society, handsomely written on vellum, be presented to Mrs. Middleton, immediately after her arrival in England.

" That a committee, consisting of nine members of the Society, viz. his Grace the Lord Archbishop of Canterbury,

(president,) the Right Reverend the Lord Bishop of London, the Right Reverend the Lord Bishop of Llandaff, (Dean of St. Paul's,) the Right Honourable Lord Kenyon, the Venerable the Archdeacon of London, the Venerable the Archdeacon of Middlesex, the Venerable the Archdeacon of Colchester, the Reverend Dr. D'Oyley, Joshua Watson, Esq., be appointed to superintend the erection of the monument, and to take all such steps as may be necessary for carrying the resolutions of this meeting into effect.

" That the contributions, towards the erection of the monument, be limited to the amount of each member's annual subscription to the Society.

" That the resolutions adopted by the Board at this special meeting of the Society, be published, under the direction of the committee.

" Agreed unanimously, that the thanks of this meeting be given to the Right Reverend the Lord Bishop of London, for having taken the chair; and for the very obliging and able manner in which he has conducted the business of the day.

" Geo. Gaskin, D.D., Secretary."

" *Dec.* 27. 1822.

" At a second special general meeting, convened for the purpose of receiving and taking into consideration an application from the Incorporated Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts, ' for permission to co-operate with the members of the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, in the erection of a monument to the memory of the late Lord Bishop of Calcutta, in the cathedral church of St. Paul, and thus to perpetuate their feelings of gratitude for his services and admiration of his talents,'

" His Grace the Lord Archbishop of Canterbury in the Chair,

" The following resolutions were unanimously agreed to :—

" That this board gladly acknowledge the cordial union that has so long and so happily subsisted between the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge and the Incorporated Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts, inasmuch as the two Societies arose from the same stock, were founded on the same principles, and act under the same president.

" That this Board therefore, however anxious they may have been to reserve to the members of the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge the honour of offering a suitable tribute to the memory of the late Lord Bishop of Calcutta, cannot resist the earnest request that has now been made by the sister Society, to be admitted to co-operate with them in the erection of the monument proposed to be placed in the cathedral church of St. Paul.

" That two members of the Incorporated Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, viz. the Rev. H. H. Norris, and Rev. J. Lonsdale, be added to the special committee, which has been appointed to carry this design into execution.

" That the Archdeacon of London be requested to furnish the Board with a copy of the admirable address delivered by him at the last special general meeting, for the uses of the Society.

" Agreed unanimously, that the cordial and respectful thanks of the meeting be offered to his Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury, for presiding on this occasion.

" Geo. Gaskin, D.D., Secretary."

The Archdeacon of London's address to the Board of the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, on moving the resolutions for the Society's adoption, on occasion of the lamented death of the Lord Bishop of Calcutta.

" My Lord,

" Having had the honour to fill the chair of your com-

mittee, when we were called to deliberate upon a subject of so much general concern, and of such special interest to this Society — I should not discharge what is due to that committee, if I did not, in moving their resolutions, endeavour to express the common feeling of those delegated members. They have, indeed, made this declaration in a way entirely proper and becoming in the minutes which were framed at that time, and which will now be submitted to your Lordship and to this Board. They have rendered thus a cordial testimony of respect, esteem, and admiration; of regret and affliction for the loss sustained, and of the strong desire which is felt, I may safely say, by every member of this Society, to offer a suitable and lasting tribute to the memory of one who was so highly valued, and is now so much lamented.

"Your committee, indeed, approached the subject as they would have gathered round the honoured bier of him to whom their thoughts were directed, if his native land and the train and attendance of his nearest friends had been the scene allotted for his funeral obsequies — and standing now in this room, where I have so often heard him lend his voice to our counsels, and where he gave the last assurances of co-operation with the views of the Society, which were conformable, in all respects, with his own, I may be permitted, from my own experience, to say a word which may borrow its excuse from feelings which I find it difficult, at this moment, to controul.

"It cannot be needful for me to remind your Lordship, whose vigilant attention is never wanting to promote the influence, and to aid and direct the deliberations, of this Board, that the Society enjoyed, in an eminent degree, the confidence of the distinguished prelate of whom I now speak, and whose image fills my mind. But there were those who had still nearer opportunities, from habits of familiar intercourse, to learn the sentiments and motives which, under Providence, induced him to accept a charge which could not fail to expose him to more than an ordinary measure of the

risks and difficulties to which the devoted servant of Christ Jesus stands bound in every case.

"There are not many who had better opportunities than I had, on the eve of his departure from us, for collecting from his own mouth the prompt expression of his thoughts. There is one who had a closer intimacy with him, and deserved it more — your excellent Treasurer, now present, to whom the public owes more than it can ever repay, except by continuing to be the object of those services which carry with them their own recompence, in the benefits which they produce; and to him I can appeal, were it needful now to put the question, whether he has ever witnessed purer motives operating in the mind of any man, than those which swayed the resolutions of his friend, and determined him to count all things little in this life in comparison with the charge which was devolved upon him?

"I do not pretend to say that there have not been those whose zeal may have induced them to make more violent and extraordinary sacrifices in the same cause; but I confess that I am not disposed to measure zeal itself, as it should lead to the best degrees of wisdom, virtue, and well-doing, by the single standard of a voluntary sacrifice. If I did, I might be led to place the pattern of a Loyola above that of him whose zeal kept pace at all times with its occasions, and prompted him to employ the fittest methods for accomplishing the best designs.

"I have heard him say, in the warm effusion of his heart, that he had revolved the subject which had been placed before him by the wishes of those who, with so much judgment, selected him for this charge; and that having, without eagerness of mind, or overweening confidence, surveyed the matter on all sides, and having lent an ear to the call, he thought that it remained for him to cast every care behind him, and to address himself, with an humble trust in the good Prodence of Almighty God, to the work to which he was appointed.

"I had occasion to see something of the course of study in which he was then occupied, which was various in its objects, but directed to one end. I had often felt the power and energy of his comprehensive mind, the compass and sagacity of which have since been so signally displayed; and I may, I hope, be allowed to say, that the Church of England, by the care of those who preside in it, with whose advice and approbation we must all feel convinced that the new-formed diocese received its first appointed pastor, discharged a weighty trust with a singular discretion. If the guides and rulers of our Apostolical Church, and all in her communion, felt the common wish to set the first pattern of Episcopal government in a suitable manner in that distant land which has of late years proved a field for the display of various talents above most others — if such were the purpose, as indeed it must have been, I do not doubt that the voice of those whom I have now the honour to address will concur with me in declaring that the purpose was effected; that the choice was well and wisely exercised; and that the consequences have been answerable, fulfilling every pledge that had been given, and crowning every hopeful expectation which was raised. I am quite sure, likewise, that we must all feel that the resolutions which are now about to be proposed to your Lordship and the Board for your adoption will mark at once the great importance of the seat now vacant, and will describe the same solicitude with reference to its further supply, that what has been so happily begun may be as successfully pursued. The tribute which is to be rendered to the memory of one who so faithfully discharged an arduous duty, will thus become a source of further benefit, whilst it contributes in some measure to perpetuate his name, until they who share with him in their respective stations and in their proportion in the service of the same Lord, shall enter with him into the joy and kingdom of that Lord."

Upon its being resolved at a subsequent meeting, that the

Archdeacon of London be requested to furnish the Society with a copy of the preceding address, and upon such resolution being communicated to him, by the Archbishop of Canterbury, then in the chair, the Archdeacon replied in the following terms: —

"I cannot feel myself at liberty to withhold my compliance where the commands of your Grace and the wishes of this Board are signified; although, I must confess, I have since thought, on recalling what was spoken by me on a former day in moving the resolutions of the committee, that what was said was many ways defective. If it had any claim to attention from the Board, it could not be for what was generally known and felt concerning one so excellent; but from what I had it in my power to state, from the private intercourse of domestic friendship, in which the inclinations of the mind and thoughts appear most readily, and are expressed without reserve. I can never cease to retain the full effect of one such conversation, though I am well aware that I could not convey to the minds of others those impressions which remain so deeply fixed upon my own. I could not describe the manner, tone, and spirit, with which those spontaneous feelings were then marked. They will never be effaced from my remembrance.

"But in one respect, I have had occasion, on reflection, to tax myself with an omission, when the opportunity was offered, which was quite unpardonable. My mind was so carried away with the deep sense of regret which I felt, and which was shared by all around me, that I omitted what should have been offered on the score of consolation.

"It is, then, to the public services of that excellent prelate, so far as they have been accomplished, that we must look for the grounds of consolation. He who put his hand to the plough never once removed it, never once looked back unless it were for aids and succours from this quarter: and we have the satisfaction to reflect, that they were never wanting on the part of this Society. The good effects have followed.

I will not detain your Grace and the Board further than to say, that indeed the services effected were worth the life of any man, however highly valued, however dear to others, and whatever, under other circumstances, might have been the term of its duration."

"Although the injunction laid by the Board is thus fulfilled, and any word that can be added must want that sanction, and require apology as a freedom not commonly permitted, yet in returning this sheet to the press, it is impossible to disguise the sense of its inadequacy; and more particularly as no thought existed of the address surviving the occasion by which it was produced.

"It must now remain for others to trace, more ably and distinctly, the several stages of that prosperous and well finished course, which took its commencement from the bosom of this country, and its central city, in which the distinguished prelate, the subject of this short address, had his early and successful culture, and where he exhibited the first earnests of his genius, his great capacity for every good attainment, and his blameless conduct.

"It will remain for others to trace the rising strength of his increasing years and more mature acquirements, to the rank which he obtained in the church, in whose ministries and service every effort of his mind and soul was so happily expended.

"It will remain for others to follow him with an heedful eye to a distant and far-severed clime, where every generous quality of his cultivated mind, and each particular of his rich attainments, found their full scope, and were displayed with such large results of solid benefit and permanent esteem.

"It will remain for others to track his progress through long leagues of travel, both by land and sea, in his several visits to remoter parts of his extensive diocese: and to contemplate him in the fixed scene and circle of his customary residence and unremitting pains.

" They will behold him forming, at once, and with the outline and the true proportions of a master's hand, the noble plan of a college which may from henceforth be regarded as the seed plot of every good and profitable plant which may be trained, and fitted, and set out in the soil in which they are to flourish through succeeding generations. They will observe him forming, with equal skill and foresight, the statutes for that great establishment; which may thus appear to have sprung up almost at the first step placed in India by one, who was soon to pass to an everlasting mansion, but whose temporary labours were thus calculated for endurance, even on this transitory globe.

" One thing, however, remains yet for the mover of the resolutions here alluded to; and before this sheet, which must not tarry for enlargement, returns to the hand which must give it to the public, it may furnish some amends for what is here defective and inadequate, to express an earnest hope, that the last-transmitted fruits of an enlightened mind and solid judgment, the two concluding Charges delivered by the Bishop to his Clergy, may find a more general circulation, by multiplied and numerous copies, through his native land. The view presented in those exquisite discourses, of the provisions made by the Great Author of our common hope for planting and perpetuating his church, with the steps which followed thereupon in the first ages of the Christian era, and the pattern there drawn of the sacred bond of fellowship and concord; of faith, discipline, and practical proficiency; are calculated, as all his labours were, for the general advantage of the Christian world, and should have as wide a range. Should this suggestion be regarded, and this wish be fulfilled in any manner, it will compensate for defects in what is thus given to the public; and will establish a more effectual, and a thousandfold more precious, monument to the memory of this exemplary prelate, than that which is so properly projected for him by the two Societies to which, for the best reasons, he was so faithfully attached: — it will also satisfy the

cordial spirit of concern (more promptly felt than testified), which served at once both to excite, and to restrain expressions; which at the moment of delivery could not endure the seal of silence, but which touched with diffidence a subject that surpassed its powers.

"*St. Martin's Vicarage, January,* 1823."

## No. VIII.

### CHARLES SHAW LEFEVRE, Esq.

Mr. Lefevre was born in Yorkshire, in 1759, and was the only son of the Rev. George Shaw, who had patrimonial estates in that county, and who lived to the great age of ninety-two years, an exemplary and enlightened member of the Church of England. He received his education at Trinity College, Cambridge, of which he became a fellow, after having finished his academical studies with distinction. He then was entered at Lincoln's Inn, intending to follow the profession of the law. In due progress he was called to the bar, and for several years went the midland circuit.

In 1789, he married Helena, only daughter of John Lefevre, Esq., of Old Ford, Middlesex, whose name he assumed, and by the death of that lady's father, shortly after their marriage, became possessed of an ample fortune, and fixed his residence at the house of his venerable mother-in-law, near Reading, in Berkshire. From this time he pursued the law no longer as a profession, but merely as a liberal study: he did not, however, withdraw himself from business, but became an active magistrate for Hampshire; and so distinguished himself in that character by his assiduity and intelligence, that on the death of Mr. Serjeant Kerby, he was chosen, and continued for several years, to be perpetual chairman of the quarter sessions. He was afterwards made recorder of Basingstoke.

In 1796, Mr. Shaw Lefevre extended the sphere of his utility, and was returned as a member of parliament for the borough of Newtown, in the Isle of Wight. He continued

to sit in parliament from this time to the last dissolution in 1820: but it was at the general election in 1802, that his political connection with the borough of Reading commenced. At that period, the inhabitants of Reading, conceiving that the old interest which had long preponderated there might be overturned, looked out for a man of character and opulence, that would come forward as their champion and assert their independence. In this critical conjuncture all eyes were turned towards their neighbour, Mr. Lefevre, as the fittest person for this purpose. A few friends accordingly waited on him with a tender of their services, and he answered nobly to their call. A contest ensued of the most severe nature; but under such a leader, and so supported, the conflict was not long doubtful, and it ended in the return of Mr. Lefevre by a decided and triumphant majority. Once seated for the borough, he was afterwards so firmly supported by his friends, that he maintained his post through four successive elections, against all opposition. At the last general election in 1820, in consequence of his declining health, which had obliged him to seek a milder climate, he, with great reluctance, withdrew from public life, and resigned into the hands of his constituents the trust which he had held so long, so honourably to himself, and so advantageously to the borough of Reading.

We have reason to know, that the uniform and steady support of his friends at Reading had made an indelible impression on Mr. Shaw Lefevre's mind and heart, and that the most mortifying circumstance of his long and severe indisposition was the utter inability it laid him under of expressing personally to all his friends, after his return to England, the deep sense of his continued obligations to them, from their first notice of him down to the period of his political separation from them. If the borough of Reading is now as free and open a borough as any in England, not excepting Westminster itself, it ought never to be forgotten that it is mainly indebted for this high distinction to the bold measures and manly co-operation of Mr. Lefevre. He may be called

in this respect the founder of its political independence: as by his exertions a spirit of uncontrolled action, and of resistance to all dictation, has been excited that never can be laid again.

In his parliamentary votes and conduct Mr. Shaw Lefevre was not servilely or factiously addicted to any party, but maintained on all great occasions the character of an independent country gentleman. To jobs of all sorts, — to every kind of peculation, or waste of the public money, — he had the most decided enmity. In early life he was a warm advocate of parliamentary reform; and although he doubted of the expediency of carrying that measure into effect during the ferment of political opinion which prevailed at the commencement of the French Revolution, yet, that once past, he was one of its sincerest and most constant supporters. In the enumeration of Mr. Lefevre's qualities, it ought not to be omitted that he was eminently a man of business; and on this account, as well as on account of his intimate acquaintance with the forms and proceedings of the House of Commons, he discharged most successfully the unostentatious but very useful and laborious duties of a member of committees; and in these it will be admitted, by all who knew him, that he had few equals, and no superior.

Indeed it was the leading principle of Mr. Lefevre's life to consider every service that it was in his power to render to the public as no more than the discharge of a just debt due to society from men of all stations, and particularly from men of a high station; it was accordingly with this view, that when the country was menaced with invasion during the last war, and government called upon the people to enrol themselves in volunteer corps, he raised a troop of yeomanry cavalry in his own neighbourhood, and obtained the command of it. This command he resigned only with his life, as there was something in the union of the citizen and the soldier very congenial to his views, and as he considered this sort of force at once the cheapest and the most coustitutional defence of the country.

Such were the public principles and public conduct of Mr. Lefevre. If we trace him into the retirement of private life, we shall find him there also equally attentive to the punctilious discharge of all his duties. Habitual good humour, gentleness, and benevolence, marked his daily intercourse with his family. The value of these qualities, those only can appreciate who lived within the calm and bright sphere of their operation; and if it is in the abstraction of these that the poignancy of domestic affliction consists, so it is in the tender and treasured recollection of them that it finds its best consolation. A large circle of political friends and common acquaintance will bear ample testimony to his popular manners and deportment, to his quick perception of every man's character, to his suitable address, to his social talents, and to his frank and hearty hospitality.

As the family of Mr. Lefevre constituted one of the chief sources of his happiness, it would be an unpardonable omission if we did not state that he has left behind him three sons, Charles, John, and Henry. Charles, the eldest son, is married to a daughter of the late Samuel Whitbread, Esq., and may be considered as not more the heir of his father's property, than he is of his father's principles. The second son, John, who obtained the honour of Senior Wrangler, at Cambridge, is a fellow of Trinity College, and is now pursuing his legal studies. The third son, Henry, is still at the same university. In this manner, Mr. Lefevre enjoyed the happiness, the greatest that can occur to a father, of seeing all his children in his own life-time, either well settled, or with their characters and habits so well established as to leave no anxiety on his mind as to their future course and final success.

Mr. Lefevre died on the 27th of April, 1823, at his house in Whitehall-place, London; in the 64th year of his age.

## No. IX.

### JOSEPH NOLLEKENS, Esq., R.A.

The late Mr. Nollekens' life was of such a nature, that if adequate materials for drawing it up could be found, it would no doubt present many amusing, and some not unsalutary details. He was any thing but a common man. He had vanquished difficulties which often discourage persons, not of less genius, but of less persevering courage. He struck out his own path to fame; and he did more, — for he overcame propensities to licentious enjoyment which were stronger than those of most men, and which seemed at one period of his life to have almost mastered his good resolves.

Mr. Nollekens was born in Dean-street, Soho, on the 22d of August, 1737, of foreign parents; his father being a native of Antwerp, and his mother a Frenchwoman. In Lord Orford's "Anecdotes of Painting," there is a particular account of his father, Joseph Francis Nollekens; who was an artist of more ingenuity than original talent, and who came over to England very young, and studied painting under Tillemans. He afterwards copied Watteau; and imitated him so closely, that several of his pictures, still in existence, are scarcely distinguishable from those of that celebrated artist. Mr. Nollekens' father died at forty-two years of age, when his son Joseph was about five years old, leaving a widow and ten children, with little or no provision; his mother soon afterwards married a person of the name of Williams, an inferior statuary, who modelled for the Chelsea porcelain manufactory; and who went to Flanders, where he died; his widow surviving him four or five years.

Mr. Nollekens' juvenile productions gave but little earnest of his subsequent fame. At eleven years of age he was placed under Mr. Peter Scheemaker, the most eminent sculptor then in England, and the mediocrity of whose talent the monuments of Dr. Chamberlain, and of Shakspeare, in Westminster Abbey, sufficiently attest. Under this artist, however, who was then about seventy-two years of age, young Nollekens learned to perform the more laborious and mechanical parts of his profession. The drudgery of the tasks to which he was doomed, and the slender hopes held out to his ambition, seem to have aided his natural inclination for dissipation; and the tradition is, that his pleasures were as coarse and excessive as his fate appeared to be unpromising. The inconvenience and necessity which resulted from this unlimited indulgence, at length brought him back to habits of temperance and industry. He began to apply himself diligently to the study of the works of the ancients; particularly at the Duke of Richmond's rooms at Whitehall, where his Grace, with a laudable anxiety for the progress of the fine arts in this country, had collected abundance of very fine casts from the principal antique statutes. Our tyro's efforts were rewarded, in the years 1759 and 1760, by premiums from the Society of Arts for a drawing from the Bacchus of Michael Angelo, and a clay model of his own composition of Jephthah's Vow. In 1762 he also gained the principal prize for a basso relievo in marble, the subject of which, we believe, was the visit of the Angels to Abraham. Feeling that England was not the place in which he could expect to obtain much professional knowledge, and having by this time saved a sufficient sum of money to enable him to prosecute his studies in Italy, he repaired to Rome, desirous of qualifying himself for what was then the summit of his ambition, the situation of assistant to Mr. Wilton, the sculptor; afterwards for many years keeper of the Royal Academy. At Rome, Mr. Nollekens profited by the instructions of Cavaceppi, a man of considerable note, who behaved very kindly to him, not only by giving him the information and advice of which he stood

so much in need, but by introducing him to the society of the artists and literati of Rome. Mr. Nollekens' progress in his art now became very rapid, and he soon had the honour of receiving a gold medal from the Roman Academy of Painting, Sculpture, and Architecture; being the first premium ever adjudged by that Academy to an English sculptor.

With that acuteness which distinguished him through life, Mr. Nollekens quickly discovered that the ignorance and vanity of the greater part of the Englishmen who then visited Rome might be turned to good account; and he became a dealer in antiques, and in the modern productions of Roman art. Many reasons concurred to make his assistance sought both by the needy Italian artists, and by the wealthy English nobility; and he, at once, improved his fortune, gave general satisfaction to his clients of all descriptions, and steadily prosecuted his professional studies.

During a residence of nearly nine years at Rome, the company of Mr. Nollekens was much solicited by his countrymen; who found in his research and intelligence resources which were highly serviceable to them. In consequence, he made many, and valuable friends, who, on his return home, kept up his importance in England as they had done on the Continent. Some of his best busts were executed at Rome; the only one known of Sterne, and a very fine one of Garrick, both formerly in the possession of the late Lord Yarborough (who had the largest collection existing of Mr. Nollekens' works), and above all, the justly celebrated head of Mr. Stephen Fox when an old man, in the possession of Lord Holland, are specimens of his ability at that period of his life. It may be doubted whether Mr. Nollekens ever excelled the last-mentioned work. And yet at that time his price for a bust was only twelve guineas; although it was afterwards gradually increased to a hundred.

There are some stories told of Mr. Nollekens and of Barry the painter, who was at Rome with him, which seem to imply that, although his good sense restrained the former from

availing himself to excess of the means of indulgence then placed within his reach, his moderation was not occasioned by any change in his early inclinations; and was therefore the more creditable to him.

Mr. Nollekens, who had taken out with him to Italy only about two hundred pounds, brought back above sixteen hundred. Soon after his arrival in England (which was on Christmas Eve, 1770), he married the youngest daughter of Mr. Justice Welch, with whom he received a very handsome portion. Mr. Justice Welch is frequently mentioned in Boswell's "Life of Dr. Johnson." The great moralist, it is even said, felt a tender attachment for this very lady; who had the reputation of being a blue-stocking, and was a kind of toast among the literary men of her era. Mr. Nollekens now took up his abode in Mortimer-street, Cavendish Square, and speedily acquired the celebrity and employment to which his pre-eminent merit, as compared with the sculptors of that day, justly entitled him. For a long series of years, he was most extensively and liberally patronized, particularly by his late Majesty, with whom he was a great favourite; a circumstance highly to his honour, for no man was a sounder judge of character than George the Third.

The chisel of Mr. Nollekens was chiefly distinguished by its careful and accurate imitation of nature, and by the total absence of that peculiarity of style called manner. Although he must always have borne strongly in remembrance the choicest relics of Greek sculpture, and had himself made drawings of all the most celebrated antique statues both at home and abroad, they seem to have had little influence in the formation of his taste. His "Venus with the Sandal," upon which he was employed at intervals for above twenty years, is esteemed his *chef-d'œuvre*. His monument to Mrs. Howard is also a very fine piece of sculpture. But it seems to be generally admitted that his professional reputation must principally rest on his busts. They cannot be surpassed for correctness; and the country is indebted to him for the per-

petuation of the features of many men of whom England will be for ever proud.

It was probably owing to the deficiencies of his education, and to the force of early habits, that Mr. Nollekens could never boast of much refinement in manners. On the contrary, indeed, although he was very much respected by all who were on intimate terms with him, the simplicity of his deportment, and the total absence of any attention to the ordinary usages of polished life, afforded them frequent subjects of amusement. As a specimen of his *naïveté*, it is related of him, that, in spite of the previous admonition of his friends, he would go up to his present Majesty, when Prince of Wales, take him familiarly by the button, like an every-day acquaintance, ask him "how his father did," and express pleasure at hearing the King was well; adding, "Aye, aye! when he's gone, we shall never get such another." Once when his late Majesty was sitting to him for a bust, he fairly stuck one point of a pair of compasses in the King's nose, in ascertaining the distance between that and the upper lip. His Majesty, with his accustomed good nature, laughed heartily at meeting with a person apparently insensible of the interval which separated a monarch from the rest of the world. As for Mr. Nollekens, he handled kings and noblemen as if they were common folks; and had no other notion but that it was his business, when employed upon a bust, to set about it in the regular way, and to make the best thing of it that he possibly could; conceiving that one man's head differed from another's only as it was a better or a worse subject for modelling. There was something in this plainness and simplicity that savoured perhaps of the hardness and dryness of his art, and of his own peculiar severity of execution; for Mr. Nollekens was no flatterer. Strict truth was always his aim. An old friend and brother-artist, not long before his death, was complimenting him on his acknowledged superiority when he was in his prime. —"You made the best busts of any body." "I don't know

about that," said the veteran artist, his eyes (though their orbs were nearly quenched) beaming with smothered delight; "I only know, I always tried to make them as like as I could."

It is frequently forgotten by those who ought to know better, that no man is equal to all things; and that he whose attention has been enthusiastically devoted to one pursuit, must, in many cases, be comparatively ignorant of every other. Such persons would have found an inexhaustible fund of merriment in the difficulty which Mr. Nollekens generally experienced to express in adequate language that which he was nevertheless as capable of feeling as any one. Among many instances of this nature which occurred to him, it is said that when, in his youth, he was called into the room of the Society of Arts, and asked by some of the members, who were very much charmed with the sentiment which he had communicated to his group of "The Visit of the Angels to Abraham," to describe his idea of the reception which the venerable Patriarch had probably given to his celestial guests, his discomposing answer was, — "How d'ye do? how d'ye do?"

His severe experience in early life of the value of money, rendered Mr. Nollekens somewhat too careful of it for the rest of his days. It was customary with him many years ago, when in full practice, to send the models of his heads to Rome, where the marble busts were rudely prepared from them by some inferior artist, and transmitted to Mr. Nollekins to be finished. By this means, the heavy duty on the importation of the unwrought material was avoided.

In private life, also, Mr. Nollekens was considered penurious. It frequently happens, however, that parsimony in trifling matters is found to be perfectly compatible with generosity in things of moment. It was so in a great degree with Mr. Nollekens. While he would hesitate to give half a crown to the servant who had brought him a haunch of venison from his friend the late Lord Yarborough, he would not scruple to put five pounds into the hand of any distressed

applicant whom he thought deserving of relief. Numerous examples might be adduced of his liberality in this respect. He had formerly an uncle, who lived in France, to whom he allowed thirty pounds per annum; and at various times he admitted regular pensioners on his bounty. The following anecdotes afford further, and very pleasing proofs of the real kindness of his disposition.

A Mr. R——, formerly well known as the publisher of some valuable antiquarian works, was for many years in habits of intimacy with Mr. Nollekens. One day he called at Mr. N.'s studio, and appearing much depressed, Mr. Nollekens asked him what was the matter. He complained of faintness, and extremely low spirits; on which Nollekens said, "Go to the pump, and get a glass of cold water." The poor fellow turned away, with the big tear standing in his eye, at such apparently unfeeling advice. This silent reproach, though unobserved by Nollekens, was noticed by Mr. Smith, (the father of the present keeper of the prints in the British Museum,) who was at the time Mr. Nollekens' principal assistant. Immediately after the retirement of Mr. R——, Mr. Smith told Mr. Nollekens that he had unnecessarily wounded the feelings of a distressed man. Nollekens, who had really recommended the cold water as the best remedy for low spirits, because it was that to which he himself constantly had recourse, was shocked to think that he could have been so misunderstood; and went directly to the house of Mr. R——, whom he found, no doubt, indulging in bitter reflections on his old crony's unkindness. "Tell me what's the matter," said Nollekens; "I recommended cold water to you not from indifference, but as the best advice I could give you. Tell me, as a friend, the cause of your affliction." R—— immediately laid open his situation; and it appeared that he had outlived the demand for his works, and that his circumstances would compel him to quit a house in which he had resided for thirty years, and in which he had hoped to die. Nollekens urged the propriety of his giving up the house, and retiring to cheap lodgings. This advice increased

Mr. R——'s distress; which Nollekens perceiving, thus closed the conversation: — "Well, well; remain in the house; keep your old study, and what other rooms you want; let out the rest; and here, — take this," giving him twenty guineas twisted up in a paper, and evidently prepared for the purpose; "and mind, I will send you the same sum every year, while you live." — Mr. Nollekens kept his word.

Upon the establishment of the Artists' Benevolent Fund, Mr. Turner, the Royal Academician, who was the chairman of the committee appointed to forward the object of the institution, called on Mr. Nollekens, and asked for his support; Nollekens hesitated. "Why 'tis but a guinea," said Mr. Turner; "that is not much, surely." — "Much! — no. — Of what use is a guinea? — Here, — take thirty."

Such instances of genuine warm-heartedness are enough to balance a thousand oddities of character.

Of Mr. Nollekens' personal appearance towards the close of life, the following striking portrait has been sketched by the author of "Table Talk;" from which we have borrowed several of the foregoing anecdotes and remarks: —

"I saw this eminent and singular person one morning in Mr. Northcote's painting-room. He had then been for some time nearly blind, and had been obliged to lay aside the exercise of his profession; but he still took a pleasure in designing groups, and in giving directions to others for executing them. He sat down on a low stool (from being rather fatigued); rested with both hands on a stick, as if he clung to the solid and tangible; had an habitual twitch in his limbs and motions, as if catching himself in the act of going too far in chiselling a lip, or a dimple in a chin; was bolt-upright, with features hard and square, but finely cut; a hooked nose, thin lips, an indented forehead, and the defect in his sight, completed the resemblance to one of his own masterly busts. He seemed by time and labour to 'have *wrought* himself to stone.'"

Few artists indeed have ever laboured with more persevering assiduity than Mr. Nollekens. He continued to do so until one morning in February, 1819; when, while sitting at breakfast, he received a violent paralytic stroke, which for a time deprived him of speech, and of the use of his left hand. Having recovered a little from the effects of this attack, he dabbled on until about two years before his death, when, in consequence of his increasing infirmities, and of his almost total loss of sight, he became incapable of any further personal exertion. On the 23d of April, 1823, at about half-past one o'clock he expired; being then in the 86th year of his age. He had been much convulsed during the night; but breathed his last tranquilly, and in full possession of his senses.

Mrs. Nollekens died in 1817; leaving no family.

When some alchemist, who pretended that he had discovered the philosopher's stone, offered to disclose his secret to Rubens, that great artist laughingly told him he needed it not, for that his pencil had long acquired the power of converting every thing it touched into gold. Mr. Nollekens' chisel seems to have had a similar property. It is probable that no artist ever amassed so much wealth. At the time of his decease, exaggerated accounts were circulated with respect to its amount; his will being proved, however, it was sworn by the executors, Sir William Beechey, John Thomas Smith, Esq., and Francis Douce, Esq., to be under two hundred thousand pounds. It was also rumoured that he had bequeathed fifty thousand pounds to his Majesty; a report entirely destitute of foundation. We fear that there is truth in another statement; namely, that he did not make a sufficient provision for several individuals whose long services entitled them to his grateful protection; but this is an omission that may easily be remedied, and that ought to be so. The legacies by his will, (some of which are to public charities, and others of which, as one to Mr. West, another to Mr. Cosway, &c. are lapsed,) do not exceed nine thousand

pounds in amount. The residuary legatees are Francis Douce, Esq., Francis Russell Palmer, Esq., and the Rev. ——— Herrick.

Mr. Nollekens was elected an Associate of the Royal Academy of London on the 27th of August, 1771; and a Royal Academician on the 1st of Feb. 1772.

## No. X.

### EDWARD JENNER, Esq. M.D. LL.D. F.R.S. M.V.I.F.

A PHYSICIAN EXTRAORDINARY TO THE KING; AND A MAGISTRATE OF THE COUNTY OF GLOUCESTER.

If the Romans considered that man worthy of a statue who by his exertions rescued a single citizen from the grave; what honours are too great for the memory of him, who, by the happiest discovery, and the most liberal communication of it to the public, has saved the lives of millions? Such is the service that has been rendered to mankind by our illustrious countryman, Edward Jenner: and, though he did not receive those high distinctions to which his merits had a fair claim, his name is ennobled by the admiration of the world, and it will be held in reverence to the remotest ages.

Dr. Jenner was born May 17th, 1749, at Berkeley in Gloucestershire. He was the youngest son of the Reverend Stephen Jenner, A.M., of the University of Oxford, Rector of Rockhampton, and Vicar of Berkeley. Independent of church preferment his father was possessed of considerable landed property. Dr. Jenner's mother was the daughter of the Reverend Henry Kead, of an ancient and respectable family in Berkshire, who also once held the living of Berkeley, and was at the same time a Prebendary of Bristol.

The family of Jenner, which is of ancient standing in Gloucestershire and the adjacent county of Worcester, has produced several men of eminence; among whom was Dr. Thomas Jenner, the immediate predecessor of the pious Dr. George Horne, in the Presidentship of Magdalen College, Oxford. Dr. Jenner's father had been tutor to the old Earl

of Berkeley; who gave him the valuable vicarage which he held till his death: and the whole of that noble house, particularly the late lord, and his brother the admiral, ever retained the warmest attachment to him and his family.

Dr. Jenner had the misfortune to lose his father at a very early period of life; but this loss, which too frequently prevents the proper cultivation of the mental faculties, was fortunately supplied by the affectionate and well-directed attention of his eldest brother, the Reverend Stephen Jenner, who brought him up with a tenderness truly parental. He had another brother, the Reverend Henry Jenner, many years domestic chaplain to the Earl of Aylesbury, and Vicar of Great Bedwin, Wilts; father of the Rev. George Jenner, and of Mr. Henry Jenner, surgeon of Berkeley, whose names so frequently appear in the history of Vaccine Inoculation.

When he was about eight years of age, he went to a school at Cirencester, where he remained only half a year. He was then consigned to the tuition of the Rev. — Clissold, at Wotton Underedge; by whom he was well grounded in classical knowledge. While here he became fond of natural history, and especially directed his attention to the dormouse, of the nests of which animal he made a large collection.

After leaving school, which was about the thirteenth year of his age, Dr. Jenner was placed under the care of the Messieurs Ludlow, then eminent practitioners at Sodbury, near Bristol; where he remained six years.

On the expiration of his articles, Dr. Jenner repaired to the metropolis, and became a pupil of St. George's Hospital, under the immediate care of the late John Hunter; with whom he lived two years as a house pupil, and with whom and for whom he laboured in the formation of that stupendous monument of anatomical and physiological industry, the Hunterian Museum. In liberal minds a congeniality of talent and pursuit lays the foundation of sincere and lasting friendship. The truth of this observation was fully exemplified by the intimacy which ever after subsisted between the celebrated preceptor and his no less celebrated pupil.

Such was the estimation in which Dr. Jenner's talents were at that time held by Mr. Hunter, that he offered him a partnership in his profession, which was very valuable. Mr. Hunter was desirous of extending his lectures on anatomy and surgery to subjects of natural history, and justly appreciating the abilities of his pupil Jenner, and the ardour and perseverance of his inquiries into those subjects, he was desirous of obtaining his co-operation. So attached, however, was Dr. Jenner to a country life, to his native place, and above all, to the excellent brother whom, from difference of years and the decease of his father, he regarded rather filially than fraternally, that he declined the flattering proposal.

When a second voyage of discovery to the South Seas was projected, Dr. Jenner, who had materially assisted Sir Joseph Banks in forming a scientific arrangement of the curiosities and natural productions which he had brought from that part of the world, was solicited, but in vain, to become one of the literary associates in that enterprize.

Soon after, another invitation of the most advantageous description was made to him on the part of the late Warren Hastings, Esq., to go out in a medical capacity to Bengal; but neither could this alluring prospect tempt him to leave the land of his fathers. So strong indeed was the influence of the *patria et natale solum*, that to the day of his death he could never endure to reside for any length of time at any great distance from the place of his birth.

After finishing his studies in London, therefore, Dr. Jenner settled at Berkeley; and soon obtained practice to a great extent. Among other occurrences which considerably extended his reputation as a skilful surgeon, was the complete success of a very difficult and delicate operation which he performed in the Gloucester Infirmary, on a person suffering under a strangulated hernia.

In his leisure hours Dr. Jenner laid the foundation at Berkeley of a Museum of Natural History and Comparative Anatomy, which attracted very general notice. Being fond of ornithology, he entered into some very curious investi-

gations with respect to the habits of the cuckoo. The economy of that singular bird had never been accurately ascertained, even by those inquisitive and diligent naturalists, Willoughby and Ray, who may be said to have made the study of animal life, in all its varieties, their undivided object. The result of Dr. Jenner's inquiries was printed in the Philosophical Transactions for 1788, and copied thence into various periodical journals, English and foreign. As this paper is extremely curious and interesting, an abstract of it may be agreeable to the reader.

The author observes, that during the time the hedge-sparrow is laying her eggs, the cuckoo contrives to deposit her single one among the number, and there leaves it to the care of the owner of the nest. This intrusion often occasions some discomposure; for the old sparrow, while sitting, not only throws out some of her own eggs, but sometimes injures those which remain, in such a way, that they become addle, so that it frequently happens that not more than two or three of the parent bird's are hatched; but what is very remarkable, it has never been known that the sparrow has either thrown out or injured the egg of the cuckoo. When the sparrow has sat her usual time, and disengaged the young cuckoo, as well as her own offspring, from the shell, her young ones, and any of the eggs that remain unhatched, are soon turned out; the young intruder remaining in full possession of the nest, and becoming the sole object of the future care of the foster parent. The young birds are not previously killed, nor the eggs demolished, but they are left to perish together, either in the bush which contains the nest, or lying on the ground underneath. This seemingly unnatural circumstance struck Dr. Jenner very forcibly, and induced him to make it the particular point of investigation.

On the 18th of June, 1787, he examined the nest of a hedge-sparrow, which then contained a cuckoo's and three native eggs. On inspecting it the following day, the bird had hatched; but the nest then contained only a young cuckoo, and one hedge-sparrow. The nest was placed so

near the extremity of a hedge that Dr. Jenner could distinctly see what was going forward in it; and, to his great astonishment, he perceived the young cuckoo, though so lately hatched, employed in the very act of turning out its companion. The mode of accomplishing this was very extraordinary: the little animal, with the assistance of its rump and wings, contrived to get the bird upon its back, and making a lodgment for its burden by elevating its elbows, clambered backwards with it up the side of the nest, till it reached the top, where, resting for a moment, it threw off its load with a jerk, and quite disengaged it from the nest. After remaining a short time in this situation, and feeling about with the extremities of its wings, as if to be convinced that the business was properly executed, it dropped into the nest again. Dr. Jenner made several experiments of a similar kind in different nests, by repeatedly putting in an egg to the young cuckoo, which the bird always disposed of in the same manner. It is very remarkable that nature seems to have provided for the singular disposition of the cuckoo in its formation at this period of its early life; for, different from other newly hatched birds, its back, all along between the scapula and the rump, is very broad, with a considerable depression in the middle, which appears as if intended for the purpose of giving a more secure lodgment to the young hedge-sparrow, or the egg, while the young cuckoo is engaged in removing either of them from the nest. When the animal is above twelve days old, this cavity is quite filled up, the back assumes the shape of that of nestling birds in general, and at that time the disposition for turning out its companion entirely ceases. The smallness of the cuckoo's egg, which in general is less than that of the sparrow, is another circumstance to be attended to in this surprising transaction, and seems to account for the parent cuckoo's depositing it in the nests of small birds only, for if she were to do this in the nest of one that produced a larger egg, and consequently a larger nestling, the design would probably be frustrated; the young cuckoo would be unequal

to the task of becoming sole possessor of the nest, and might fall a sacrifice to the superior strength of its partners.

It sometimes happens, that two cuckoo's eggs are deposited in the same nest; and then a remarkable dispute arises, which our intelligent observer thus describes:—"June 17. 1787, two cuckoos and a hedge-sparrow were hatched in the same nest, and one hedge-sparrow's egg remained unhatched. In a few hours after, a contest began between the young cuckoos for the possession of the nest, which continued undetermined till the next afternoon; when one of them, which was somewhat superior in size, turned out the other, together with the young hedge-sparrow, and the unhatched egg. This contest was very remarkable; the combatants alternately appeared to have the advantage, as each carried the other several times nearly to the top of the nest, and then sunk down again, oppressed by the weight of its burden; till at length, after various efforts, the stronger prevailed, and was afterwards brought up by the hedge-sparrows."

"I come now," says Dr. Jenner, "to consider the principal matter that has agitated the mind of the naturalist respecting the cuckoo; why, like other birds, it should not build a nest, incubate its eggs, and rear its own young? There is certainly no reason to be assigned from the formation of this bird, why it should not perform these offices; for it is in every respect perfectly formed for collecting materials and building a nest. Neither its external shape, nor internal structure, prevents it from incubation; nor is it incapable of bringing food to its young." Having adduced instances of eggs being actually hatched under cuckoos, our author proceeds to examine the cause of the singularities in this bird. "May they not," says he, "be owing to the short residence the cuckoo is allowed to make in the country where it is destined to propagate its species, and the call that nature has upon it, during that short residence, to produce a numerous progeny? The cuckoo's first appearance is about the middle of April; its egg is not ready for incubation before the middle of May; a fortnight is taken up by the sitting bird in hatching the egg;

the young animal generally continues three weeks in the nest before it flies, and the foster parents feed it five weeks more after this period: so that if a cuckoo should be ready with an egg much sooner than the time already mentioned, not a single nestling would be fit to provide for itself before the parent would be instinctively directed to seek a new residence; for old cuckoos take their final leave of this country the first week in July."

There seems to be no precise time fixed for the departure of young cuckoos. "I believe (says Dr. Jenner) that they go off in succession, probably as soon they are capable of taking care of themselves; for although they stay here till they become nearly equal in size and growth of plumage to the old cuckoo, yet in this very state the fostering care of the hedge-sparrow is not withdrawn from them. I have frequently seen the young cuckoo of such a size that the hedge-sparrow has perched on its back, or half expanded wing, in order to gain sufficient elevation to put the food into its mouth. At this advanced stage, I believe that young cuckoos procure some food for themselves, like the young rook, for instance, which in part feeds itself, and is partly fed by the old ones till the approach of the pairing season. If they did not go off in succession, it is probable we should see them in large numbers by the middle of August; for as they are to be found in great plenty, when in a nestling state, they must now appear very numerous, since all of them must have quitted the nest before this time. But this is not the case; for they are not more numerous at any season than the parent birds are in the months of May and June."

These observations shew the minute attention paid by Dr. Jenner to the system of nature, and his keenness in discovering the adaptation of the animal structure to the peculiar circumstances in which it is placed.

Soon after the publication of this interesting paper, Dr. Jenner, who had long been known as an ornithologist, was elected a fellow of the Royal Society.

In the same year, 1788, he married Miss Catharine Kingscote, of the very ancient and respectable family of Kingscote, of Kingscote, in the county of Gloucester; by whom he had three children; two sons and a daughter.

After continuing a successful practice for some years, Dr. Jenner, who besides his professional emoluments was in possession of a patrimonial inheritance, in 1792 took out a diploma. Thus disengaged from surgery, he had leisure for the pursuit of studies more congenial to his mind. Among other discoveries made at this period of his life, was a mode of producing pure emetic tartar by a new and easy process, which was published in some of the medical journals of that day. His physiological penetration and patient application were also rewarded by a discovery of the diseased structure of the heart which occasions the fatal complaint called the angina pectoris; and which had before him escaped the observation of anatomists. This discovery he communicated to the late Dr. Parry, of Bath, father of the celebrated navigator; and that gentleman, in a treatise which he published on the subject, did ample justice to his friend's talents and liberality.

About this time, Dr. Jenner took possession of a house in Berkeley, called Chauntry Cottage, from its having been once the residence of the chauntry priests. The grounds of this commodious and elegant little mansion, Dr. Jenner's taste enabled him highly to decorate and embellish.

In 1794, Dr. Jenner had a severe attack of typhus, and was confined to his house by debility till the spring of 1795. To withdraw himself from the pressure of recurring business, although without any view of permanent residence, he removed during the season to Cheltenham. There, however, practice, the natural result of his high medical reputation, was forced upon him.

During this period of his alternate residence at Berkeley, and at Cheltenham, when Dr. Jenner was yet unburdened with the labour which vaccination subsequently imposed upon him, he used to amuse himself with extemporaneous effusions in poetry, not intended for the press. His taste usually took

an epigrammatic turn, which, however, was strictly confined to harmless and gentlemanly facetiousness. The following, which was sent to a lady with a couple of ducks, is no bad specimen of his sportive genius: —

" I've dispatch'd, my dear Madam, this scrap of a letter,
To say that Miss ***** is very much better,
A regular doctor no longer she lacks,
And therefore I've sent her a couple of quacks."

The prejudice in favour of the robin redbreast is well known. A gentleman of the name of Snell had written some verses on the popular side of the question. Dr. Jenner, as an ornithologist, knew the fallacy of the prepossession, and sent the robin's advocate this humorous reply: —

## ADDRESS TO A ROBIN;

IN ANSWER TO ONE BY CAPTAIN SNELL.

*Audi alteram partem.*

" Begone this instant from my door!
Nor plague me with thy canting more.
Hop off! I say; nor in this place
Dare show thy hypocritic face.
Pray dost thou think, ungrateful fellow,
Because thy voice is somewhat mellow,
Or that thou hither comest assuming
A kind of modesty in pluming,
Thou wilt allure me, whining beggar,
Or my true notions of thee stagger?

Have I not seen thee, sturdy ruffian,
With impious claw thy father cuffing?
Seen thee, thou vile impostor, blackguard,
With many a blow thy mother smack hard?
Strip from her back the downy feather,
Spite of inclemency of weather?
Nay, threaten her with instant killing,
If thy full platter she put bill in?
Why then, how darest thou thus from me
To ask for hospitality?

Disdainful wretch! When smiling spring
Bids every bird tune up and sing,
Though the sweet orchestra should want ye
To take a part, a soft *andante*,
The lark, who leads the band, in vain
Solicits thy assisting strain;
For slily thou leavest all their chanting
Deep in the woods to go gallanting.

Long have I known thy ready knack 'tis,
A thousand wily tricks to practise.
Didst thou not use deception vile
A bard * to cozen and beguile?
Draw, by a kind of hocus pocus,
His rays poetic to a focus;
Then craftily divert the flame
To blaze upon thy worthless name?

Think'st thou I know not, rogue ungrateful!
Of mischief thou hast got a pateful?
Do qualms of conscience ne'er molest thee?
No retrospective thoughts infest thee?
Hast thou not entered farmers' houses,
Annoying oft their careful spouses?
Deform'd their butter, peck'd their cheese,
And robb'd them of their market fees?
Though ne'er did they deny thy asking,
(Villain! a hypocritic mask in,)
But ever ready were to pour
Around thy head the crumby shower,
And pray, another thing, — but 'death!
Why do I thus consume my breath?
Once more, I say, hop off! — ho, ho!
'Tis well thou thoughtst it time to go.
And this I tell thee, little blade,
If ever on my palisade
Again I catch thee, — by the law,
Thy grave shall be grimalkin's maw!"

We now come to the most important period of Dr. Jenner's life, and to the occurrence of circumstances which, strong as

* Capt. Snell.

was his attachment to his native valley, rendered his presence in London absolutely necessary. We allude to his happy discovery of Vaccine Inoculation.

Long before this period, as far back indeed as the year 1775, Dr. Jenner had begun to investigate the nature of the cowpox. His attention to this singular disease was first excited by observing, that among those whom in the country he was frequently called upon to inoculate, many resisted every effort to give them the smallpox. These patients he found had undergone a disorder contracted by milking cows affected with a peculiar eruption on their teats. On enquiry, it appeared that this disease had been known among the dairies from time immemorial, and that a vague opinion prevailed of its being a preventive of the smallpox. This opinion, however, was comparatively new, for all the old farmers declared they had no such idea in their early days, which was easily accounted for, as the common people were rarely inoculated for the smallpox, till the practice became extended by the improved method of the Suttons; so that the people in the dairies were seldom put to the test of the preventive powers of the cowpox. In the course of his investigating this subject Dr. Jenner found that some of those who seemed to have undergone the cowpox, on inoculation with variolous matter, felt its influence just the same as if no disease had been communicated from the cow. On making enquiries on the subject among the medical practitioners in his neighbourhood, they all agreed that the cowpox was not to be relied upon as a preventive of the smallpox. This for a while damped, but did not extinguish his ardour; for as he proceeded, he had the satisfaction of learning that the cow was subject to some varieties of spontaneous eruptions upon her teats; that they were all capable of communicating sores to the hands of the milkers; and that whatever sore was derived from the animal, obtained the general name of the cowpox. Thus a great obstacle was surmounted, and in consequence a distinction was discovered between the true, and the spurious cowpox.

But the first impediment to this enquiry had not been long removed before another, of greater magnitude, started up. There were not wanting instances to prove, that when the true cowpox broke out among the cattle, a person who had milked the infected animal, and had thereby apparently gone through the disease in common with others, was yet liable to receive the smallpox. This gave a painful check to the fond and aspiring hopes of Jenner; till, reflecting that the operations of nature are generally uniform, and that it was not probable the human constitution, after undergoing the cowpox, should in some instances be perfectly shielded from the smallpox, and in others remain unprotected, he determined to renew his laborious investigation of the subject. The result was fortunate: for he now discerned that the virus of cowpox was liable to undergo progressive changes, from the same causes precisely as that of smallpox; and that when applied to the human skin in a degenerated state, it would produce the ulcerative effects in as great a degree as when it was not decomposed, and even sometimes greater; but that when its specific properties were lost, it was incapable of producing that change upon the human frame which is requisite to render it unsusceptible of the variolous contagion: so that it became evident a person might milk a cow one day, and having caught the disease, be for ever secure; while on another person, milking the same cow the next day, the virus might act in such a way, as to produce sores, and yet leave the constitution unchanged and therefore unprotected.

During this investigation of the casual cowpox, as received by contact with the animal, our enquirer was struck with the idea that it might be practicable to propagate the disease by inoculation, after the manner of the smallpox, first from the cow, and finally from one human being to another. He waited anxiously some time for an opportunity of putting this theory to the test. At length the period of trial arrived; and on the 14th of May, 1796, the first experiment was made upon a lad of the name of Phipps, in whose arm a little vaccine virus was inserted, taken from the hand of a young woman, of

the name of Sarah Nelmes, who had been accidentally infected by a cow. Notwithstanding the resemblance which the pustule, thus excited in the boy's arm, bore to variolous inoculation, yet as the indisposition attending it was barely perceptible, the operator could scarcely persuade himself that his patient was secure from the smallpox. However, on the same boy being inoculated on the 1st of July following with smallpox matter, it proved that he was perfectly safe. This case inspired confidence; and as soon as a supply of proper virus could be obtained from the cow, arrangements were made for a series of inoculations. A number of children were inoculated in succession, one from the other; and after several months had elapsed, they were exposed to the infection of the smallpox; some by inoculation, others by variolous effluvia, and some in both ways, but they all resisted it. The result of these trials gradually led to a wider field of experiment: and when at length it was satisfactorily proved that the inoculated cowpox afforded as complete a security against the smallpox as the variolous inoculation; the author of the discovery made it known to the public, without either disguise or ostentation. This treatise, entitled "An Inquiry into the Causes and Effects of the Variolæ Vaccinæ, a disease discovered in some of the Western Counties of England, particularly Gloucestershire, and known by the name of the Cow Pox," appeared in 1798, in a small quarto of seventy-five pages.

The author sets out with observing, that the deviation of man from the state in which he was originally placed by nature, seems to have proved to him a prolific source of diseases. From a variety of causes, he has familiarized himself with a great number of animals, which may not primarily have been intended for his associates. These domesticated animals do not always affect the human race directly, as rabid ones often do; but sometimes they affect one another in such a manner, that the modified disease becomes capable of producing a specific action on man in a secondary way, which the original could not have done. This is exemplified, in what farriers call the grease in the heels of horses, the matter of

which applied to the cow produces the vaccine pustule, which is capable of generating a disease in the human body, bearing so strong a resemblance to the smallpox, as to create a strong suspicion of its being the source of that disease also. The matter of grease is applied to cows by men who have the care of horses, and are occasionally employed in assisting the maid-servants in milking. The disease is thus communicated to the animals, and from them to the dairymaids, which spreads throughout the whole farm until most of the cattle and domestics feel the unpleasant consequences. In thus accounting for the origin of the cowpox, Dr. Jenner evinced the acuteness of his judgment, and the diligent spirit which actuated him in all his enquiries. But his theory was not generally received, nor is it now so established as to be free from objections. This, however, is of little consequence, and in no degree affects the value of the discovery itself.

The announcement of a discovery which promised to strike one out of the catalogue of human evils by annihilating a disease which had ever been considered as the most dreadful scourge of mankind, naturally created a very powerful and extensive sensation.

The honour of commencing the practice of vaccination in London is due to Mr. Cline. In the month of July, 1798, Mr. Cline inoculated a child at St. Thomas's Hospital with vaccine virus received from Dr. Jenner. He afterwards put the child to the test of inoculation with smallpox matter in three places, which it resisted. On that occasion, Mr. Cline informed Dr. Jenner, that Dr. Lister, formerly physician to the Smallpox Hospital, and himself, were convinced of the efficacy of the cowpox, and that the substitution of that mild disease for the smallpox, promised to be one of the greatest improvements ever made in medicine. He added, "the more I think on the subject the more I am impressed with its importance."

Considerable opposition, however, was manifested to the new practice by several eminent medical men. Dr. Pearson in particular published a very unfavourable report of a number of experiments which he and Dr. Woodville had

made on the subject. Dr. Jenner, therefore, felt it incumbent on him to defend the accuracy of his own statements; and accordingly, in 1799, he published "Further Observations on the Variolæ Vaccinæ;" and subsequently, in answer to further attacks by Dr. Pearson and Dr. Woodville, "A Continuation of Facts and Observations relative to the Vaccinæ Variolæ." In these treatises, Dr. Jenner replied to his opponents with great dignity, moderation, and temper; vindicating the practice of vaccine inoculation from the various charges brought against it; and proving that what was ascribed to the cowpox was in reality occasioned by the smallpox, propagated in disguise.

To the effect of these answers, the favourable reports of other practitioners, and a testimonial recommending the practice, signed by a considerable number of the most eminent physicians and surgeons in the metropolis, and published in the medical journals, and other respectable channels of information, greatly contributed. Mr. Ring especially distinguished himself in the defence of Dr. Jenner.

Vaccination, in the year 1799, acquired the powerful support of the commander in chief. The smallpox was a disease which had continually infested the army; when it appeared in a regiment it usually spread; and, owing to the irregular lives of soldiers, often with peculiar malignity. This being well known to the Duke of York, ever solicitous for the safety and comfort of the troops, His Royal Highness took the proper steps to ascertain if the vaccine was in truth a preventive of the smallpox. As soon as the Army Medical Board, and other competent judges had given full assurance and complete proofs that this was the case, a general order was issued to all regimental surgeons to vaccinate every soldier who had not had the smallpox. By this means the malady was at once extinguished in the army, and many a gallant fellow was preserved from death.

After a short time, the Lords of the Admiralty imitated this excellent example. But, owing to ships of war being so much at sea, and to the characteristic thoughtlessness and

comparative intractability of sailors, vaccination advanced much more slowly in the navy than in the army. The naval surgeons, however, employed it when in their power, and were as much struck as those in the military service with the advantages of the discovery. The physicians and surgeons of the fleet presented a gold medal to Dr. Jenner, accompanied with a suitable address, in which they declared that they could not remain passive spectators of an event so singular as the discovery of a substitute for the smallpox; an event which the philosopher contemplated with wonder, and the friend of the human species with exultation. The medal represents Apollo, the god of physic, introducing a seaman recovered from vaccine inoculation to Britannia; who in return extends a civic crown, on which is inscribed JENNER. The motto is peculiarly happy: ALBA NAUTIS STELLA REFULSIT. On the reverse is an anchor: above, GEORGIO TERTIO REGE; below, SPENCER DUCE; expressing the reign in which, and the name of the noble lord in whose naval administration, and under whose auspices, this valuable improvement of the healing art was introduced into the navy of Great Britain.

The practice of vaccination, although still warmly opposed by a few professional men, the most eminent of whom were Dr. Moseley, Dr. Rowley, and Mr. Birch, was now taken up with great animation in the metropolis, and spread rapidly over every quarter of the globe. In France it was welcomed as the angel of health; in Germany it was supported by a host of able operators, at the head of whom was Dr. De Carro, of Vienna; in Italy it met with an advocate and promulgator of equal ability, Dr. Sacco, of Milan; and what was more remarkable, the King of Spain sent his physician, Dr. Balmis, on a voyage to South America, expressly for the purpose of diffusing this blessing. The medical men in the United States were almost unanimous in promoting vaccination; and even in the East it overcame the prejudices of the Hindoos and Chinese. In Russia it was equally successful; and the mother of the present emperor, Alexander, was so delighted with the discovery, that she sent Dr. Jenner a very valuable

diamond ring, accompanied by a letter, of which the following is a translation :—

" Sir, — The practice of vaccine inoculation in England having been attended with the happiest success, which is well attested, I have eagerly imitated the example, by introducing it into the charitable establishments under my direction. My endeavours having perfectly answered my expectations, I feel a pleasure in reporting my success, and in testifying my acknowledgements to him who has rendered this signal service to mankind. This motive induces me to offer you, Sir, this ring, sent herewith as a testimony of the sentiments of esteem and regard with which I am

" Yours, affectionately,

" Mary."

" *Paulowsky, August* 10*th*, 1802."

His Prussian Majesty was the first crowned head who submitted his own offspring to vaccine inoculation. The Emperor of Germany, who had offered rewards for the cultivation of the practice, followed his example.

In proportion as the benefits of vaccination were extended, gratitude to the benefactor arose in the public mind, and the feeling that he merited a most honourable remuneration gradually prevailed. This became a topic of conversation, not only with the medical profession, but likewise with those who take an interest in scientific researches. It was perceived, that if concealment had been practised, an immense fortune might have been accumulated. But although such a line of conduct, could never have been pursued by a man like Jenner, still it was remarked that the consumption of time and the pecuniary sacrifices in attaining the ultimate object had been great, and that Dr. Jenner ought, at least, not to be allowed to suffer by his disinterestedness. These considerations having suggested themselves to some political characters, not wholly engrossed by party contests, they resolved to lay the subject before Parliament.

It is in the House of Commons that grants of public

money must originate. Dr. Jenner was proudly circumstanced. He had bestowed on his country and on the world so inestimable a good, that nothing approaching its value could be returned. It was evident, that to him mankind must for ever remain insolvent. Yet, to obtain even a compensation for the expenses which he had incurred, it was indispensable that he should present to the House of Commons a petition, couched in certain prescribed terms of solicitation.

On the 17th of March, 1802, Dr. Jenner's petition was presented. Mr. Addington, now Viscount Sidmouth, was at that time prime minister, and favoured the application with every requisite official aid. He communicated to the House, that he had taken the King's pleasure upon the contents of the petition, and that His Majesty recommended it strongly to the consideration of Parliament. The business was then referred to a committee, of which Admiral Berkeley was appointed chairman.

The committee acted with scrupulous impartiality, summoning before them both the persons who had had the greatest experience in vaccination, and were most favourable to it; and those who, by their writings and declarations, were known to be inimical to Dr. Jenner, and to his discovery.

After a very patient investigation and deliberation, the committee drew up a report, expressed in as favourable terms towards Dr. Jenner as the caution and formality of Parliamentary language would permit; which was presented to the House on the 6th of May, 1802. On the 2d of June, the House having formed itself into a committee of supply, the subject was taken into consideration.

Admiral Berkeley first addressed the committee. He dwelt on the clearness of the proofs which had been adduced of the great importance of vaccination, and, while he allowed that the sum was insufficient, and that he would support any proposition that might be made for substituting one of larger amount, moved that 10,000*l.* should be granted by Parliament to Dr. Jenner.

Sir Henry Mildmay thought the sum proposed by no

means adequate. The conduct of Dr. Jenner, had, in his opinion, been most liberal. There was ample testimony that if he had locked up the secret in his own breast he might easily have realised 100,000*l.* He moved as an amendment to make the grant 20,000*l.*

Mr. Bankes declared that there was a paramount duty invested in that House as the guardian of the public purse which it behoved them to attend to. There had been several instances in which the House had voted sums of money for similar purposes which he was sure they wished recalled. He lamented that Dr. Jenner had not kept the secret, as he would then have been remunerated by his own practice; but there was reason to believe that that would still be the case, as it was probable he would be preferred to other medical men for conducting the process, even although the method was disclosed. Acknowledging the general benefit of the discovery, he could not think himself justified in thus voting away the public money; and thereby establishing a dangerous precedent.

Mr. Windham admitted that the House was the guardian of the public purse; whence it followed, that it should not grant a reward where it was not merited. The first question was, did Dr. Jenner's discovery deserve a reward. If that were decided affirmatively, the next thing to consider was what the amount of the reward ought to be. Dr. Jenner had conducted himself most meritoriously by imparting his discovery to the world, and proving its utility, before he solicited a reward. Had he adopted the system of concealment recommended by the honourable member for Corfe Castle, he (Mr. Windham) was at a loss to say what sum it would have been the duty of the House to vote for the purchase of such a secret. It appeared to him that the larger of the two grants proposed was the least that could be given.

Sir James Sinclair Erskine (now Earl of Rosslyn) remarked that in completing and extending his discovery, Dr. Jenner had actually expended no less than 6000*l*; besides the abandonment of a country practice, of full 600*l.* a year. Should,

therefore, the majority of the House object to granting 20,000*l.*, he hoped that at least they would grant 15,000*l.*; that Dr. Jenner might acquire 9000*l.* clear.

Mr. M. A. Taylor objected to Dr. Jenner's expenses being adduced to influence their decision; because as those expenses had not been stated by the committee as a ground for their resolutions, they were not regularly before the H use.

Mr. Hobhouse read several extracts from the report of the committee relative to Dr. Jenner's expenses, and added that those expenses, having been thus noticed as one of the points of their deliberations, could be adverted to in argument with perfect regularity.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer (Mr. Addington) observed that one thing was clear, namely, that whatever sum of money might be granted to Dr. Jenner he had already received the greatest reward which could be bestowed on an Englishman, the unanimous approbation of the House of Commons: an approbation most richly deserved, as it had been acquired by one of the most important discoveries to society ever made since the creation of man. If he were called upon to say what was the value of the discovery, he should not know what sum to specify; for it was certainly inestimable. But although the benefits were boundless, the remuneration must have limits. It was only, however, from his conviction that Dr. Jenner would acquire by what had occurred in Parliament many other advantages, that, resisting his own feelings, and attending to nothing but a sense of public duty, he should compel himself to vote for the original motion.

Mr. Grey (now Earl Grey) regretted that the right honourable gentleman, aware as he seemed to be of the vast benefits flowing to mankind from vaccination, did not concur in the amendment. He had heard no sufficient reason for limiting the sum to 10,000*l.* If the house contracted their views to a mere calculation of the expenses and losses which Dr. Jenner might have incurred, they ran a risk of only indemnifying, instead of rewarding him. One honourable and

frugal gentleman had even expressed an alarm lest this should become a dangerous precedent, and lest the public purse should not suffice for such claims. He (Mr. Grey) had likewise fears, though from a different source; for he dreaded that Parliament would never again have the happiness of rewarding similar merit. He warmly supported the larger grant.

Mr. Wilberforce represented the various claims which Dr. Jenner possessed on the justice of the House, and, contended that in every view of the subject the larger sum ought to be voted.

Mr. Courtenay treated the subject with much humour merely as a financial question, estimated the benefit which would accrue to the exchequer from the increase of population which Dr. Jenner's important discovery must occasion, and strongly advised that the House, putting aside all fantastical notions of humanity, and, like sensible persons, minding their own interest, should allow Dr. Jenner, or any one else who did as much for the revenue, to touch a neat premium of 20,000*l.*

The House then divided upon the original motion for granting 10,000*l.*; which was carried by the small majority of three; all those who approved of the amendment, voting of course in the minority.

In 1806, when Lord Henry Petty (now Marquis of Lansdown) became Chancellor of the Exchequer, he determined to bring the subject of Vaccination again before the House of Commons. On the 2d of July in that year, after an able speech in which he expatiated on the incontrovertible proofs of the utility of the practice which had been submitted to Parliament, the noble lord moved that an humble address should be presented to His Majesty praying that he would be graciously pleased to direct his Royal College of Physicians to enquire into the state of vaccine inoculation in the United Kingdom, and to report their opinion as to the progress it had made, and the causes which had retarded its general adoption. The noble lord observed that should that report from the highest medical authority corroborate the favourable

opinion which foreign nations entertained of vaccination, it must greatly tend to subdue the prejudices which had been fomented in Great Britain. In that case, the house might afterwards consider whether the ingenious discoverer had been remunerated conformably to the liberal spirit and character of this country.

After a short conversation, in which Dr. Mathews, Mr. Wilberforce, Mr. Windham, Mr. Barker, Mr. W. Smith, and Mr. Paull participated, and which turned principally on the best mode of accomplishing the object in view, Lord Henry Petty's motion was agreed to, without one dissenting voice.

The Royal College of Physicians soon received his Majesty's commands to enquire into the state of vaccination, and to report their opinion. They entered on the business with great alacrity. In aid of the knowledge of their own body they applied to each of the licentiates of the college; they corresponded with the Colleges of Physicians of Edinburgh and Dublin; and with the Colleges of Surgeons of London, Edinburgh, and Dublin. They also wrote to the societies established for vaccination for the result of their practice; and invited by public notice every individual who had any information to give, to send it to them.

The numerous documents which the College of Physicians received in consequence of these applications were carefully collected, and from the whole was framed one comprehensive report, dated the 19th of April, 1807, which was laid before the House of Commons. The substance of this report was, that during the eight years which had elapsed since Dr. Jenner made his discovery public, the progress of vaccination had been rapid, not only in all parts of the United Kingdom, but in every quarter of the civilised world. In the British Islands, some hundred thousands had been vaccinated; in our possessions in the East Indies upwards of 800,000; and amongst the nations of Europe the practice had become general. Vaccination appeared to the College of Physicians to be in general perfectly safe; the instances to the contrary

being extremely rare. The security derived from vaccination against the smallpox, if not absolutely perfect, was as nearly so as could, perhaps, be expected from any human invention; for, amongst several hundred thousand cases with the results of which the college had been made acquainted, the number of alleged failures had been surprisingly small; so much so as certainly to form no reasonable objection to the general adoption of vaccination. Indeed it appeared that there were not nearly so many failures, in a given number of vaccinated persons, as there were deaths in an equal number of persons inoculated for the smallpox: and it was a most important fact, that in almost every case where smallpox had succeeded vaccination, it had not been the same, either in violence, or in duration, but had, with very few exceptions, been remarkably mild, as if the smallpox had been deprived by the vaccine of all its usual malignity. The College was also very decided in declaring that vaccination did less mischief to the constitution, and less frequently gave rise to other diseases than the smallpox, either natural or inoculated. It was from a consideration of the pernicious effects of the smallpox that the real value of vaccination was to be estimated. The natural smallpox had been supposed to destroy a sixth part of all whom it attacked; and about one in three hundred perished even of those who were inoculated. It was not sufficiently known that about one tenth of the whole mortality in London was occasioned by the smallpox; and inoculation appeared to have kept up a constant source of contagion, which had been the means of increasing the number of deaths. Until vaccination became general it would be impossible to prevent the constant recurrence of smallpox by means of those who were inoculated, except it should appear proper to the legislature to adopt in its wisdom some measure to prevent those infected with smallpox from doing mischief to their neighbours. From the whole the College of Physicians felt it their duty strongly to recommend vaccination; and they conceived that the public might reasonably look forward with some degree of hope to the time when all

opposition would cease, and when the general concurrence of mankind would at length be able to put an end at least to the ravages, if not to the existence of the small-pox.

Before the above report, however, was laid before the House of Commons, a total change had taken place in the cabinet, and the administration of Mr. Perceval had commenced.

On the 29th of July, 1807, the House of Commons being in a Committee of Supply, the Right Hon. Spencer Perceval, Chancellor of the Exchequer, called the attention of the Committee to the report of the College of Physicians, and to the immense advantages of vaccination which that report developed. Were they to proportion the reward to the value of the discovery, he knew not where they ought to stop; but convinced as he was that the Committee would regard his proposal as an act of justice rather than of liberality, he would move that there should be granted to Dr. Jenner, as a reward for his matchless discovery, an additional sum of 10,000*l.*

The motion was opposed by Mr. Shaw Lefevre, and supported by Lord Henry Petty, General Tarleton, Mr. Sturges Bourne, and Mr. Hawkins Browne. — Mr. Edward Morris moved, as an amendment, to grant Dr. Jenner 20,000*l.* instead of 10,000*l.*, to mark the sense which Parliament entertained of his merits, and to place him in a state of independence. The amendment was supported by Sir John Sebright, Mr. Herbert, Mr. Wilberforce, and Mr. Windham. The Chancellor of the Exchequer in vain opposed the torrent of liberality. It was slily, though perhaps justly hinted, by Mr. W. Smith, who was for the larger sum, that although the right honourable gentleman, in consequence of his official situation, was bound to appear sparing of the public purse, he would not be displeased to find himself overborne by the general sentiments of the house, the country, and the world. Mr. Whitbread, Mr. Fuller, Mr. Baring, Admiral Pole, and Mr. George Rose, junior, all spoke in favour of the amendment. At length the house divided upon the question that 20,000*l* should be granted to Dr. Jenner; sixty votes were in favour of that

sum, and forty-seven against it. Thus the amendment was carried by a majority of thirteen.

During these parliamentary discussions, the practice of vaccination continued to gain ground, and Dr. Jenner continued to receive the most flattering marks of distinction from public bodies at home and abroad. He was chosen mayor of his native town; the corporation of Dublin voted him the freedom of their city; the imperial university of Wilna sent him a diploma; and even the Roman Catholic Academy of Madrid elected him a member of that learned society: the Royal College of Physicians of Edinburgh did him the same honour; and lastly, the university of Oxford conferred upon him the degree of Doctor of Physic, by a decree of the convocation. Jennerian institutions were founded in many places, in all of which his birth-day was regularly observed as a festival.

When Dr. Wickham was made prisoner in France, Dr. Jenner was applied to as the fittest person to address to Buonaparte a petition, soliciting that physician's liberation. This was at the time of Napoleon's greatest animosity to this country. The Emperor happened to be in his carriage while his horses were changing, when the petition was presented to him, and hastily exclaimed, "Away! away!"—"But do you see," said Josephine, who accompanied him, "do you see from whom this comes — from Jenner?" The tone of Buonaparte's voice was immediately softened. "What that man asks must not be refused;" and the prayer of the petition was granted. Many other Englishmen, even whole families, were also from time to time liberated at the request of Dr. Jenner, who of course observed proper delicacy in not applying too frequently.

Some defects appearing to exist in the management of the Royal Jennerian Society, which had been established in the metropolis in 1803, under the patronage of the King and Queen, the whole of the royal family, and vast numbers of the nobility and gentry, it was suggested to Dr. Jenner that he should endeavour to make the business of vaccination a

national concern, by recommending and promoting the erection of an establishment, under the controul of the Colleges of Physicians and Surgeons in London. The proposition being approved of by his Majesty's government, Mr. Rose undertook to bring it before parliament. Accordingly in the House of Commons, on the 9th of June, 1808, he moved a resolution, " That the House was of opinion, that great public benefit would be derived from the establishment of a central institution in London, for the purpose of rendering vaccine inoculation generally beneficial to his Majesty's subjects; to be superintended by a certain number of the Royal College of Physicians, and of the Royal College of Surgeons, in London; and by such persons, under their direction, as they might think fit to appoint." The resolution was warmly supported by Lord Henry Petty and Mr. Wilberforce; and opposed by Sir F. Burdett, who argued that the utility of vaccination had not been sufficiently established. On a division, however, it appeared, that there were only four other members of the Hon. Baronet's opinion. By the King's authority The National Vaccine Establishment was immediately instituted. The Board, composed of the President and Censors of the College of Physicians, and the Master and Governors of the College of Surgeons, in London, assembled on the 28th of December, 1808. Dr. Jenner was first elected Director, and, as he resided in the country, Mr. James Moore was chosen Assistant Director. An unfortunate misunderstanding, however, arising between Dr. Jenner and the Board, Dr. Jenner declined the office of Director, and Mr. Moore was appointed in his stead. A number of important arrangements were formed, and the beneficial influence of the institution was extended, not only to every part of the British dominions, but also to foreign countries.

From that time all open opposition to vaccination, by regular practitioners, greatly declined. That there are occasional failures in its application, there is too strong and too respectable evidence to doubt; and when the varieties of the

human constitution are considered, it would have been extraordinary indeed had it not been so. Even variolous inoculation itself is not an absolute security, and numerous instances are upon record, of persons having had the small-pox more than once. Yet no rational person will object to inoculation on that account; and it is a matter well worthy of observation, and one the importance of which can never be sufficiently impressed, that whenever the small-pox has followed vaccination, it has always assumed a milder aspect than in those cases where it has been caught by contagion or insertion.

Upon the visit of the foreign potentates to this country, in 1814, Dr. Jenner had the honour of an audience of them, as well as of the late amiable Grand Duchess of Oldenburgh. The Duchess arrived in London about a month before her imperial brother. Having ascertained that Dr. Jenner was in town, she expressed a desire that he should be introduced to her. An interview accordingly took place at the Pulteney Hotel. It proved extremely interesting from the very apposite enquiries made by her Imperial Highness with respect, not only to vaccination, but to various other subjects connected with natural history and medicine, in which she knew that Dr. Jenner was deeply experienced. Towards the close of the conversation, Dr. Jenner requested her Imperial Highness, when she wrote to her august mother, to have the goodness to say that he had a grateful remembrance of the kind attention which she had shown him. "*When* I write!" the Duchess replied: "I will write this very evening." At parting, she said, "Dr. Jenner, you must see the Emperor, my brother, who is expected here soon."

The Emperor arrived, and the promised interview took place. Alexander received Dr. Jenner most graciously; told him that vaccination had nearly subdued the small-pox throughout Russia, and expatiated on the benefits which the world had derived from his services.

Dr. Jenner afterwards waited by appointment on the King of Prussia, who gave him a very polite reception; and he was subsequently presented to Blucher, and Platoff; the latter of

whom manifested considerable knowledge of the practice of vaccination, and said to Dr. Jenner, "Sir, you have extinguished the most pestilential disorder that ever appeared on the banks of the Don."

After these interviews, Dr. Jenner returned to Cheltenham, where he had the misfortune to lose his amiable lady. In a short time subsequent to that melancholy event, he removed to Berkeley, where he thenceforward resided in retirement.

At length, after a long and laborious life, devoted to scientific enquiries, and the most honourable application of the result, this eminent and excellent man was found lying on his floor in a fit of apoplexy, on the morning of Saturday, the 25th of January, 1823.

His nephew, who is of the medical profession, immediately bled him, and another relative rode to Gloucester to fetch Dr. Baron, a physician of the highest character; author of "A Treatise on Tuberculous Diseases," and other works. Dr. Baron, accompanied by Mr. Shrapnell, Surgeon of the South Gloucester Militia, hastened to Berkeley. They found the symptoms most formidable, and every effort which skill could suggest was employed in vain. The patient continued in a state of total insensibility till about two o'clock on Sunday morning, when he expired, in his 74th year.

In conformity to Dr. Jenner's own wishes, his relatives and trustees have applied to his intimate friend, Dr. Baron, to write a detailed account of his life, and to arrange for publication his numerous manuscripts. The following elegant and comprehensive sketch of Dr. Jenner's character, and of the effects of his scientific and benevolent exertions, is from the pen of Dr. Baron, and appeared in the Gloucester Journal of February 3d, 1823; in the preceding number of which journal the melancholy intelligence of Dr. Jenner's death had been briefly announced: —

"The suddenness of this calamitous event rendered it impossible for us to dwell upon it, in our last publication, as the occasion required. We now recur to it, not with the hope of adding honour to the name of Dr. Jenner — a name far be-

yond our praise — but briefly to recount some few results of his most beneficent exertions in the cause of humanity, and to dwell for a short space on the peculiar and endearing qualities of his domestic life: which, when viewed in conjunction with the vastness of his renown, and the magnitude of the influence which he has had upon the destinies of his race, form altogether a picture of individual character, unexampled perhaps in the history of any age or nation.

"There is something in the progress of the discovery of vaccination so indicative of the surpassing genius and sagacity of the author, and, in its final development and promulgation, so much that betokens the humility, the benevolence, and the disinterestedness of his nature, that we cannot but regard him as one of those highly favoured individuals whom it pleases Providence now and then to select, as the medium through which relief is vouchsafed to the miseries of our nature.

"The plague which he essayed to stay was universal in its ravages. Other scourges are confined to certain latitudes, or rage only during particular seasons; but time nor place restrained the all-devouring enemy which it was his aim to subdue. There is reason to believe, that small-pox has existed in the East, especially in China and Hindostan, for several thousand years. It did not visit the more western nations till towards the middle of the sixth century: it then broke out near Mecca, immediately before the birth of Mahomet. It was afterwards gradually diffused over the whole of the Old World, and was finally transported to the New, shortly after the death of Columbus.

"In the British islands alone, it has been computed that forty thousand individuals perished annually by this disease! It killed one in fourteen of all that were born, and one in six of all that were attacked by it in the natural way. The introduction of inoculation for small-pox, was productive of great benefit to all who submitted to the operation; but though it augmented the individual security, it is a well-ascertained fact, that it added to the general mortality, by multiplying the sources of contagion, and thereby increasing

the number of those who became affected with the natural distemper.

" All who have not yet duly appreciated the benefits which vaccination has conferred on mankind, may do well to meditate for a while on this picture. Let them look on the loathsomeness and dangers of small-pox in its most mitigated form; let them consider that this disease has been banished from some countries, and, with due care, might be eradicated from all; let them remember, that, notwithstanding prejudices, carelessness, and ignorance, millions now live who, but for vaccination, would have been in their graves; let them think on these things, and say, what ought to be our feelings towards him who has been the honoured instrument of so much good.

" To have anticipated such results from human agency, would at no remote period have been considered the most chimerical of all imaginations. We have, nevertheless, seen them realized. The time in which they occurred will for ever be marked as an epoch in the physical history of man; and England, with all her glories, may well rejoice that she has to number Jenner among her sons.

" The meekness, gentleness, and simplicity of his demeanour, formed a most striking contrast to the self-esteem which might have arisen from the great and splendid consequences of his discovery. He was thankful and grateful for them in his heart; but to pride and vain-glory he seemed to be an utter stranger. On a recent interesting occasion, a short time before his death, the following were among the last words that he ever spoke to the writer of these lines. The nature of his services to his fellow-creatures had been the subject of conversation: ' I do not marvel,' he observed, ' that men are not grateful to me; but I am surprised that they do not feel gratitude to God, for making me a medium of good.' No one could see him without perceiving that this was the habitual frame of his mind. Without it, it never could have been that in his most retired moments, and in his intercourse with the great and exalted of the earth, he in-

variably exhibited the same uprightness of conduct, singleness of purpose, and unceasing earnestness to promote the welfare of his species, to the total exclusion of all selfish and personal considerations. These qualities particularly arrested the attention of the many distinguished foreigners who came to visit him; and they were not less the cause of satisfaction and delight to his most intimate friends.

" His condescension, his kindness, his willingness to listen to every tale of distress, and the open-handed munificence with which he administered to the wants and necessities of those around him, can never be forgotten by any who have been guided and consoled by his affectionate counsel, or cherished and relieved by his unbounded charity. His sympathy for suffering worth, or genius lost in obscurity, was ever alive; and no indication of talent or ingenuity, no effort of intellect, ever met his eye without gaining his notice, and calling forth, on numberless occasions, his substantial aid and assistance.

" He was not less generous in pouring forth the treasures of his mind. A long life spent in the constant study of all the subjects of natural history, had stored it with great variety of knowledge. — Hence, the originality of his views, the felicity and playfulness of his illustrations, and the acuteness of his remarks, imparted a character of genius to his commonest actions and conversations, which could not escape the most inattentive observer.

" It were a just and gratifying duty to dwell at greater length on these and other kindred qualities; but the present occasion suits not for such a purpose; and we have only now to mention the last public act of his life, which, in a manner particularly interesting, harmonizes with his previous efforts in behalf of his fellow-creatures. He attended a meeting convened on the 19th of December last, at Berkeley, for forming a Bible Society, and moved the first resolution. It was a sight singularly gratifying to behold a venerable individual, whose life had been spent in successfully devising means to extinguish a fatal and pestilential bodily disease, thus putting

his hand to the work which has been graciously designed for arresting the moral pestilence that desolates so great a portion of the earth, and for the healing of the nations."

The remains of Dr. Jenner were deposited in the chancel of the parish church of Berkeley, on the third of February, 1823. The concourse of persons was immense; the indications of respect, reverence, and regret, were unequivocally conspicuous; every eye was moistened, and every heart oppressed. The following epitaph is to be placed on the tomb:

" Within this tomb hath found a resting-place
The great physician of the human race —
Immortal JENNER! whose gigantic mind
Brought life and health to more than half mankind.
Let rescued infancy his worth proclaim,
And lisp out blessings on his honoured name;
And radiant beauty drop her saddest tear,
For beauty's truest, trustiest friend lies here!"

A provincial monument is about to be raised to this great man by voluntary subscriptions; but there can be no doubt that the gratitude of the nation, or rather that of the world, will be manifested by the construction of some more magnificent memorial.

Dr. Jenner has left a son, Robert Fitzharding Jenner, a Captain in the South Gloucester Militia, a Magistrate, M.A. of Exeter College, Oxford, &c.; and a daughter, Catherine, wife of John Yeend Bedford, Esq. solicitor, of Birmingham; son of —— Bedford, Esq., of Pershore, near Worcester.

## No. XI.

## GENERAL DUMOURIEZ.

Charles-François-Duperier Dumouriez was born at Cambray, the 29th of January, 1739 : his family, originally from Provence, was renowned for its antiquity, for its long exercise of judiciary power, and for its striking attachment to literature. To one of his ancestors Malherbe, the father of French poetry, addressed in 1599, one of his most beautiful odes. It was on the loss of his daughter; and begins with the line —

" *Ta douleur, Duperier, sera donc eternelle.*"

Dumouriez's father was a very distinguished man of letters, though not professionally so; and his translation of " Ricciardetto," merited the eulogium of Voltaire.

After his classical studies, in which he had been very successful, Dumouriez lived for some time with his father, who destined him for the commissariat; but, this department not being agreeable to him, he chose to enter the army. When eighteen years of age, he made his first campaign against the same Duke of Brunswick whom, in 1792, he drove from the territory of France. He distinguished himself in several attacks, and was at last taken prisoner; but not till he had received nineteen serious wounds, and had lost his horse; — five men had been disabled by him, when his arms were broken to pieces in his hands, and the loss of blood alone prevented a longer defence. The Duke of Brunswick, who was told of his brave resistance, when the wounded prisoner was brought before him, strongly expressed his kind admiration, and sent him back with a flattering letter to Marshal de Broglie, the general of the French army.

We cannot follow him step by step through his military career; it is sufficient to say, that, after the peace, he was put *en reforme* at the age of twenty-four, with a captain's rank, and decorated with the cross of St. Louis, — an extraordinary, but well merited, advancement. At this time he had received twenty-two wounds.

On peace being made in 1763, he began his travels to study the languages and manners of different nations. He visited Italy; and after having sought to defend Corsica against the Genoese, he returned to Paris, and afterwards went to Belgium, whence he passed into Spain, with the intention of taking service there. He likewise visited Portugal, and published a work, entitled "An Essay on Portugal," after which he returned to Paris in 1767; when he was named *Aide maréchal-general* of the army destined to invade Corsica, which France had bought from the Genoese; and, having served with reputation in the two campaigns of 1768, and 1769, he was raised to the rank of colonel.

In 1770, the Duke de Choiseul appointed him minister to the confederates of Poland; and he commanded a body of men in that country during two campaigns, and conducted several very important negotiations with various success. As the measures of the confederates were ill concerted, their revolution was unfortunate, and ended in the participation of Poland.

In 1772 the Marquis of Monteynard, minister of war, employed him to correct and revise the military code of laws: at the end of the same year this minister, by the express order of Louis XV., entrusted him with the management of a secret negotiation relative to the revolution in Sweden; but having received his instructions on this affair immediately from the king himself, and unknown to the Duke D'Aiguillon, minister of foreign affairs, who had succeeded the Duke de Choiseul, at the change of ministry, he was arrested at Hamburgh in 1773, and conducted to the bastile by the orders of that minister. The irresolute Louis XV. yielding to the importunities of Madame du Barry, his mistress, and the Duke D'Aiguillon, disgraced the virtuous Monteynard, for-

bore to inform the Duke of the authority he had given him to negotiate, and suffered him to bear the weight of a criminal prosecution, which the Duke D'Aiguillon, suspecting the truth, feared to carry to all its extremity. Dumouriez rejected offers of friendship and protection made him by this despotic minister, whom he did not esteem; and after lying six months in the bastile, he was banished to the castle of Caen for three months.

Louis XV. died soon after; and D'Aiguillon was disgraced. General Dumouriez had no inclination to take advantage of the expiration of the *Lettre de Cachet*, for the purpose of regaining his liberty; he was anxious to be completely justified, and therefore petitioned Louis XVI. to remove him to the bastile, and to order a revision of his trial. The king would not permit him to remain in prison, and commanded M. du Muy, M. de Vergennes, and M. de Sartine to revise the trial; and those three ministers signed a declaration that he had been unjustly prosecuted. Immediately afterwards he was sent to Lisle, in his rank of colonel, to make a report respecting the new military manœuvres which the Baron de Pirsch had brought from Prussia. He had also a commission to examine a plan for improving the navigation of the river Lys, and another plan for forming a harbour in the channel at Ambleteuse. These employments occupied the latter end of the year 1774, and the whole of 1775.

In 1776 he was joined in a commission with the Chevalier D'Oisy, captain of a man of war, and Colonel la Rozière, one of the ablest engineers in Europe, to determine on a proper place in the channel for the construction of a naval port. He passed the year 1777 in the country, twenty leagues from Paris. At the end of that year, he was invited to Paris by M. de Montbarey, minister of war, on account of the rupture between England and her colonies, which he had long predicted.

In 1778 he procured the office of commandant of Cherbourg to be revived and given to him. Being persuaded that Cherbourg was better calculated than any other place in the

channel for a national harbour, and being aided by the zeal, activity, and influence of the Duke d'Harcourt, governor of the province, he obtained a decision, in favour of Cherbourg, of a question that had been agitated during an hundred years, concerning the preference to be given to Cherbourg or La Hogue, for the site of a naval port. From that time till 1789, he was occupied in superintending the works of Cherbourg; and, during that period, he was but three times at Paris. When he first arrived at Cherbourg, it contained no more than seven thousand three hundred inhabitants, and when he quitted that place it contained nearly twenty thousand.

At the commencement of the Revolution Dumouriez deprived its character of much of its evil, in the place where he commanded. At Cherbourg, the excesses of the populace were punished by him with death; but still he could not be accused of being inimical to the liberty of the people. Other individuals who were placed in similar situations would have rendered an inestimable service to their country, if they had exerted the same firmness with the same discernment.

The military governments of towns in France being suppressed, Dumouriez went to Paris, where, during two years, he studied the influence and character of the Revolution. The flight of the princes of France was an irreparable injury done to the cause of the king. Dumouriez foresaw that the exercise of the *Veto* would not produce the end that was proposed by it, and would occasion the ruin of the monarch's cause, and he opposed it by all the means that were in his power.

In 1791 he was appointed to the command of the country from Nantz to Bourdeaux. At that period a religious war raged in La Vendée, and the people laid waste the castles and lands of the nobility. He had the good fortune to calm the minds of the people, and to preserve tranquillity in that country till the month of February, 1792, when he was recalled to Paris, was raised to the rank of lieutenant-general, and appointed minister of foreign affairs.

Dumouriez has been reproached with having caused the war by his counsels; but he proved that the war was already inevitable, when he began his administration, and that indeed it might be said to have commenced. He acknowledged, however, that his opinion was decidedly for the declaration of war, as was also that of the king, who not only approved of his memorial to the National Assembly on that subject (which was three days in his hands,) but made corrections in it, and himself composed the speech he delivered to the Assembly on that occasion.

At the end of three months, finding himself embarrassed by the various factions, and being sincerely desirous to see the king's council possessing proper dignity, and his measures governed by constitutional principles, he changed the ministry, and obtained a promise that the king would sanction two decrees, which appeared expedient to his service. The king, however, eventually refused his sanction; the ministry was again changed by his order, and General Dumouriez took the war department. But, perceiving that the court had deceived him, he resolved not to be the instrument of their intrigues. He predicted to the unhappy king and queen all the misfortunes in which they were involving themselves, and he gave in his resignation three days after being appointed minister of war.

Louis was two days before he would accept Dumouriez's resignation; and did not suffer him to go without expressing the deepest regret.

One month had not elapsed after the departure of the minister for the army before the king was insulted; and at the end of the second month, he was a prisoner in the temple.

The enemy entered France; the leaders of the Revolution revenged themselves on the unfortunate Louis. Dumouriez, as a citizen and a general, had only to repulse the enemy, in the expectation that their retreat would lessen the danger which surrounded the king. There was still reason to think, that the excesses of the Revolutionists might be checked. Dumouriez refused to follow Lafayette's premature example, and

he succeeded him in the command of the army of the North. He marched with a few soldiers against the Prussian army, of almost 100,000 men strong, and by the most expert manœuvres arrested their march, took their strongest positions, and wrote to the Assembly—"Verdun is taken: I wait for the Prussians. The defiles of the Argonne are the Thermopylæ of France; but I shall be happier than Leonidas." In a very few days the invaders fled.

The genius of Dumouriez changed in this campaign the destinies of France and of Europe.

His prudence had obtained him the victory almost without a combat, and Dumouriez flew to oppose other enemies, and to display a very varied talent. Hitherto the inferiority of his force, and the various obstacles opposed to him, had compelled him to proceed with caution. But now he no longer procrastinated; he gave immediate battle, and on the plains of Jemappes the standard of France was triumphant, and in six weeks after the acquisition of that victory, it floated over the towers of all Belgium.

After these successful events, General Dumouriez returned to Paris, where the trial of Louis XVI. had already commenced. He did not conceal his intentions:—he had little doubt of saving Louis XVI. He had sent a certain number of his officers to Paris to facilitate this design, and depended in a great measure, also, on the co-operation of a part of the Assembly, and on the population.

All his expectations deceived him: he sought for the members of the Assembly who possessed the greatest influence, and sounded the intentions of Garat, Lebrun, and Roland, ministers of justice, of foreign affairs, and for the home department, who entered into his views; the non-execution of which was prevented by the perfidy of some officers, who divulged the secret. The unhappy Louis XVI. perished.

The general retired to the country during those horrible days; and, soon after, found no place of safety but at the head of his army. He had now no hope of saving his

country, nor of saving other illustrious victims, sacrificed by the monsters who governed France. His army was alone capable of bringing back the Revolution to its proper limits. But the Convention had ascertained the intentions of General Dumouriez, and dared neither to dismiss him, nor to accept of his resignation, which he offered again and again: for his soldiers would have followed him, and have revenged any of his wrongs. They endeavoured to destroy the love his troops bore to him, as well as the confidence they put in him. The commissariat supplies were withheld, the invaded provinces were exhausted, all his resources were diminished, in order to encourage insubordination, and to prepare for the overthrow of this great general, whose renown was become so alarming. These measures were publicly acknowledged, and put into execution with such effect, that, in spite of the most prudent precautions, and most useful combinations, Dumouriez failed in a campaign, which might have been most importantly beneficial to France.

General Dumouriez hastened to treat with the Prince of Coburg, for the evacuation of Belgium, and very soon after obliged him, by a new treaty, to respect the French territory; whilst he himself determined to lead his soldiers to the capital, to disperse these tyrannical legislators, to save the family of the unfortunate monarch, and to re-establish the constitution of 1791. The anarchy of the government was to be reformed by Frenchmen alone; and it was only in case of Dumouriez's want of sufficient forces, that, at his demand, the Prince of Coburg was to furnish what he should require, while the remainder of the army of the enemy should remain on the frontiers.

The Convention was instantly informed of all by treachery. They summoned the general to their bar; and sent police-officers to arrest him. He determined upon arresting the police-officers himself, and delivered them up to the Prince of Coburg, as hostages and guarantees for the safety of the royal family, who might have been massacred when the

news of his march should arrive. At least one victim was saved.

General Dumouriez issued his orders; but many of his Generals neglected to execute them, and some even refused. The army, to which the Convention had sent its spies, became disobedient to him; the brave General was obliged to leave them, and to take refuge at the head-quarters of the enemy. The Prince of Coburg, full of loyalty, wished to be faithful to his engagements: his court of Vienna interfered, and ordered him to pursue his operations; they even raised Dumouriez, and gave him command. "No, (replied he to the Prince,) no — it was not that you promised me: I am going away."—"And whither? (asked the Prince.) You are in safety here; while they have offered, by a decree, 300,000 francs to whoever shall bring your head to the Convention."—"What care I for that? I go!"

Dumouriez found an asylum in Switzerland, and there published a volume of his "Memoirs," which soon obtained him many friends; but Switzerland was too near France, and was about to yield to the latter. The General was obliged to fly: he went to Hamburg. The Landgrave Charles of Hesse-Cassel, father-in-law of the King of Denmark, bought a mansion in Holstein, of which he was the governor; furnished it, placed horses and a carriage in the stables, and went in search of his friend, whom he conducted to this retreat. "This is yours (said he): I am sorry it is not in my power to offer you more than a pension of 400 louis!"

When Buonaparte menaced England with invasion, Dumouriez was summoned hither. The English government received him with generous hospitality, and asked his counsel: he arranged a plan of defence for every part of Great Britain, as well as for the different countries of Europe where the soldiers of the French emperor had raised their standards, and Spain, with which he was well acquainted, owes to him a portion of her liberty.

The Restoration was not effected as he would have desired; nor did he think that the restored acted as it was their

duty to do. He proclaimed this; and the consequence was, that he was not allowed to take that position in France which justly belonged to him. He remained therefore in England.

The Neapolitans betrayed his confidence; but the Greeks have been endeavouring to carry into effect the counsels he gave them eighteen months before his death, in two Memoirs, in which all the energy of youth is united to all the prudence of age. And for Spain, whose invasion he condemned and abhorred, he wrote a general system of organization and defence; but when, some days before his death, a friend asked a supplement for the offensive part, he replied, "No: pass not the Pyrenees; my country is beyond them."

An illness of a few days, unaccompanied by pain,—a rapid physical decline, which did not impair his fine understanding,—bore him away, in the midst of religious consolations, from the arms of his friends. On the 14th of March, 1823, he rose at eight o'clock; as usual, he lay down at twelve, at the desire of his medical attendant; and breathed his last at twenty-five minutes past two, aged eighty-four years, and above a quarter.

General Dumouriez was short in stature, but well formed; his countenance was agreeable; his eyes sparkled with brilliancy, even to the last: he was full of kindness and gaiety; and his mind was enriched with varied and extensive knowledge; he understood and spoke several languages: his spirit was most generous — so generous as often to cause embarrassment; and his sensibility often found vent in tears, when calamity was reported to him, and when he was severed from a friend. He had many friends: one of the dearest, who died three years before him, and of whom he frequently spoke with tenderness, was H.R.H. the Duke of Kent.

This extraordinary man stood at one period of his life on the very pinnacle of triumphant glory. His feats as a warrior fill some of the most splendid pages of modern history; his name was a charm which gathered round it the enthusiasm of millions; — and he died in exile, as if to contrast the clamorous noise of popularity, which accompanied his early

career, with the calm stillness of solitude which surrounded his bed of death.

General Dumouriez's remains were interred at Henley-on-Thames; in the church of which place a handsome monument has been erected to his memory, with the following inscription:

Hic jacet
Tardam expectans patriæ justitiam,
Carolus Franciscus Dumouriez,
Qui Cameraco natus Januarii xxix. die A.D. 1739,
Ingenio, doctrinâ, et virtute præclarus,
Ad summum militare imperium,
Fortitudine et prudentiâ pervenit,
Ludovici XVI., consiliit præfuit;
Regem et Leges in rostris eloquentiâ,
In castris gladio, patriam et libertatem
Defendit.
Nefandis in temporibus,
Bis Galliam a depopulatione et servitute servavit;
Sed ad ipsâ eam servare conans
Proscriptus est.
Asylum exuli Germania primum,
Nobilem postea hospitalitatem obtulit
Britannia.
Gratus obiit Turville
Die Martis xiv. A.D. 1823.

## No. XII.

### Right Hon. JOHN EARL OF ST. VINCENT,

VISCOUNT ST. VINCENT, AND BARON JERVIS; SECOND ADMIRAL OF THE FLEET; GENERAL OF THE ROYAL MARINES; A PRIVY COUNSELLOR IN GREAT BRITAIN; ONE OF THE COUNCIL OF STATE FOR THE DUCHY OF CORNWALL; KNIGHT GRAND CROSS OF THE MOST HONOURABLE MILITARY ORDER OF THE BATH; AND OF THE PORTUGUESE ORDER OF THE TOWER AND SWORD; A FELLOW OF THE ROYAL SOCIETY; AND ONE OF THE ELDER BRETHREN OF THE TRINITY HOUSE.

*Motto* — Thus.

It it is well known, that the naval services of this venerable officer raised him to the peerage, and to the elevated station of an Admiral of the Fleet. He was descended from James Jervis, of Chathill, in the county of Stafford, who lived in the time of Henry VIII., and whose second son William, having settled at Ollerton, in Shropshire, was the ancestor of Swynfen Jervis, Esq. of Meaford, in the county of Stafford, barrister at law, for some time counsel to the Board of Admiralty, and Auditor of Greenwich Hospital, who married Elizabeth, daughter of George Parker, of Park-Hall, in the same county, Esq., and sister of the Right Hon. Sir Thomas Parker, Knt., Chief Baron of the Exchequer, by whom he had two sons: viz. William, a gentleman usher of the Privy Chamber to his late Majesty, who died in 1813; and John, the subject of his memoir, who was born at Meaford, Jan. 9. 1734, O. S.

He imbibed the rudiments of his education at the grammar-school of Burton upon Trent, and was originally intended for the law; but evincing a decided predilection for the sea-service, at ten years of age he entered the navy, a

step to which the prospects held out by his father's situation in the Admiralty probably contributed.

In 1748–9, we find Mr. Jervis serving as a midshipman on board the Gloucester of 50 guns, bearing the broad pendant of the Hon. George Townshend, on the Jamaica station. On the 19th Feb. 1755, he was promoted to the rank of lieutenant; and not long afterwards, a war with France appearing inevitable, he was selected by that admirable officer, the late Sir Charles Saunders *, to serve on board his flag-ship, the Neptune, a second rate.

In the memorable expedition sent against Quebec, in 1759 †, Mr. Jervis accompanied Sir Charles as his first lieutenant, and was by him made a commander in the Porcupine sloop. The operations in the river St. Lawrence having terminated successfully, our officer returned to England, and soon after proceeded to the Mediterranean under the orders of his former patron, by whom he was appointed acting captain of the Experiment, a post ship, mounting 20 guns, during the indisposition of Sir John Strachan.

In this vessel Captain Jervis was attacked by a large xebec, under Moorish colours, mounting 26 guns of very heavy calibre, besides a considerable number of swivels. Her crew, which was nearly three times as numerous as that of the Experiment, was French. The conflict, though furious, was short; and the assailants probably considered themselves extremely fortunate in being able to effect their escape.

Captain Jervis soon after returned to England, and on the 13th Oct. 1760, the year in which His late Majesty ascended the throne, he was posted, and appointed to the Gosport, of 40 guns. Nothing of importance occurred until May 11th, 1762, when the Gosport, in company with the Superb of 74 guns, Danäe frigate, and a fleet of merchantmen bound to the colonies, fell in with a French squadron of

* Sir Charles Saunders died Dec. 7. 1775. He was first lieutenant of Commodore Anson's ship, in his celebrated expedition to the South Sea.

† An account of the reduction of Quebec will be found in vol. ii. of Marshall's Royal Naval Biography, under the head of Superannuated Rear-admiral Chambers.

superior force, under M. de Ternay, having on board 1500 troops, destined for the attack of Newfoundland. The English Commodore, Rowley, for the better protection of his charge, dropped into the rear, formed his line of battle, and brought to; but the enemy not choosing to risk an action, hauled his wind, and made off.

The Gosport proceeded to Halifax, and from thence, in company with Lord Colville's squadron, to block up M. de Ternay, who had taken possession of the harbour of St. John's, and thrown a boom across its entrance. On the 11th Sept. Colonel Amherst joined the Commodore with a body of troops from Louisbourg. A landing was immediately effected in Torbay, about three leagues from St. John's; the enemy made an attempt to oppose it, but was repulsed with some loss. On the 16th, a strong westerly wind, attended by a thick fog, forced Lord Colville from his station before the harbour; of which M. de Ternay availed himself, slipped his cables, and stood to sea. On the 18th, M. de Haussonville, the commander of the troops, finding that he was deserted by his naval colleague, and that it was impossible to hold out any longer, offered terms of capitulation; which being accepted, he and his followers became prisoners of war.

Captain Jervis returned to England with the trade from Virginia, and continued to command the Gosport, principally on the home-station, during the remainder of the war. He held no subsequent command till the year 1769, when being appointed to the Alarm, of 32 guns, he was sent with congratulations to the Court of Naples on the marriage of the king.

In the month of August, 1770, being at Villa-Franca, he had the honour of entertaining on board his ship the Duc de Chablais, brother to the King of Sardinia, who expressed himself highly gratified at his reception, and presented Captain Jervis with a diamond ring, enclosed in a large gold snuff-box. He also distributed several watches and boxes among the officers, and left a large sum of money for the ship's company.

It may not be unamusing to notice an occurrence, which afforded an early opportunity of showing the genius and peculiar character of Captain Jervis. The Alarm was the first ship in the British navy that was coppered, by way of experiment, in the year 1761. In the year 1772, having sufferred some damage on the rocks, she sunk at her anchors in the harbour of Marseilles. The French officers, with the utmost kindness and attention, offered Captain Jervis every sort of assistance to raise his vessel; which, however, with many expressions, of gratitude he declined; and, calling his crew together, said, "My lads, we are in a foreign port. The Intendant has voluntarily offered me any number of men I may want, for the purpose of weighing the Alarm, which offer I have declined. It is necessary, *here* to show what we are able to do. We must weigh her ourselves." He did not deceive himself. To the admiration of every body, the Alarm was actually weighed by her own crew alone. To M. Pleville de Pelly, however, at that time a lieutenant in the French marine, and Intendant of Marseilles, and afterwards Minister of the Marine to the French Republic, Captain Jervis expressed himself so obliged for his solicitude on the occasion, that the British Admiralty forwarded to him a case, containing several pieces of plate richly chased, as a return for his attention.

Captain Jervis remained on the Mediterranean station till 1774 in which year he was appointed to the Foudroyant, of 84 guns; a ship originally belonging to the French, and captured from them Feb. 1st, 1758, by the Monmouth, of 64 guns. * This vessel was justly considered as a pattern to the rest of the fleet, in point of discipline and good order; and so much was she extolled, that when persons of distinction honoured the western squadron with their presence, the Foudroyant was always the ship they first visited. †

* The Monmouth was commanded by Captain Arthur Gardiner, who died of his wounds the day after the action.

† The late amiable Duchess of Devonshire had nearly lost her life on an occasion of this kind; for when the fleet lay in Torbay, at the time her consort was attending his duty in the western camp, as Colonel of the Derbyshire militia,

Our officer continued uninterestingly employed on the various services allotted to the Channel fleet, till June, 1778, on the 18th of which month he captured the Pallas, French frigate, of 32 guns and 220 men. Soon after this, the battle between the English and French fleets, under the respective commands of Keppel and D'Orvilliers, was fought; a battle which, from the peculiar circumstances that attended it, was productive of more party clamour and acrimonious invective, than perhaps any other event in our naval history. On the subsequent trial of Admiral Keppel, in January, 1779, on four charges exhibited against him by Sir Hugh Palliser, Captain Jervis was examined as a witness. The evidence he gave was spirited, clear, consistent, and decidedly in favour of the accused; of whom he spoke in the following terms: —

"During the whole time that the English fleet was in sight of the French fleet, he displayed the greatest naval skill and ability, and the boldest enterprise upon the 27th of July; which, with the promptitude of Sir Robert Harland, will be subjects of my admiration and imitation as long as I live."

From the evidence given upon this trial, it appears that the Foudroyant, which had been selected by Admiral Keppel as one of his seconds, and which got into her station about three, and never left it till four the next morning, was as closely engaged, and as much disabled, as any ship in the fleet. Her mainmast received a shot very near through the head, and which lodged in the cheek; another which passed through the heart of the mast, and several others in different places. Her foremast also received several shot. A large excavation was made in her bowsprit, near the centre. The fore-topmast and

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she determined to take a view of the Foudroyant: but unfortunately, as Captain Jervis was leading that accomplished ornament of the British court from Brixham quay to the barge prepared to carry her on board, the plank over which they were going slipped, and thereby gave

"The brightest beauty to the surly wave!"

On being taken out of the sea, her Grace was under the necessity (Brixham being a wretched fishing town) of repairing to the cot of an old woman, with whom she exchanged clothes, and those of the Duchess remained in the possession of her humble hostess.

mizen-mast were totally disabled. Every rope of her running rigging was cut, and her shrouds were demolished. No braces or bowlines were left, and scarcely any halyards. The forestay, springstay, and topsail-ties were shot away. Her sails also were very much shattered. She had five men killed, and eighteen wounded.

In this disabled state, the Foudroyant was not in a condition to chase, but kept her station next the Victory, as far to windward as possible. "I was covetous of wind," said her brave commander, "because, disabled as I then was, I conceived that only the advantage of the wind could carry me again into action."

After the resignation of Keppel, the command was successively assumed by Sir Charles Hardy, and Admirals Geary and Darby; who all enjoyed the advantages of Captain Jervis's spirit and attention.

We now arrive at one of the most brilliant actions which had occurred during the American war; namely, the capture of the Pégase, of 74 guns and 700 men, commanded by the Chevalier de Cillart. In the month of April, 1782, Admiral Barrington sailed for the Bay of Biscay with twelve sail of the line; and on the 20th, when within a short distance of Ushant, discovered an enemy's fleet. A general chase ensued; and at the close of the evening, Captain Jervis, in the Foudroyant, had so far outstripped the rest of the squadron, that when night came on, with hazy weather, he lost sight of them entirely, but still kept a full view of the enemy, whom he pursued with unremitting vigour. The enemy's fleet consisted of eighteen sail, laden with provisions and ammunition, and containing a considerable number of troops for the supply of the French fleet and forces in the East Indies; being particularly destined to replace the convoy which had been taken by Admiral Kempenfelt in the preceding winter. They had sailed from Brest only the day before, and were escorted by the Protecteur and Pégase, of 74 guns each, L'Actionaire, a two-decker armed *en flute*, and a frigate. The Foudroyant gained so fast upon the chace, that it was evident they could not

escape without an engagement; the convoy was therefore dispersed by signal; and the two seventy-fours having consulted together, it was determined, that, as the Protecteur had a large quantity of money on board, she should make the best of her way; and that, if fighting was inevitable, the Pégase should abide the consequence. A little before one A. M. the Foudroyant came up, and was closely engaged with the Pégase. The action was extremely fierce whilst it lasted; but, within less than an hour from its commencement, Capain Jervis laid the French ship aboard on the larboard quarter, and compelled her to strike. Nothing could have afforded a more remarkable instance of the decided superiority of seamanship and discipline on the one side, and of the great effects which these qualifications produced on the other, than the circumstances of this gallant action. On board the Pégase, 80 men were killed and wounded; the hull, masts, and yards of the French ship were materially injured; and the damage she sustained was beyond any thing that could have been supposed, considering the short time she was engaged; while the Foudroyant received but little injury; not a man was killed; and her commander was the most seriously wounded individual on board, being struck on the temple by a splinter; which so severely affected him, as for a time to endanger his eye-sight.* At this time the sea was so rough, that it was with great difficulty Captain Jervis, with the loss of two boats, could put an officer and eighty men on board the prize. Soon after this was effected, the Foudroyant lost sight of the Pégase; but the Queen fortunately coming up, took possession of her. Admiral Barrington, in his letter to the Lords of the Admiralty on the occasion, says: —

"My pen is not equal to the praise that is due to the good conduct of Captain Jervis, his officers, and seamen, on this occasion. Let his own modest narrative, which I here inclose, speak for itself."

* The engagement between the Foudroyant and the Pégase was admirably depicted by Serres, who devoted two pictures to the subject.

In consequence of this gallant action, Captain Jervis, on the 28th of May following, was honoured with the insignia of a Knight of the Bath. *

In the month of October, 1782, Sir John Jervis accompanied Earl Howe, who was sent with a powerful fleet to relieve the important fortress of Gibraltar, then closely pressed on the land side by a very numerous Spanish army, while at the same time the combined armaments of France and Spain, amounting to nearly fifty ships of the line, attempted to block it up by sea. In the skirmish that took place outside the Gut, after the object of the expedition had been accomplished, the Foudroyant had four men killed and eight wounded.

Respecting the relief of Gibraltar, it has been justly said, that "foreign nations acknowledge its glory, and every future age will confirm it. Not only the hopes, but the fears of his country, accompanied Lord Howe. The former rested upon his consummate abilities, and approved bravery; while the latter could not but look to the many obstacles he had to subdue, and the superior advantage of the fleet that was to oppose him. Nevertheless, he fulfilled the grand objects of the expedition; the garrison of Gibraltar was effectually relieved, the hostile fleet baffled and dared in vain to battle; and the different squadrons detached to their important destinations; while the ardent and certain hopes of his country's foes were disappointed."

Immediately on the return of the fleet to England, Sir John Jervis was chosen to command a small squadron destined on

* When Captain Jervis took the Pégase, the French commander wrote to the Minister of the Marine, pretending to give an account of the transaction; and having shewn the letter to Captain Jervis, asked his opinion: — the latter replied, that he saw but one objection, namely, "that not one word of it was true." "Mais," said the Frenchmen, "il faut se justifier." He therefore sent the letter, and very soon after his arrival at Brest was publicly and ignominiously dismissed from the naval service. It was from the circumstances of his action with the Pégase that Sir John Jervis chose to select the supporters of his shield of honour. On the dexter side appears the eagle with wings elevated, and the thunder of Jove, representing the Foudroyant; and on the sinister, the offspring of Medusa, the Pegasus, which he had vanquished.

a secret expedition. He accordingly quitted the Foudroyant, and hoisted a broad pendant on board the Salisbury, of 50 guns; but it was soon after hauled down in consequence of the sudden cessation of hostilities. *

About this period, Sir John Jervis was chosen representative in parliament for the borough of Launceston, in Cornwall; and at the general election in 1784, he was returned for the town of North Yarmouth, and soon distinguished himself by opposing an expensive plan, which was then in agitation, for fortifying the dock-yards; not only as a member of parliament, but as a member of the board of officers, which was convened for the purpose of investigating the propriety of the measure. He also gave a firm support to every proposal which he thought calculated to advance the good of the service, or the welfare of his brother-officers.

Sir John Jervis was advanced to the rank of Rear-Admiral, Sept. 24. 1787; and on the 21st of September, 1790, to that of Rear-Admiral of the White.

A dispute with the court of Spain relative to Nootka Sound making a rupture probable, a formidable armament was equipped, and the chief command given to Admiral Barrington. On this occasion, Sir John readily accepted the honourable station of Captain of the Fleet, under his old friend and commander. But the storm dispersing, Admiral Barrington struck his flag in November, and Sir John hoisted his own flag on board the Prince, of 98 guns; but the appearance of peace continuing, he soon followed the example of his superior officer.

During this short period, his quarter-deck was full of young gentlemen cadets of some of the first families in the kingdom, who made the greatest interest to place them as midshipmen with so distinguished a commander. On the reduction of the armament, each flag-officer then employed was indulged by the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty with permis-

* The preliminary articles of peace between Great Britain, France, Spain, and America, were signed at Versailles, Jan. 20. 1783.

sion to recommend a lieutenant and midshipman for promotion. As many of those gentlemen had passed their examination, each flattered himself in proportion to his high connections, that he should be the fortunate individual. To the great surprise and disappointment of the rest, however, Sir John selected a young man, the son of an old lieutenant, and wrote him the following letter: —

"Sir,

"I named you for the lieutenant I was allowed to promote, because you had merited the good opinion of your superiors, and that you were the son of an old officer, and worthy man, in no great affluence: a steady perseverance in that conduct which has caused you to be thus distinguished is the most likely means to carry you forward in the profession; for I trust other officers of my rank will observe the maxim I do — to prefer the sons of brother-officers, when deserving, before any others.

"I am, Sir,

"Your humble Servant,

"*Rochetts, Dec.* 24. 1790." "JOHN JERVIS."

At the general election which took place in May, 1790, the Rear-Admiral was chosen member of parliament for Chipping Wycombe, which borough he represented till the commencement of the war with the French Republic. As a senator, the zeal with which, at that time, he opposed a romantic, extravagant, and most expensive scheme for fortifying the dock-yards, affords a lasting proof of his attention to the honour of the service; and his humane exertions on the part of a brother-officer, exhibit a no less strong regard to its worldly interests. *

When war broke out, Sir John Jervis vacated his seat, and accepted the command of a squadron, destined to co-operate

* The very interesting debate which arose in the House of Commons, in consequence of Captain David Brodie, a most distinguished officer, being passed over at a general promotion, particularly demands the attention of every individual belonging to the naval profession. It forms an admirable eulogy on the brave officer who is now no more; and elucidates some of the most brilliant parts of his public conduct. See Naval Chronicle, vol. iii. p. 100.

with General Sir Charles Grey in the reduction of the French West India Islands. *

In this toilsome service, with the most formidable difficulties to encounter, the spirit and perseverance of these brave commanders were pre-eminently conspicuous; and the London Gazette Extraordinary, in the month of April, 1794, announced the important intelligence, that, on the 16th March preceding, the whole island of Martinique had been captured from the French, excepting the forts Bourbon and Royal, which were then closely besieged; and, on the 26th of the same month, dispatches were received, containing intelligence of the complete subjugation of that valuable colony.

This success proved the prelude to as speedy a reduction of St. Lucia and Guadaloupe; but, in consequence of the sickness of the troops, and want of a sufficient reinforcement, these conquests could not be retained.

Sir John Jervis returned home from this expedition with his health considerably injured, and very much emaciated from the effects of the yellow fever, and arrived at Plymouth Jan. 11. 1795. No sooner had he landed in his native country, than complaints were sent to the government against himself and Sir Charles Grey, for injustice and extortion in the performance of their duty. These complaints were forcibly urged, and eagerly listened to in parliament, where it was asserted that the loyal inhabitants of Martinique and Guadaloupe had been plundered of their private property by the Admiral and General, the legality of whose proceedings was severely questioned. It was long before the mind of Sir John Jervis was at ease on this subject; and we find him addressing letters to his Majesty's ministers, complaining of persecutions which threatened him with ruin. The facts are simply as follows: —

On the reduction of the islands by force of arms, and after many severe contests, all public property was justly claimed

* A faithful and curious account of the campaign in the West Indies, accompanied by many official documents, and several handsome illustrative prints in aquatinta, copied from drawings made on the spot, was afterwards published by the late Rev. Coper Willyams, the admiral's chaplain.

for the captors; from this much was attempted to be rescued as belonging to private individuals; in some instances their demands were acceded to, but British generosity in this as in all similar instances was shamefully imposed on. The French settlers, assisted by many Englishmen of the neighbouring islands, endeavoured to cover colonial produce, as being really British property bought previous to its seizure; but this being strongly resisted, the claimants came to a compromise, and agreed to pay a certain sum to the captors as a compensation. Unable to evade the payment, they urged these complaints to the British nation, and many believed them to be well founded. We know that they originated in fraud, and rejoice to say, that the wisdom of parliament decided that the Admiral and General had done no more than their duty. From the moment of the departure of these officers, the affairs of the Caribbee islands went to ruin.

Sir John Jervis was advanced to the rank of Admiral of the Blue, June 1st, 1795; and about the same period had the misfortune to lose all his luggage by the burning of his late flag-ship, the Boyne. *

As soon as his health was sufficiently re-established, our indefatigable officer, who had in the intermediate time received the thanks of parliament, and the freedom of the city of London, for the eminent and distinguished services he had rendered to his country during the West Indian campaign, was appointed to succeed Admiral Hotham in command of the fleet stationed in the Mediterranean. He accordingly proceeded thither in the Lively frigate; and on his arrival hoisted his flag on board the Victory, of 100 guns.

The naval command in the Mediterranean was at this time the most important, in point of extent and responsibility, of any under the British government.

The enemy had a very large fleet at their disposal; and the armies of the French Republic having entered Spain on the

* An account of this calamitous accident will be found under the head of Commissioner Sir George Grey, in the second volume of Marshall's Royal Naval Biography.

side of Rousillon, that weak and corrupt government was induced to abandon the cause of the coalesced powers, and join itself to the murderers of Louis XVI. and his unfortunate family: a disregard of every moral obligation which was punished in the sequel, both by France and by England. Spain, as an enemy at sea, our sailors at once wished for, on account of her wealth, and despised for her want of skill: the exclusion of our ships from her ports was compensated by the capture of her valuable South-American and West Indian trade; but when her fleets came to be united to those of France, they formed a mass, before which even the courage and talent of Sir John Jervis were compelled to retreat. This state of things, however, did not long continue; and, if for a short period we quitted the Mediterranean, it was only to return with redoubled force, and to add fresh laurels to the naval and military fame of Great Britain. Never did the station of an admiral require a greater exercise of skill and judgment; and never, perhaps, were the King and country more ably, zealously, and honourably served and defended.

The foresight of Sir John Jervis, in providing for the most distant contingencies; his retreat down the Mediterranean, from Corsica, with the Smyrna fleet in tow; his alleviation of the horrors of war, whenever it lay in his power to alleviate them; his attention to the sick, to prisoners, and, generally, to the unfortunate; the weight of his responsibility, but his disregard of all personal consideration; his enmity on every occasion to the corrupt application of the public money; his acuteness in discerning, and liberality in rewarding talent; the promptitude of his orders to pursue the enemy, and his judicious selection of men to execute those orders; the husbanding of his resources; his bold and determined attack on the Spanish fleet, with little more than half their numerical force; and, within three months after, the suppression of a dangerous mutiny in his fleet: — these, and many other important facts and considerations, shew the character of the man, and hold him up to future ages as an example of a great commander.

A long expected reinforcement having joined Sir John Jervis at Lisbon, early in February, 1797, he lost no time in proceeding off Cadiz, for the purpose of encountering the Spanish Admiral Don Josef de Cordova, then on his way to that port from Carthagena, with a fleet consisting of 27 sail of the line, 12 frigates, and a brig, whilst the British squadron consisted of only 15 line-of-battle ships, three frigates, and three smaller vessels.

At the dawn of day, on the 14th of the same month, the enemy were discovered off Cape St. Vincent, and Sir John Jervis soon after communicated to the squadron his intention of cutting through their line. Captain Troubridge, in the Culloden, was ordered to lead the van. This gallant officer opened his fire on the Spanish ships to windward, which effectually separated the sternmost and leewardmost from the main body, then tacked, and thus prevented their rejunction. The British commander having his fleet in two lines of sailing, and in very close order, readily formed it into one, to complete the intended movement. As soon as Captain Troubridge had succeeded in passing through the enemy's fleet, he gave his starboard broadside to the nearest of their ships, at the same time heaving in stays: his example was followed by the van of our fleet, and thus the action became nearly general, by the British ships coming on the same tack with those of Spain. The battle began about noon, and lasted till near five o'clock P.M., when four sail of the line, two of their first rates, one of 84 guns, and a 74, remained in our possession. The particular details of this memorable day deserve serious attention; first, from the superior numbers; secondly, from the peculiarly unfavourable aspect of political events at the time; and, lastly, as affording some of the finest instances of the superiority of British officers and seamen over their enemy on the ocean.

From this day the old fashion of counting the ships of an enemy's fleet, and calculating the disparity of force, was entirely laid aside, and a new era may be said to have commenced in the art of war at sea. Sir John Jervis observes, in

his public letter, "that he knew the skill and valour he had to depend upon, and also that the honour of His Majesty's arms, and the circumstances of the war in those seas, required a considerable degree of energy." No time was therefore lost in deliberation; the enemy was in sight, and was to be beaten. To the gallant chief immortal honour is due, for not despairing of his country; the expectations formed of him were as fully realized as those he had himself justly formed of his companions in arms; — justly, for, on reading the list of his fleet, it will be evident, that he had with him what he called the "*élite*" of the British navy. *

Commodore Nelson, who had hoisted his broad pendant in the Captain, just before the commencement of the battle, after performing prodigies of valour, lost his fore-top mast, and in

* The British squadron consisted of the following ships, whose names are given according to the order in which they were formed previous to the commencement of the action on the 14th.

| | Guns. | |
|---|---|---|
| Culloden | 74 | Captain Thomas Troubridge, since drowned. |
| Blenheim | 98 | Thomas Lenox Frederick, deceased. |
| Prince George | 98 | Rear Admiral William Parker, deceased.<br>Captain John Irwin, deceased. |
| Orion | 74 | Sir James Saumarez, now an Admiral, and a G.C.B. |
| Irresistible | 74 | George Martin, ditto. |
| Colossus | 74 | George Murray, deceased. |
| Victory | 100 | Admiral Sir John Jervis, K.B.<br>First Captain, Robert Calder, deceased.<br>Second Captain, George Grey, now Commissioner of Portsmouth Dock Yard. |
| Barfleur | 98 | Vice-Admiral Hon. W. Waldegrave.<br>(Now Lord Radstock, an Admiral, and a G.C.B.)<br>Captain James Richard Dacres, deceased. |
| Goliath | 74 | Sir Charles H. Knowles, Bart., now an Admiral, and a G.C.B. |
| Egmont | 74 | John Sutton, now an Admiral, and a K.C.B. |
| Britannia | 100 | Vice-Admiral Charles Thompson, deceased.<br>Captain Thomas Foley, now a Vice-Admiral, and a G.C.B. |
| Namur | 98 | James Hawkins Whitshed, now an Admiral, and a K.C.B. |
| Captain | 74 | Ralph Willet Miller, since blown up. |
| Diadem | 64 | George Henry Towry, deceased. |
| Excellent | 74 | Cuthbert Collingwood, deceased. |

With the Lively, Niger, and Southampton frigates, two sloops of war, and a cutter.

this situation, passed close under the lee of the Spanish ship San Nicholas, of 84 guns, which was at the same time foul of the San Josef, of 112 guns, both of which ships had been severely beaten by their opponents. As the San Nicholas took the wind out of the Captain's sails, Nelson, with a presence of mind which he seems to have possessed beyond all other men, ordered the helm to be put a-lee, and with what little way he had, ran on board the Spaniard. A party of the 69th regiment, under the command of Lieutenant Pearson, were at this time doing duty as marines on board the Captain. Nelson called them and his boarders, with Mr. Berry, his First Lieutenant, (now a Rear-Admiral, Baronet, and K.C.B.) and the whole of them rushed on board the San Nicholas, and carried her, with some loss; and from her proceeded, with the same determination, to the San Josef, where the astonished Spaniards called for quarter, and the captain of that ship presented on his knee the sword of his admiral, who, having been desperately wounded, could not deliver it in person. *

In the mean time, Sir John Jervis, in the Victory, followed by Vice-Admiral Waldegrave, passed close under the stern of the Salvador del Mundo, of 112 guns, and gave her two or three broadsides, which effectually silenced and disabled her. The Santissima Trinidad, a ship with four complete decks of guns, besides her poop, was engaged by many of the British ships in succession, and finally struck to the Orion; but Sir James Saumarez being unable to take possession of her, she ultimately escaped.

If we estimate the merits and value of this action only by the numerical loss of the enemy, we shall form a very inadequate notion of its importance. France, from this period, no

* It is said, that when Nelson's conduct was pointed out to Sir John Jervis, he replied, "He is right: Nelson sees most of the game; hoist the signal to follow Nelson." After the battle, he received the gallant Commodore on the quarter-deck of the Victory, took him in his arms, said he could not sufficiently thank him, and insisted on his keeping the sword of the Spanish Admiral, which he had so bravely won. This trophy Nelson presented to the city of Norwich.

longer relied on the assistance of Spain. Jealousy was sown between the two countries. The Spaniards became the friends of Britain, and the secret enemies of the Republic. *

* The following curious and amusing correspondence, between the French ambassador and the Spanish minister, was one consequence of the British victory : —

MEMORIAL presented by the French ambassador, Citizen Perinon, to the Spanish minister at Madrid, Don Godoy, relative to the victory obtained by Earl St. Vincent, over the fleet of Spain, on the 14th of February, 1797 : translated by Sir Robert Walpole, for the express information of Earl St. Vincent.

" The French Directory having heard, with astonishment and surprize, the unexpected issue of the naval engagement between His Catholic Majesty's squadron and the English, I am commanded, by an express just come to my hand, immediately to lay before His Majesty the true motives that have contributed to the malign loss which, with remarkable disgrace to its honour, the Spanish flag has experienced.

" I, most excellent Sir, am well persuaded that your Excellency's justice and rectitude will not permit those false reports to reach the King's ears, by which a detestable policy would willingly disguise so shameful an action, by confounding virtue and guilt with a view to impunity : but, lest under this misfortune the King should incline to receive an impression from the false excuses which, in such circumstances, the culpable are industrious in framing, I shall not do justice to the confidence with which I am honoured by my nation, if I do not refute, in His Majesty's presence, as many as attempt to confound truth with falsehood. Before that moment arrives, the Executive Directory ordered me to give your Excellency this information, that you may carry it up to the King. The arms of Spain have at all times supported the character of distinguished valour, talent, and military skill, which is peculiar to them : only in the late days have they degenerated — causing all Europe to change its sentiments respecting that superiority, which Spain was in possession of for ages. It is the infirmity of governments to be seized with certain cancers, which contaminate and corrupt the state. To save the body politic from perishing, caustics and the knife must extirpate the root of this pernicious weed. The navy, most excellent Sir, has given us an evident proof of this irrefragable truth. They, in place of humbling the English pride, which had begun to decline from the high opinion to which she was elevated by her natural haughtiness, has raised her insolence to a height unparalleled. From this, so powerful a cause, commerce, the basis of your monarchy, is going to suffer an irreparable loss. The whole nation detests the vile proceedings of the navy, and weeps with respectful apprehensions for the misfortunes that must ensue.

" The squadron would not fight (let us withdraw the veil from treason). They have bartered and compromised the national honour : so it has been made appear to the Directory, by authentic and sure documents. That Directory, ever watchful for the honour of her allies, cannot see with indifference such turpitude, tending to produce the most pernicious and fatal consequences.

" I, most excellent Sir, in the name of the Directory, entreat your Excellency to dispose the mind of the King with inflexible resolution to chastise this enormity, stifling for a moment the dictates of paternal affection.

The gloom which had overspread the country was dispelled by the news of this glorious victory, which was communicated by Sir John Jervis to the Secretary of the Admiralty, in the

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" The undersigned entertains this hope, and that your Excellency will be pleased to give an answer to this Memorial, that it may be transmitted to the Directory.

(Signed) " PERINON."

Answer of the Spanish minister to the Memorial, or Remonstrance, presented by Citizen Perinon, French ambassador at Madrid, upon the defeat of the Spanish fleet, off Cape St. Vincent, by the British fleet.

" Citizen Ambassador,

" I have, with great reluctance, laid before the King the heads and purport of the Memorial presented by your Excellency, in the name of the Directory of the French Republic. I say the heads of that Memorial; because the language it contained is couched in terms so offensive, so debasing, and so insolent to the ears of a free people, that I deemed it quite inconsistent with the dignity of my station to present it in the form it stands to an independent sovereign. The King, Sir, laments, with great sincerity, the unexpected and severe loss which has befallen His Majesty's arms, in the late engagement with the British fleet, and is naturally led, in support of his own honour, as well as the honour of the Spanish nation, to make becoming enquiry into the cause of that misfortune; but he will not suffer for a moment the Directory of the French Republic, nor any foreign power whatever, to assume a privilege of interference, in the smallest degree, with the concerns of his kingdom.

" It is true, as stated in the Memorial of your master, that the naval arms of Spain have hitherto been eminently distinguished among nations; and on that account any humiliation at sea is felt with the greater force and mortification by His Majesty; but it cannot but seem very extraordinary indeed to the King, and to His Majesty's subjects in general, that the loss of one action should be viewed as a matter of surprize by the French nation. Surely, Sir, the Directory of the French Republic are not unacquainted with the reproach of a naval defeat. They are pleased to observe, that the Spanish flag has suffered a remarkable disgrace to its honour; and that they, as the allies of His Catholic Majesty, cannot, with indifference, behold such turpitude. Are these gentlemen the members of the same assembly who embarked on board your fleet on the three memorable days of the 30th and 31st of May, and the 1st of June, 1794? Are these gentlemen the commissioners who assumed the rank and station of naval field-marshals upon that occasion; who, before the commencement of the action with the British fleet, sent a frigate with an insolent message to each ship of your line, viz. that the commissioners gave positive orders to the separate captains, that they were to sink to the bottom every English man-of-war, only excepting the Queen Charlotte, who carried the British commander's flag; out of their mercy, that ship they were to spare — but they were to bring her safe into the harbour of Brest, in order to grace the triumph of the glorious new Republic; but who, instead of performing this act of heroism, were in the end very happy to make their escape from the cowardly English, with the loss of nine capital ships? And are these the gentle-

following dispatch; published in the London Gazette Extraordinary, on the 3d of March, 1797.

*To Evan Nepean, Esq., Secretary of the Admiralty.*

" Sir, Victory, in Lagos Bay, Feb. 16. 1797.

" The hopes of falling in with the Spanish fleet expressed in my letter to you of the 13th instant, were confirmed that night, by our distinctly hearing the report of their signal guns, and by intelligence received from Captain Foote, of His Majesty's ship the

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men who are prescribing to the King of Spain what punishment he is to inflict upon the commanders of the Spanish fleet, for the loss of a battle, while the English have in their possession, at this moment, the one half of their navy? We did not hear, Sir, of any punishment proposed by the Directory for the defeat of your impregnable fleet on the 1st of June. On the contrary, it was asserted, in that solemn assembly, that, for the arms of France even to meet the English in an action at sea, was of itself sufficient, and equal to a victory. I am stating here to Your Excellency the history of three only of the naval exploits of your Republic; but almost every day since its commencement might have accustomed the ears and eyes of your Directory to the turpitude of naval defeats; therefore, previous to Your Excellency's approaching the presence of His Majesty, where you threaten to speak your opinion of the guilt of the officers who commanded his fleet, I would advise you, as a friend and an ally, to balance the disgrace of the two nations — to take in one hand the single defeat of the arms of Spain off the Cape of St. Vincent's, while in the other you carry the various defeats and disgraces that have befallen the navy of the French Republic ever since the commencement of its career, and see which weighs heaviest.

" Your Directory will then be convinced that, for either of our two nations to attempt to bring reproach on the other for their inferiority to the English in naval skill and courage, is nothing less than to arraign the wisdom of the Almighty Power, who has thought it good and proper to grant the decided superiority, upon the wide and extended ocean, to that brave people.

" The King, my master, has, in the mean time, commanded me to signify to the members of the French Republic, that, whether it be true or not that it is the infirmity of governments, as they say, to be seized with certain cancers, which contaminate, and corrupt the state, it is not His Majesty's intention to follow the example of degenerated France, by applying caustics and the knife to remedy that evil; for which reason he has no occasion to suspend, even for a moment, the dictates of his parental affection towards the subjects of his own states, which he is more than ever determined to cherish and cultivate; being firmly persuaded, by his own observation, and which is confirmed to him by the historical experience of all nations, that no evil can be so great as to submit to the tyranny and oppression of a foreign government, nurtured and supported by the very dregs of the lower orders of society.

(Signed) " Godoy."

Niger, who had with equal judgment and perseverance, kept company with them for several days, on my prescribed rendezvous, (which, from the strong south-east wind, I had never been able to reach,) and that they were not more than the distance of three or four leagues from us. I anxiously awaited the dawn of day, when being on the starboard tack, Cape St. Vincent bearing east by north, eight leagues, I had the satisfaction of seeing a number of ships extending from south-west to south. At forty-nine minutes past ten, the weather being extremely hazy, La Bonne Citoyenne made the signal that the ships seen were of the line, twenty-five in number. His Majesty's squadron under my command, consisting of fifteen ships of the line, named in the margin, happily formed in the most compact order of sailing, in two lines. By carrying a press of sail, I was fortunate in getting in with the enemy's fleet at half past eleven o'clock, before it had time to connect, and form a regular order of battle. Such a moment was not to be lost; and, confident in the skill, valour, and discipline of the officers and men I had the happiness to command, and judging that the honour of His Majesty's arms, and the circumstances of the war in these seas, required a considerable degree of enterprize, I felt myself justified in departing from the regular system; and, passing through their fleet in a line, formed with the utmost celerity, tacked, and thereby separated one-third from the main body, after a partial cannonade, which prevented their rejunction till the evening, and by the very great exertions of the ships which had the good fortune to arrive up with the enemy on the larboard tack, the ships named in the margin were captured; and the action ceased about five o'clock in the evening.

"I enclose the most correct list I have been able to obtain of the Spanish fleet opposed to me, amounting to twenty-seven sail of the line; and an account of the killed and wounded in his Majesty's ships, as well as in those taken from the enemy. The moment the latter (almost totally dismasted) and His Majesty's ships the Captain and Culloden, are in a state to put to sea, I shall avail myself of the first favourable wind, to proceed off Cape St. Vincent, in my way to Lisbon.

"Captain Calder, whose able assistance has greatly contributed to the public service during my command, is the bearer of this, and will more particularly describe to the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty the movements of the squadron on the 14th, and the present state of it.

"I am, Sir, &c.

"J. Jervis."

Sir John Jervis received the thanks of both Houses of Parliament, and His Majesty conferred upon him the title of Earl of St. Vincent, the scene of his glory, and Baron Jervis of Meaford, the place of his birth. He also received the gold chain and medal, and a pension of three thousand pounds per annum. * On being informed that his title was that of St. Vincent, His Lordship, although his attachment to the ancient borough of Great Yarmouth was such, that he was at first desirous to take the title of Earl of Yarmouth, observed that he was very well satisfied, as "that title belonged to every officer and seaman of his fleet."

The vote of thanks in the two Houses of Parliament was accompanied with the most grateful acknowledgments and the highest testimonies of approbation from the most distinguished members on both sides. In the House of Lords, the Duke of Bedford proposed, as the victory differed from every other, the introduction of an amendment expressive of its characteristic distinction; a proposition that was supported by his Royal Highness the Duke of Clarence. Subjoined are a few of the observations that fell from some of the leading individuals in both Houses on this interesting occasion.

*Earl Spencer.* — "Sir John Jervis's unremitting exertions, his indefatigable activity, and his judicious management, are as conspicuous as the glorious event with which they have been crowned is unparalleled. His conduct throughout the whole has been such as to stamp him one of the greatest commanders this country ever produced; while the superior force with which he had to contend marks the victory as an exploit unprecedented in the history of this country. I believe it is unparalleled, and I am sure it can never be surpassed."

* Vice-Admiral Thompson, Rear-Admiral Parker, and Captain Calder, were created baronets; the honours of the Irish peerage were afterwards conferred upon Vice-Admiral Waldegrave, who had refused a baronetcy; Commodore Nelson received the insignia of the most honourable military order of the Bath; the thanks of both Houses of Parliament were voted to the fleet; and gold emblematic medals were distributed to all the flag-officers and captains, as on similar occasions.

*The Duke of Bedford.*—"It is impossible to expatiate upon the subject of the glorious victory obtained by Sir John Jervis, in such a manner as to add to the impression which every one feels that it is indeed an exploit unparalleled in the annals of this country."

*The Duke of Clarence.*—"I have examined into the naval history of this country, and find that at the battle of La Hogue the French fleet was inferior to ours in number. The circumstances of the present action—the disparity of force—fifteen sail against twenty-seven — speak for themselves. Admiral Boscawen, in 1757, destroyed the French fleet; in 1780, Admiral Rodney (with whom I myself served in a very inferior situation) destroyed the Spanish fleet; but in this engagement the superiority of force was so greatly in favour of the enemy, that it is distinguished as the most brilliant victory in the naval history of this country, and the most decided proof of the courage and vigour of our seamen. On every occasion previous to this event, the conduct of Sir John Jervis has been conspicuous. In 1790, at the time of the Spanish armament, Lord Howe testified his high sense of the talents and activity of Sir John Jervis, and of the state and discipline of the fleet when he received it from his hands. I myself was on board the fleet at that time, and the discipline kept up was most exemplary, and tended greatly to the advantage of the service. Indeed, from the whole of his conduct I do not hesitate to pronounce, without meaning to give offence to any other, that Sir John Jervis is the first naval officer in His Majesty's service."

*Lord Hood.* — "Neither the history of this country nor that of any other can produce an instance of greater magnanimity, or of more profound judgment and professional skill than was exhibited by Sir John Jervis in the late brilliant engagement."

*Mr. Fox.* — "In returning our thanks on this occasion, we cannot but feel with peculiar pride and satisfaction, that

we express our gratitude and acknowledgments for the most brilliant and illustrious exploit recorded in the annals of this country."

*Mr. Pitt.*—"On the part of His Majesty's ministers I can safely affirm, that before this last splendid instance of the good conduct and valour of the gallant Admiral, we have not been remiss in watching the uniform tenor of his professional career. We have witnessed in the whole of his proceedings such instances of perseverance, of diligence, and of exertion in the public service, as though less brilliant and dazzling than this last exploit, are only less meritorious as they are put in competition with the glory of a single day, which has produced such extensive and incalculable benefits to the British empire."

Sir John Jervis received the thanks of Parliament whilst refitting his fleet in the Tagus; to which river he had conducted his prizes. To the Speaker of the House of Commons he addressed the following answer, dated March 22. 1797:—

"Sir,

"To have merited the approbation of the House of Commons *twice* in the same war falls to the lot of few men who hold high commands in His Majesty's fleet: and I beg you will assure the House how highly I prize the great honour I have received, and that I will not fail to convey, to the admirals, captains, officers, seamen, marines, and soldiers, under my command, the very honourable testimony the House has been pleased to express of their skill, bravery, and discipline, in the successful action with the fleet of Spain on the 14th of February last.

"Permit me to make my best acknowledgments to you, Sir, for the very obliging terms in which you have made this communication; and I have the honour to be, with great respect, Sir, &c.

(Signed) "JOHN JERVIS."

Suitable replies were made to the Lord Chancellor in answer to His Lordship's letter conveying the thanks of the upper House; and to the Lord Mayor of London, in answer to an intimation that it was the intention of the common council to present him with a sword.

The following is a copy of the address presented to Sir John Jervis by the British merchants residing at Lisbon: —

" Sir,

" We, His Majesty's most dutiful and loyal subjects, the factory of Lisbon, beg leave to congratulate you on the late glorious and important victory obtained by the squadron under your command over the fleet of Spain, on the 14th day of February last, off Cape St. Vincent.

" When we consider the very great superiority of the enemy's force, and the number of their ships captured, we are at a loss which most to admire, the energy of the mind that could form the plan, or the professional knowledge that could direct the execution of so bold and successful an attack.

" Fully sensible of the very important service done to your country in general, and to the safety of our navigation and commerce in particular, we beg, Sir, that you will condescend to accept of our most unfeigned thanks on this occasion, and that you will direct the same to be conveyed to the admirals, captains, officers, seamen, and marines, for the zeal, intrepidity, and skill exerted throughout the squadron on that memorable day.

" The particular attention that you have constantly shown to our trade since your appointment to this station demands our warmest acknowledgments, and with them our sincerest wishes for your future success and happiness. — By order of the factory.

(Signed) " William Brown,
*Treasurer and Chairman.*"

The mutiny which had in the spring of 1797 begun at Spithead, and had blazed with so much fury during the month of June in the North Sea, reached the fleet off Cadiz in July. Knowing the character of their chief, the seamen were extremely cautious in their first movements, which began on board the St. George, Defence, and Emerald: but here its progress was arrested by skill and determination, which saved the fleet, and after two or three examples prevented a repetition of those dreadful executions disgusting to humanity, disgraceful to the service, and injurious to the best interests of the country.

The bad spirit against which the Earl of St. Vincent had to contend had made great but silent progress, but the ex-

plosion was not general, being chiefly confined to the instances just mentioned: these were quickly repressed, and the ringleaders brought to a court-martial: three of them were condemned to suffer death; and sentence was ordered to be carried into effect on board the St. George, as the ship most remarkable for turbulence in her crew.

When the prisoners were brought on board for the purpose, the ship's company drew up a remonstrance against its being carried into execution on board that vessel, and also begged that the culprits might be pardoned. The answer of the Admiral was, that he considered the sentence on the mutineers as founded on solid justice and imperious necessity, and was resolved that it should be carried into effect: this being made known to the crew of the St. George, strong symptoms of discontent were observed among them; but their motions were so well watched by the captain and officers, that their plan to seize the ship, depose their officers, and liberate the criminals, was very soon discovered.

The period of their rising was fixed for the night previous to the intended execution: but the captain of the St. George seeing the people assemble in a tumultuous manner on the main-deck, informed them that he was aware of their intentions, and commanded them to disperse. Finding they were not disposed to obey, he and his first lieutenant boldly seized two of the leaders, dragged them out from among their companions, and confined them in irons. This decisive measure immediately restored order, and brought the mutinous crew to a sense of their duty. The three men were hanged the next morning at the fore-yard-arm of the St. George. A general order the night before commanded the attendance of two boats from each ship of the fleet, well manned and armed, with two marines in each; the crew of the St. George alone to man the yard-ropes, and none of the people from the other ships to assist, as is customary on ordinary occasions: this was done to mark the opinion His Lordship entertained of the loyalty of the fleet, and of the bad conduct of the crew of the St. George.

This prompt and well-timed severity, though productive of the most salutary effects, did not entirely eradicate the contagion which had infected the seamen before Cadiz. The Defence 74, and the Emerald frigate, were particularly distinguished for daring acts of insubordination; the boatswain of the latter recommended the crew to take the ship into Cadiz, for which he was tried, condemned, and executed, on board that vessel. The mutineers of the Defence were also brought to a court-martial, and received sentence of death. The energy displayed by the Earl of St. Vincent on this occasion did him great honour, and his *secret* order to Sir William Parker will best shew the determination with which he met the danger. It was as follows:

" Sir,

" It being necessary to take every precaution against any attempt to delay or defeat the carrying of the sentence of the court-martial into execution on board the Defence this morning, I have ordered all the launches in the fleet fitted with carronades to have them mounted, and to hold them in readiness at a moment's warning; and should any resistance be made to carry the sentence of the law into execution, (of which immediate notice will be given to you,) it is my directions that you assume the command of them, taking the captains of your division in their barges to your assistance, and that you fire into that part of His Majesty's ship Defence where the persons resisting or opposing obedience to lawful commands may dispose of themselves, and continue your fire until they submit.

(Signed) " ST. VINCENT."

With these precautions the execution took place very quietly, and the whole fleet was restored to a state of sound discipline. Thus the firmness and temper of the noble Admiral gave him the most perfect command of his ships at a time when the discipline of other divisions was extremely doubtful. In less masterly hands than his the fleet before Cadiz might have been induced to relieve itself from the rigour of a long blockade, by running into an enemy's port, or returning to England to " redress its grievances," giving an advantage to our adversary which we should in all pro-

bability never have recovered. Instead, however, of allowing his country to be disgraced and ruined by such proceedings, the undaunted chief turned the ardour of his men to the honour of England and the discomfiture of her foes. He saw that while the ships lay inactively at anchor before the port, the sailors, for want of some object to employ their attention, would brood over the late acts of severity, and if compelled to perform their duty, would do it without heart or cheerfulness. He therefore caused the boats from all the ships of the fleet, well manned and armed, to be divided in three parts, each taking its turn, under the command of a lieutenant of the flag-ship, to row guard during the night, under the very walls of the garrison; while a bomb-vessel, the mortar-boats, and launches with heavy carronades, kept up a constant fire on the place, and the unhappy Spaniards were made to feel the effects and deplore the consequences of a mutiny in the British fleet.

At a subsequent period, when blockading the port of Brest, having some remains of the mutiny to contend with, on a Sunday morning, one part of Earl St. Vincent's fleet was in action with the enemy's batteries, and cutting off their coasting trade; another, a little further from the shore, carrying a sentence of death into execution; while the third was attending to divine service in the offing. Nor did His Lordship, when supporting his own authority, and the discipline of the navy, for his country's good, ever forget the real interest or comforts of the seamen committed to his care: equally mindful to obtain for the officers and men every indulgence compatible with the great object in view, while employed before Cadiz, fresh beef, vegetables, and fruit, were procured at any expense from the coast of Barbary; their letters were forwarded with the least possible delay; the cleanliness of the ships was never carried to a greater degree of nicety; a regular sick berth was first established, the patients received the utmost care and attention that medical aid and kind treatment could afford; and the surprising fact, that the sick list, in the whole fleet, after being ten months at sea, did not

amount to more than fifty men, sufficiently proves the good effect of his system.

Every encouragement was given to merit: none were preferred from any class but such as brought the most undeniable testimonies of good conduct; and never by any commander-in-chief were powerful recommendations from home less regarded. Whether we look at his fleet at an anchor, under sail, in the line, or opposed to nearly double its force, we are alike surprised and delighted. Wherever the Earl had the least reason to suppose that a ship's crew were discontented, he quickly enquired into the circumstances, removed the cause, if any existed, and not unfrequently, at an hour's notice, sent the whole into different ships; and thus by separating a set of men who had combined for mischievous purposes, disconcerted their plans before they became ripe for execution.

When a mutiny took place, on board one of the ships of his fleet, Earl St. Vincent ordered her captain to send one half of the crew to one ship, and the other half to another; after which she was re-manned by a sort of subscription from the fleet at large, and certainly not of the best men, — a proper rebuke for an officer who could not keep his ship in order without external aid.

The commander of a frigate, lying at Gibraltar, complained to him by letter, that the governor of that garrison had withdrawn some soldiers who were serving in his ship as marines. The Earl replied, " I should have had a better opinion of you if you had not sent me a crying letter: there are men enough to be got at Gibraltar, and you and your officers would have been much better employed in picking them up, than in lying on your backs, and roaring like so many bull-calves."

To the Board of Ordnance he wrote a strong remonstrance on their stopping a captain's accounts for having fired a salute by His Lordship's command. This was an old grievance in the navy: so falsely economical was the government of its powder, that sufficient quantity was not allowed to exercise the people at the great guns. This abuse was soon after re-

medied, and the service greatly improved by the permission to use powder in all cases of exercise, at the discretion of the captain, for which, however, he was to consider himself accountable.

One night, whilst blockading Cadiz, there appeared every indication of an approaching storm: it shortly took place, and rapidly increased to such a height, as to threaten the destruction of several, if not all, of the ships then at anchor. The only means of warding off the danger was to veer away more cable, but this could not be instantly given in command, as no night-signal was yet established for this purpose. Suddenly, Earl St. Vincent called for the boatswain and all his mates, stationed them on the poop, gangway, and forecastle, and told them to pipe together loudly as when veering cable; this was heard on board the surrounding ships, when the captains, rightly conceiving the Admiral was veering cable, directed the same to be done on board their respective ships, and the fleet rode out the gale in safety. *

The Spaniards in Cadiz not appearing very desirous of again trying the fortune of war, the Admiral made use of the leisure allowed him to fit out a small expedition against Teneriffe. †

In November, 1797, the Dey of Algiers having shown some symptoms of hostility, the Earl sent Captain Thompson with a small squadron, and clear and decided orders, before that city. His barbaric Highness was in consequence induced to alter his conduct, and harmony was restored.

While lying in the Tagus, during the winter months of December, 1797, and January, 1798, we find Earl St. Vincent in active correspondence with many public characters in England, and among the friendly powers on the Continent, as well as with the princes of Africa. Our limits will only allow

* The new school of naval science seems to have discovered that three cables an end on one anchor, will ride a ship longer than three cables on three anchors.

† For a correct account of the proceedings of this armament and its unfortunate failure, we must refer the reader to Marshall's Royal Naval Biography, vol. i. p. 391. *et seq.*

us to give such extracts as are illustrative at once of the character of the Noble Lord, and the manners and customs of the times.

By the treaty into which his Lordship entered after his victory off Cape St. Vincent, the Spanish prisoners, taken on that occasion, were all landed at Lagos, upon condition of not serving again until regularly exchanged; but it appears from the following letter that the Spanish government was quite regardless of this compact:

" To the Honourable Horace Walpole.

" The correspondence between Don Juan de Mazerado and myself, on the subject of the Spanish prisoners landed at Lagos, is, I hope, now closed. I send you a copy of his letter, with my answer thereto. It is evident that Spanish faith will soon be as proverbially base and perfidious, as Punic of old, or Corsican in modern days; for the prisoners taken, both at Trinidada and on the 14th of February, are now serving in the fleet; the Lord have mercy upon them should they fall into my hands, for I shall shew them none.

(Signed) " St. Vincent."

The arms of the French republic having now conquered Italy, and subdued the armies of the empire, the Directory determined on foreign invasion upon a grand and extensive scale. The vast armament which had long been equipping at Toulon, had not escaped the penetrating eye of the able and enlightened chief who commanded the Mediterranean fleet. He was in close and secret correspondence with men of keen discernment in the south of France; and, though the certain destination of the enemy's force was not known, yet from various circumstances it was conjectured that the east was the quarter where the blow was intended to be struck; and thither Earl St. Vincent's attention was directed. Although his own fleet was at this time much inferior to that of the enemy in Cadiz, with a mind worthy of the noble cause in which he was engaged, his Lordship disregarded every personal consideration, and, reserving to himself a very few ships, detached the remainder up the Mediterranean to watch

the motions of our insidious foe. His alleged partiality in giving the command of this detachment to Sir Horatio Nelson, produced remonstrances from other flag-officers in the fleet, senior in rank to that immortal hero. This was a point on which the Earl always held himself perfectly independent. His laconic and memorable answer was — "that he considered those who were responsible for measures had a right to choose their men."

To Sir William Hamilton, the British Ambassador at the court of Naples, and his celebrated consort, he thus writes about this period:

"Sir,

"I must decline entering into the wretched policy which has placed the Two Sicilies in the situation they now are with respect to the system of the insolent and overbearing republic. I have a powerful squadron ready to fly to the assistance of Naples, the moment I receive a reinforcement from the west of Ireland, which is on its passage hither, and I hourly look for its appearance with the utmost degree of anxiety and impatience. Rear-Admiral Sir Horatio Nelson will command this force, which is composed of the *élite* of the navy of England. Sir G. Byng (Lord Torrington) did not make a better choice when he was charged by George the First with a very important mission to the same coasts, and I have no doubt of the event being equally propitious to His Majesty's arms. I am prohibited by my orders from quitting this position, which the mistaken policy of Spain has made necessary. Have the goodness to lay me at the feet of their Majesties, and assure them of my most profound repect, and that I will exert every nerve for their preservation.

(Signed) "St. Vincent."

"Madam,

"I feel myself highly honoured and flattered by your Ladyship's letter of the 15th of April. The picture you have drawn of the lovely Queen of Naples, and the Royal Family, would rouse the indignation of the most unfeeling, at the infernal designs of these devils who, for the scourge of the human race, are permitted to govern France. I am bound by my oath of chivalry to protect all who are persecuted or distressed, and I would fly to the succour of their Sicilian Majesties, was I not positively forbid to quit my post before Cadiz. I am happy, however, to have a knight of superior prowess in my train, who is charged with the

enterprise, and will soon make his appearance at the head of as gallant a band " as ever drew sword or trailed pike."

(Signed) " ST. VINCENT."

The operations of Sir Horatio Nelson's squadron are so well known as to render any relation of them superfluous. Considering the battle of the Nile, however, as the greatest, both in itself and in its consequences, of the naval engagements recorded in history, it may not be uninteresting to offer a few remarks upon the political effects which resulted from it.

The object of the Toulon armament was the total destruction of our empire in India: and the means proposed for effecting it seem to have been, marching an army across the isthmus of Suez, and seizing the vessels of the country, or constructing others on the shores of the Red Sea, to transport troops down that gulf; and, crossing the Indian Ocean, land on the coast of Malabar, where the enemy expected (and probably with great reason) an active co-operation from some of the discontented native powers. — Such were the views of the Directory; and Napoleon Buonaparte was selected as the man most fit to carry their plans into effect. This chieftain, by landing his army, had secured to himself the possession of Alexandria, overawing the neighbouring country, and levying vast contributions of corn, cattle, and money. Such an interloper could not fail of exciting the fears and jealousies of the natives; and thence their rejoicings at the destruction of the enemy's fleet; they saw that, whatever was the power of their invaders, there was a power still superior; and they rested all their hopes of deliverance upon the nation who had humbled their conquerors.

Deprived of the ships on which Buonaparte depended for his future supplies and reinforcements, the advance of his army was in a great measure impeded. Alexandria was blockaded by sea, his dispatches were intercepted, all communication was cut off between himself and France; while he was beset by a savage and vindictive enemy on land.

A small vessel attempted to sail for Toulon, charged with dispatches; she was taken, and by the papers found on board, both of a public and of a private nature, we were put in possession of the state of the French army. Their feelings on beholding the destruction and capture of their fleet, the moral certainty of their never again seeing their native country, the dearth of provisions, the want even of the common necessaries of life, were the incessant burden of their letters; and madness and despair seemed to have taken entire possession of this once formidable force; cooped up in a dry and sandy desert, and surrounded by plague, pestilence, and famine. Such was the result of all the golden promises held out by their general when they quitted Toulon, and such were the fruits of Nelson's victory in Aboukir Bay, on the glorious first of August 1798. Never, in any former war, did France embark an army of such magnitude as that sent from Toulon for the invasion of Egypt; never was an army led by abler chiefs, or so well supplied with every article necessary for its progress towards the great and ultimate object, — the invasion of our Asiatic possessions; never was an army better escorted by its maritime auxiliaries; and yet the destruction of Pharaoh and his host in the Red Sea was scarcely more complete than that of the fleet and the legions of France in Egypt, under the command of Admiral Brueys and General Buonaparte. *

In a letter to the Countess of Spencer, Earl St. Vincent observed, " that the administration of her lord had been the most auspicious to His Majesty's arms of any upon record; and he considered the battle of the Nile the greatest ever gained at sea; — he compares it to that fought by Sir George Byng, in the Faro of Messina, and only claims the credit of having selected the gallant band who had achieved the victory. " With justice," his Lordship adds, " I pride myself in preserving the health of the crews of the fleet, and in maintain-

* For an account of the tremendous conflict in Aboukir Bay, see Marshall's Royal Naval Biography, vol. i. p. 180. *et seq.*

ing strict discipline when surrounded by factious spirits in the lower orders, and discontents among the higher classes."

His Lordship soon after addressed two letters to the Secretary of the Admiralty, the one public, the other private: viz.

" Sir, " *Gibraltar, Dec.* 28. 1798.

" I observe that in the close of your letter of the 2d ultimo, wherein you communicate the permission given me by the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty to return to England, leaving the command of the fleet in the Mediterranean to the next flag-officer in succession; that I am not to avail myself of this indulgence, unless my health absolutely requires it, which not being the case at present, I shall conform myself to the pleasure of their Lordships, until a return of the complaint I am subject to compels me to relinquish the command, when I conclude I am at liberty to go to Spithead in the Ville de Paris.

&c. &c. &c.

" To Evan Nepean, Esq. (Signed) " St. Vincent."

" My dear Nepean, *Same Date.*

" Under the restriction at the close of your letter of leave, I dare not go to England; in truth, I am at this moment able to go through more fatigue than any officer on this rock, or, I believe, in the fleet; yet, as I approach my 64th year, and have never spared myself, I cannot long expect to be equal to the exertion the great scene now before me requires.

(Signed) " St. Vincent."

At the period when the above letters were written, Earl St. Vincent, whose health had long been declining, was indefatigably employed in superintending the repairs of those ships which had suffered most in the sanguinary combat off the mouth of the Nile, and for which purpose he had hoisted his flag in Le Souverain, one of Nelson's prizes, and taken up his residence in the garrison, rightly considering that his presence would accelerate the public service. On his requiring of the military and civil authorities that the artificers should work at day-light (five o'clock), he was informed that the gates of the dock-yard were not opened until an hour after that time; his Lordship, therefore, applied to the Governor

for an alteration accommodated to this early duty. — "The men," said the General (O'Hara), "will not be able to see." "Perhaps not," said the Admiral, "but they can hear me." — The request was granted; the Earl of St. Vincent was ever at his post, at the dawn of day, with stentorian voice directing the business; and from the insignia of his rank, with which he was invariably decorated, he obtained the metaphorical appellation of "The Morning Star."

From this time we find no particular mention of the noble subject of this memoir until his return to England in August 1799, when he was presented with the freedom of the borough of Portsmouth, and soon after with the following congratulatory address from the merchants and manufacturers of Great Britain, trading to the south of Europe.

"My Lord,

"I have the honour, by desire, and in the name of the merchants of London, and the merchants and manufacturers of Leeds, Halifax, Exeter, Birmingham, and Norwich, trading to the southern parts of Europe, (unanimously determined and directed by their respective committees,) to express the warm interest they take in the speedy and perfect re-establishment of your Lordship's health, and their earnest wish and prayer for the long preservation of a life of such importance to the British empire.

"In common with their fellow-subjects, they have felt the advantages which this country has derived from the gallantry displayed by your Lordship on various occasions; and, as merchants, an additional degree of obligation, for the zealous attention which your Lordship has shewn, on every occasion, to the support and protection of its trade and commerce; and for which they request your Lordship to accept their grateful thanks.

"It affords me, my Lord, the most heartfelt satisfaction, to be charged with communicating to your Lordship, sentiments replete with veneration, applause, and gratitude; sentiments so justly merited by your Lordship, and so cordially felt by the highly respectable body of the merchants and manufacturers, whom, in their mercantile profession, I have had the honour, for several years past, to represent.

"Permit me also to avail myself of this opportunity of acknowledging the obligations, for which I am personally indebted to

your Lordship, and to subscribe myself, with esteem and respect, my Lord,

" Your Lordship's most obedient,
" and most humble servant,
(Signed) " JOHN TURNBULL."

" London, Nov. 6th. 1799."

" Admiral the Earl of St. Vincent."

To which his Lordship made the following reply : —

" Sir,

" I am highly honoured and gratified by the approbation of the merchants of London, and the merchants and manufacturers of Leeds, Halifax, Exeter, Birmingham, and Norwich, trading to the southern parts of Europe, and by the warm interest they take in the recovery of my health, conveyed in your obliging letter of yesterday.

" The protection of the trade and commerce of the country, I have ever considered a principal object of my public duty ; and felt fully recompensed when any efforts in the discharge of it were attended with success; for on the prosperity of our commercial navigation, the summit which Great Britain has reached can only be maintained.

" I avail myself of this occasion to acknowledge the advantage I have derived from your instructive correspondence ; and I have the honour to be, with great regard and esteem, Sir,

" Your most obedient humble servant,
(Signed) " ST. VINCENT."

" Rochetts, Nov. 7th. 1799."

" To John Turnbull, Esq. Chairman of the Merchants trading to the southern parts of Europe."

After a long struggle with disease, Earl St. Vincent recovered his health in so great a degree, as to enable him, in the month of April, 1800, to assume the command of the Channel fleet, tendered to him on the resignation of Lord Bridport. On this occasion he was empowered to order courts-martial, and to put their sentence in execution without delay, or report to the Board of Admiralty or any higher authority. This privilege belongs of course to the commander-in-chief upon every foreign station, but has been very

seldom, if ever, included in the commission for the Channel fleet, on account of the quick intercourse between that station and the Admiralty. In the course of the same year his Lordship received the honourable and lucrative appointment of Lieutenant-General of Marines.

The various squadrons detached from Earl St. Vincent's fleet, were very successful in their operations against the trade of the enemy, and by their activity kept the French coast in a continual state of alarm; but as the republican marine in the "forts of the ocean," preferred the security it derived from the batteries on shore, to a repetition of the defeats it had already sustained, the noble Admiral had no opportunity of adding fresh laurels to those he had already acquired. On hauling down his flag, the crew of the Ville de Paris, in which ship it had been hoisted, presented him with a St. George's jack, having his Lordship's arms beautifully embroidered in the centre. In the upper division were the words, "God save the King," and "Long live Earl St. Vincent;" and in the lower the following inscription: "This flag is presented to Earl St. Vincent, as an humble testimony of gratitude and respect, by the Crew of His Majesty's ship the Ville de Paris."

In February 1801, when the reins of administration were committed to Mr. Addington, now Viscount Sidmouth, Earl St. Vincent was nominated First Lord of the Admiralty, and immediately instituted a strict enquiry into the various frauds, mismanagements, and abuses, which from time to time had been committed in the different departments connected with the naval service of the country. All impartial persons applauded the measure, as one which had long been wanting; and it was opposed and condemned only by a few interested men, whose exorbitant emoluments it tended to abridge, or whose negligence in the execution of their duty it threatened to punish. The loss sustained by the public during the course of the war, in consequence of the peculation or negligence of its servants in the naval departments, is said to have amounted to no less a sum than twenty millions; it therefore became an object of serious national concern, and worthy of

the high character at the head of the Admiralty, that rigorous proceedings should be instituted to put a stop to those notorious malpractices and disorders.

In the summer of 1802, the Earl of St. Vincent, accompanied by other members of the Admiralty board, set out on a tour of inspection to the out-ports, where they minutely examined the dock-yards and other great depôts of naval stores, made many necessary regulations, and corrected numerous abuses. From this salutary investigation, the conduct of all in public trust, throughout every department, was brought under the strictest review. The contractors' accounts for timber, sail-cloth, hemp, iron, &c. were not only correctly examined, but the quantity of each article was accurately compared with every item of charge; from which comparison the necessity of a rigorous reform was but too manifest. This was of course immediately set on foot, and so well arranged by additional counter-cheque certificates and other precautionary measures, that none of these predatory practices were likely any longer to prevail. Several officers were dismissed from the dock-yards, whose offences were embezzlement of stores; rating persons as inferior officers, who, contrary to the most positive orders, had been employed in their gardens and houses, to the injury of the individuals who actually performed the duties; giving enormous extra wages to officers, their servants and favourites, for stated work which had not been performed; and entering infants as apprentices, and paying them the same rate of extra wages as the artificers. Men who had been for many years past their labour, had been paid the highest extra wages; and landsmen, it appeared, had been smuggled by various means into the rigging-lofts and ordinary, and had thereby swallowed up the asylum and birth-right of seamen. All these Earl St. Vincent ordered to be discharged, in order to make room for the gallant fellows then about to be paid off.

The plunder and abuse discovered in the course of this tour induced his Lordship to take measures for putting an effectual stop to such a system. Accordingly, on the 13th

of December following, a bill was brought into parliament, by one of his colleagues, the present Admiral Markham, entitled, " a bill for appointing commissioners to enquire into abuses, frauds, and irregularities, practised in the several naval departments, and in the business of prize-agents, &c., and to report the same to the house, with such observations as may occur to the said commissioners for the prevention of such frauds and abuses." On the 18th of the same month, after much discussion, in the course of which it was warmly opposed by Mr. Canning, Earl Temple, Admiral Berkeley, and Dr. Lawrence; and as strenuously supported by Lord Hawkesbury, and Messrs. Addington and Sheridan, the bill passed the Commons, and was sent to the Lords, where its principles were defended by Lords Nelson, Pelham, and Ellenborough. His Royal Highness the Duke of Clarence, on the other hand, contended that its provisions were nugatory, ridiculous, mischievous, and unconstitutional; and, after a speech of some length, moved that it be read " this day three months." The question having been put upon the Royal Duke's motion, the amendment was rejected. The royal assent was given to the bill on the 29th, and commissioners, vested with very extensive powers, were immediately appointed. The reports made at different times by these gentlemen, are very voluminous and interesting.

Having thus generally benefited the country, Earl St. Vincent, in order to rescue the seamen from the rapacious arts of the Jews, and swarms of other miscreants, to whom they had too long been suffered to fall an easy prey, sedulously applied himself to the revision of the several statutes respecting naval prizes, and obtained legislative authority for preventing such nefarious agents from obtaining letters of attorney, orders, &c., by which they plundered those inconsiderate men of their honourable earnings, and even their last asylum, Greenwich Hospital, of much of its revenue. Fortunately, with the talents of an able statesman, the Noble Earl combined that practical knowledge as a seaman, which well qualified him for so arduous a task.

During his Lordship's presidency at the Admiralty, an expedition was sent to the Baltic for the purpose of counteracting the ill effects of the Northern Confederacy; it is needless to say, that this object was completely effected by the victory obtained over the Danes, at Copenhagen, April 2. 1801.* An attempt made to destroy the French flotilla at Boulogne, was unfortunately attended with a totally different result, notwithstanding every thing was attempted that could be expected from the approved talents of the officers, and the known bravery of the men employed.†

On the 21st of April, 1801, Earl St. Vincent obtained a patent for a Viscounty, with a *collateral* limitation, to him and the heirs male of his body lawfully begotten; and in default, to the children of his sister, Mary, by her marriage with William Henry Ricketts, late of the island of Jamaica, Esq. deceased.

In the month of May, 1804, his Lordship was succeeded in the office of First Lord of the Admiralty, by the late Viscount Melville, the intimate friend and confidant of Mr. Pitt. Some remarks having fallen from the latter in the House of Commons on the Earl St. Vincent's naval administration, the noble Earl took an opportunity, in the House of Lords, on Monday, Feb. 11th, 1805, after apologizing for intruding himself on the House, to say, that a Right Honourable Gentleman, at the head of public affairs, having in another place made his public conduct the subject of animadversion and complaint, he was desirous of knowing from the noble Lord on the ministerial bench, if it was the intention of

* See an account of the battle, under the head of Sir Thomas Foley. Marshall's Royal Nav. Biog. vol. i. p. 365. *et seq.*

† Extract of a letter from Earl St. Vincent to Lord Viscount Nelson, K. B. dated 17th August, 1801: —

"It is not given to us to command success. Your Lordship, and the gallant officers and men under your orders, most certainly deserve it: and I cannot sufficiently express my admiration of the zeal and persevering courage with which this gallant enterprize was followed up; lamenting most sincerely the loss sustained in it. — The manner in which the enemy's flotilla was made fast to the ground, and to each other, could not have been foreseen. The highest praise is due to your Lordship, and all under your command, who were actors in this gallant attempt."

ministers now to submit that conduct to public enquiry, that he might be ready to meet the charge? He observed that he was happy to see a Noble Lord present, whose entire approbation, he had reason to think, every step which he had taken, while at the head of the Admiralty, had experienced.

Lord Hawkesbury, in reply, denied that it was parliamentary to call on him to make an explanation in allusion to what had occurred in another place. He was unable to give any precise answer to the question, as he did not know, further than from report, the nature of the accusation alluded to. He could assure the Noble Earl, however, that he was not aware that there was any intention of making his conduct the subject of investigation.

Earl St. Vincent said, that on a subject such as the present, he thought himself entitled to an explicit answer, nor would he sit down contented with any other.

Lord Hawkesbury declared, that, as one of His Majesty's ministers, he could only repeat that it had never reached his ears that such an accusation had been even surmised or hinted at.

On the 15th of the same month, the Duke of Clarence referred to what had passed on the above occasion. His Royal Highness said, that observing a Noble Viscount present who had been at the head of Administration, while his gallant friend managed the marine department, he could not forbear from calling on the Noble Viscount for a declaration, now that he had joined with the present ministers, of the sense which he had formerly held, and still continued to hold of the conduct of that gallant commander, while at the head of the Admiralty Board. His Royal Highness had known the Noble Earl for twenty-six years, and he felt himself called on to state, both as a peer of that house, and as a naval officer, that he had never seen cause to differ from the Noble Earl but once; and that was with respect to his ideas on the subject of the late peace. Had the conduct of the Noble Earl in his ministerial situation become the subject of discussion, it should unquestionably have met with his decided support.

He expected, therefore, from the Noble Viscount, a consistent declaration as to the opinion which still remained on his mind, of the conduct of that noble and illustrious naval hero.

Lord Sidmouth said, that called on as he had been by the Royal Duke, he could not resist answering the question which his Royal Highness had condescended to put to him. He felt no hesitation, therefore, in declaring now, as he had uniformly hitherto declared, that he highly approved of, and held in the most perfect respect, the conduct of the Noble Earl, both in his situation as a naval commander, and as the head of the marine of this country. He would be guilty of gross inconsistency, and of a violation of his own firmly fixed sentiments on the subject, did he not state so, and did he not state, that the Noble Earl was, in his opinion, entitled not to the thanks only, but to the warmest gratitude of the country.

The Duke of Clarence observed, that he felt pleasure in hearing the consistent declaration of the Noble Viscount; and would not trouble their Lordships further on the subject.

In the beginning of 1806, when Mr. Fox became Premier, Earl St. Vincent was again appointed to the chief command of the Channel fleet, and was on that occasion permitted to carry the Union at the mast-head, instead of his own proper flag. In the autumn of the same year, his Lordship proceeded to Lisbon, in the Hibernia, a new first rate; it is generally believed for the purpose of making arrangements for the emigration of the Royal Family of Portugal, which country was at that time threatened with the presence of a French army. In the month of March, 1807, the Noble Earl retired from the command of the Channel fleet.

At the meeting of Parliament, Jan. 13th, 1809, the King's speech was delivered by commissioners. Among other topics it adverted, with sentiments of satisfaction and exultation, to the success of the British troops in Portugal: while the convention of Cintra was spoken of, as having caused the deep regret of His Majesty.

When the address had been moved and seconded in the House of Lords, by the Earl of Bridgewater and Lord Sheffield, the Earl of St. Vincent rose, and objected to it in strong and pointed language. He reprobated the convention of Cintra; the transports, for the procuring of which ministers took to themselves such great merit, and for which they had paid such enormous sums, "were at last employed to convey the rascally ruffians, whom Junot commanded, to that part of France which was nearest the boundaries of Spain, that they might, as speedily as possible, be again brought into action, with more effect, against our soldiers." "So that these devils," added his Lordship, "are, at this moment, harassing the rear of our retreating army." His Lordship, notwithstanding the severity of his animadversions, and his total disapproval of most parts of the address, did not move an amendment; but at the termination of his speech, having declared that it was probably the last time he would trouble their Lordships, and wishing them a good night, he instantly walked out of the House.

In the ensuing year (1810) the King's speech adverted to the expedition to the Scheldt; the expulsion of the French from Portugal; and the victory of Talavera. After the moving and seconding of the address, the House was surprised by Earl St. Vincent's rising: he began, by stating his reasons for having made his appearance there again, after having, at the commencement of last session, bade them farewell; at that time, he thought that his age and infirmities would prevent him from again presenting himself before their Lordships; but the untoward and calamitous events which had happened since that period, induced him, if his strength would permit, to trouble them with his sentiments on the present occasion. His Lordship then touched upon the battle of Talavera, which he denied was a victory; and, after adverting to several other topics, not immediately connected with the address, he expressed, in very strong language, his sentiments respecting the expedition to Walcheren: he concluded with assuring the House, "that it was high time that parliament should

adopt strong measures, or else the voice of the country would resound like thunder in their ears." The Noble Earl afterwards voted for Lord Grenville's amendment to the address.

On the 7th of May, 1814, Earl St. Vincent succeeded the late Lord Bridport, as General of the Royal Marines; and in 1815 he was elected a Fellow of the Royal Society.

During the summer of 1818, Lord St. Vincent visited that stupendous national work, the Breakwater in Plymouth Sound: and both his patriotism and curiosity were fully gratified by the sight. A line-of-battle ship, the Bulwark, was lying within it, as quiet and easy as if she had been in Hamoaze, immediately after a smart gale from the south-west. The pleasure of seeing so important a public work in such a rapid state of progress, must have been much increased (as his Lordship confessed was the case), both by the reflection that he himself was its projector, and by the conviction that it answered his most sanguine expectations.

On the 28th February, 1812, Earl St. Vincent met with an accident of a very serious nature. His Lordship was sitting by himself; and, having occasion to reach forward, he unfortunately fell upon the grate. His head came in contact with one of the spikes which were placed on the top of the grate for the security of the wood; and it was with some difficulty that he forced himself back from the fire before he sustained any injury from the heat. His servants, on entering, found him covered with blood, from a severe laceration occasioned by the spike. His present Majesty was particularly attentive in his enquiries on this occasion; and the noble Earl happily recovered from the effects of so alarming an accident.

His Lordship attained the 80th year of his age on the 20th January, 1814, on which occasion he gave an elegant entertainment to a large party at his Essex estate, presiding himself in perfect health and spirits.

On the 19th July, 1821, the day of his present Majesty's coronation, Earl St. Vincent was elevated to the rank of an Admiral of the Fleet. His Lordship had been senior Ad-

miral of the Red, for more than five years previous to that event.

From the period of his quitting the command of the channel fleet to the time of his demise, which occurred on the 15th of March, 1823, Earl St. Vincent resided almost constantly at Rochetts, in Essex, to the improvement of which estate he had paid so much attention, that, according to eminent agriculturists, the value of the land is eight times greater than when his Lordship commenced cleaning, fallowing, draining, and manuring it.

A portrait, by Hoppner, representing this venerable commander in a naval uniform, on the quarter-deck of a man-of-war, being an admirable likeness of him in his old age, was exhibited at the Royal Academy, in 1809. A bust by Chantrey, was exhibited at the same time.

Earl St. Vincent married, June 5, 1783, his cousin Martha, daughter of Chief-baron Parker, before-mentioned. By that lady, who died Feb. 8. 1816, and to whose memory he erected a beautiful monument in Caverswall church, Staffordshire, he had no issue. His Lordship's nephew, Edward Jervis Ricketts, Esq. barrister at law, has succeeded to the Viscounty of St. Vincent.

His Lordship was a man of short stature; his look was replete with intelligence, and he had an eagle's eye. His mind was strong and acute. He was resolute and unbending in his ideas of that steady discipline and subordination which the wisdom of our forefathers, attentive to the public good, ordained in naval regulations, and which a mistaken spirit of kindness in our own time had, on some occasions, unreasonably relaxed. In his parliamentary life he maintained an upright and dignified independence. As a cabinet minister, he was equally inaccessible by interest or adulation. * By

* The following memorandum was found among the MSS. of the late Alexander Stephens of Park House, Chelsea, Esq.:—

"I was much pleased this morning (February 21. 1801), at hearing the reply of Earl St. Vincent to a captain in the navy, the eldest son of a baronet, and an admiral of my acquaintance, who solicited a ship from him. His Lordship said that 'he was determined not to grant any thing to influence or intercession; that

sea he was undoubtedly a great commander, of high gallantry, and ascendant genius, and merited all the honours conferred on him. But the notions imbibed in a naval life are not always perfectly practicable on shore; and it cannot be denied that the Earl was far from being popular while at the head of the Admiralty. Notwithstanding he rendered much good to the state by the correction of abuses in the dock-yards, the violence of many of his proceedings is, by many, thought to require a better defence than it has received; and a very large and intelligent part of the community, who are free from the prejudices of party, seem persuaded that the national benefit was materially impeded by rash and inexpedient attempts at instantaneous reform. Many old and useful officers, and a vast number of artificers, were included in one sweeping discharge from the dock-yards, — a great portion of those men being obliged to seek their livelihood abroad, entered into the Russian and United States' service, and were thus for ever lost to their country. The customary supplies of timber, and other important articles of naval stores, were also omitted to be kept up; and some articles, including a large quantity of hemp, was actually sold out of the service. The deficiency of workmen and materials thus occasioned, produced, of course, a suspension in the routine of dock-yard business;

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a number of meritorious men, such as the first lieutenants of line-of-battle ships, who had distinguished themselves in action and become commanders, in consequence of extraordinary services under him and other admirals, were best entitled to employment, and that he would prefer them above all others, and in all cases, *short of a royal mandate.*" To the honour of the captain he retired, feeling the full effect and justness of the reply.

N.B. The young man alluded to in the above memorandum was heir to a good fortune, and possessed of wit and humour, and many of the best requisites for a gentleman. One fault he had, but it was a fault that precluded his advancement, ruined his constitution, cut short his days, and destroyed the hopes of his family and acquaintance.

Constant and habitual intoxication having at length endangered his life, a physician belonging to the fleet told him that if he persisted he would actually wear away the *coats* of his stomach. With a *nonchalance* that too strongly marked his character, he replied, " I thank you, Doctor, for your information; but in case of such an accident, which I find it difficult to provide against, my stomach must *work* in its *waistcoat.*"

new ships could not be built, nor, and a very serious misfortune it was, could old ships be repaired. Many of the ships put into commission at the renewal of war were, consequently, merely patched up, and scarcely in a state to keep the sea. There appears therefore to have been some foundation for the opinion implied by Mr. Pitt, when he said: — "I admire the dauntless valour, I extol the splendid achievements, I acknowledge the vast renown of Lord St. Vincent. To him we are indebted for shedding extraordinary lustre on our national glory. But between His Lordship as a commander at sea, and His Lordship as first lord of the Admiralty, there is a wide difference."

Lord St. Vincent's remains were privately interred on Wednesday, March 26th, in the family vault at Stone; and in the evening of the same day, the House of Commons addressed His Majesty, praying "that he would be graciously pleased to give directions for erecting in the cathedral church of St. Paul a monument to the memory of John Earl of St. Vincent, as a testimony of his distinguished eminence in the naval service of his country, and as a particular memorial of the important victory which he gained over the Spanish fleet off Cape St. Vincent, on the 14th of February, 1797." Both Houses of Parliament subsequently concurred with the crown in continuing to the Viscount of St. Vincent the whole pension of 3000*l.* which had been granted to the Earl and his heirs male; 1000*l.* of which, having been originally granted by the Irish Parliament, could not be attached to the viscounty in 1801, when His Majesty was pleased to extend that honour collaterally.

## No. XIII.

### JOHN JULIUS ANGERSTEIN, Esq.

To the talents, enterprize, and good faith of her merchants, Great Britain is mainly indebted for her present wealth, prosperity, and grandeur; and in no member of the commercial body were those qualities ever more strikingly exemplified than in the venerable and deeply-lamented subject of the present memoir.

John Julius Angerstein was descended from a respectable Russian family, and was born at St. Petersburgh, in the year 1735. About the year 1749 he came over to England, under the patronage of the late Andrew Thompson, Esq., an eminent Russian merchant.

Young Angerstein was employed during some years in Mr. Thompson's counting-house, and, when of age, was introduced by his worthy patron to Lloyd's. It can scarcely be necessary to add, that this is a coffee-house which derived its appellation from the circumstance of having been originally kept by a person of the name of Lloyd; and that, many years ago, it became the resort of a considerable body of English merchants, and other men of business, especially brokers and underwriters, who assembled, as their successors to this day assemble, to divide among themselves, and to become responsible to one another for, the loss occasioned by ships being either captured, burnt, wrecked, or subjected to any other injury in the course of their voyages. Considering the immense value frequently trusted on the ocean in one bottom, such casualties would be too great for any individual to hazard, however extensive his property and enterprising his spirit.

In consequence of his natural abilities and his unwearied application, added to the constant observance of the excellent master from whom he received his commercial education, Mr. Angerstein soon became eminent as a broker and underwriter. In this last character, when his name appeared on a policy, it was a sufficient recommendation for the rest of the underwriters to follow, without further examination. Policies sanctioned by his subscription speedily acquired so great an authority, that for some years they were, by way of distinction, called "Julians."

This celebrity daily increased. The circle of his connections in trade, and the powers of his vigorous and active mind, gradually expanded, until Mr. Angerstein attained the highest degree of commercial importance. To reach that eminence, great personal sacrifices were necessary; but, steady to his purpose, none of the temptations by which youth is beset were powerful enough to seduce him from the regular pursuit of an object which demanded incessant toil and unwearied perseverance.

Previously to the erection of the present suite of apartments, the insurance business was carried on in a more circumscribed place in Pope's Head Alley. The frequenters of Old Lloyd's, finding the rooms extremely unhealthy, as well as inconvenient, on account of their size and situation, agreed to open a subscription for the purpose of obtaining a more suitable establishment. To carry this salutary measure into execution, a committee was appointed, and a considerable sum was raised, but a number of years elapsed before any great progress was made towards the accomplishment of so desirable an object. At length Mr. Angerstein called a meeting of the subscribers, and, having obtained their willing consent to invest him with a temporary authority, he, in his own name, procured for their accommodation the large and lofty apartments formerly occupied by the Company of the British Herring Fishery. When even these at last became too small, in consequence of the increasing prosperity of the empire, he made a fresh purchase, and, by adding the Merchant Sea-

men's Office to the former, rendered it the most complete establishment of the kind in Europe. Great public good, as well as private advantage, resulted from his labours in this respect; for the magnitude and convenience of the new arrangement put an entire stop to the transaction of business in private offices scattered throughout the metropolis, and thus economized time, which is only another word for money, in the dictionary of an English merchant. In short, Lloyd's coffee-house has ever since been a kind of empire within itself — an empire of almost incalculable resources; and which, in conjunction with the grand mart of business below *, holds commercial sway over the trading part of the universe.

Among the many great services which Mr. Angerstein rendered to the interests of this coffee-house, the following was by no means the least important. It was formerly but too common a practice, when vessels had acquired a bad name, from their imperfect state, to send them to some port where they were not known, and, by re-baptizing, to make them pass for ships of fair character. To remedy this evil Mr. Angerstein applied for and obtained an Act of Parliament, by virtue of which every owner was prohibited from changing the name by which his vessel was originally distinguished. The benefit resulting from this measure is incredible.

Another prominent object of public good effected by the zeal and activity of the subject of this memoir, was the issuing of a loan of exchequer bills for the relief of trade, in the year 1793. About that time there was an alarming want of confidence in the commercial world. This arose from a variety of causes, and, among the rest, the non-arrival of fleets, with remittances, long expected from various quarters. The existing situation of France, also, materially contributed to the depression of trade. To re-establish commercial credit, Mr. Angerstein exerted himself; and, after much opposition from some of the first merchants in the city, who were not so well convinced as himself of the benefits of the measure, he

* The Royal Exchange.

was the sole means of procuring from Mr. Pitt a loan through the medium of exchequer bills. This loan had for its purpose to assist merchants in partially realizing a sum of money to an immense amount, which lay dormant in colonial produce. The measure was found to be fully adequate to the exigency; yet it is but simple justice to remark, that Mr. Angerstein was quite disinterested in its operation and success, except as far as every good citizen may be said to be interested in the establishment and diffusion of public advantage.

We have now to notice an event in Mr. Angerstein's life which we confess we cannot regard with the satisfaction that results from the contemplation of every other part of his active and honourable career. We mean his suggestion to the Minister of the advantage which the revenue would derive from the imitation of foreign countries, in the establishment of a state-lottery. In consequence of that suggestion, a lottery was immediately proposed, and sanctioned by Parliament; Mr. Angerstein and his friends engaging to take half the tickets issued. We are persuaded, that if Mr. Angerstein had sufficiently considered the erroneous principle of the measure, or if he could have foreseen a hundredth part of the evils which have been occasioned by its practice, he would have been the last man in the world to countenance, much less to originate, so unwise and so pernicious a proposition.

The share which Mr. Angerstein had in the establishment of the lottery led to his taking a decided, active, and important part in the public loans, required by the exigencies of the state during the late perilous and protracted war. For many years Mr. Angerstein's list, in consequence of the eagerness which the wealthiest portion of the banking and commercial world manifested to be upon it, ranked among the most respectable, in the annual competition for this great pecuniary contract.

A spirited and successful enterprise of another kind is next to be recorded. Every body remembers, or has read of the atrocities of a being, better known under the name of the Monster, than that of Renwick Williams, whose horrid delight it was to pursue and maim defenceless women. This

wretch continued his dark and dastardly practices for a considerable time, to the terror of the female world. Mr. Angerstein, justly indignant at such enormities, and ever anxious to redress public grievances of whatever nature, proposed a subscription to bring the offender to justice. The plan, however, meeting with little encouragement, the MONSTER was suffered to pursue his assassinating purposes, till Mr. Angerstein, without regarding personal danger, or any other inconvenience attendant upon such a proceeding, took upon himself to stop the progress of this pest of society. Accordingly, in consequence of his unremitting exertions, the villain was apprehended, tried on four or five indictments, and cast in three of them. Much as we rejoice at the general benignity and mercy of the English laws, we cannot but regret that in this instance their lenity sentenced the culprit only to six years' imprisonment, for crimes which, in any other country, would have been followed by the punishment of death.

The promptitude with which Mr. Angerstein, as in the above instance, was in the habit of obeying a great and good impulse, was among the most remarkable and happy points in his character. Suddenly struck with an object of public utility, or of private service, that ought to be attempted, and, if possible, attained, the idea was no sooner conceived, than it ingrossed his mind; from contemplation he instantly proceeded to action; once convinced of the solid value, expediency, propriety, or wisdom of any undertaking, he never suffered the coldness of delay to hang upon it,

"To nip and blast its favour like a frost;"

but urged on his course with unabated steadiness towards his purpose, until he had accomplished which, neither his body nor his mind seemed capable of rest; for it was only when his efforts had been crowned with success, that he allowed himself to enjoy the repose which was the just reward of his labours. This may be illustrated by the following comparatively minute occurrence, in which, however, the same active and ardent principle was exhibited.

Happening one Sunday, contrary to his usual custom, to join the crowds which flocked to Kensington Gardens, on approaching the narrow, and at that time the only gate which led to and from the gardens, his ears were assailed by violent female shrieks. On enquiry, he found that they proceeded from a lady, who, in leaving the gardens, had received, in consequence of the pressure of the multitude, a blow on the breast, from a man who was forcing his way in. Concluding that the same inconvenience and peril would frequently arise until removed by an additional door, Mr. Angerstein declared that he would undertake one at his own expense, rather than that the nuisance should continue to exist. With his characteristic ardour he immediately set about this little project; but only those who are acquainted with the impediments that are thrown in the way of even trifling accommodations, where the application has to pass through a number of official hands, can conceive the amount of time and trouble which he found necessary for its accomplishment. Shifted from one official person to another, a less persevering spirit would have given up the matter in disgust: but to yield to difficulty was not one of Mr. Angerstein's foibles. After having wearied opposition, the door was at length made, to the benefit of thousands who are ignorant of the source of the convenience.

To the indefatigable attention of Mr. Angerstein to public objects the country is also indebted for the re-establishment of the Veterinary College, the funds of which were at one time extremely low. His house in Pall-Mall being a central point, he offered it to the gentlemen who interested themselves in this undertaking. A meeting accordingly took place, and a considerable sum was subscribed for the restoration of the college; since which period it has been progressively improving.

It is also greatly to Mr. Angerstein's honour, that he was the first who proposed a reward of two thousand pounds from the fund at Lloyd's, for that humane and meritorious invention,

the life-boat, which has been the means of saving so many human beings from destruction.

During the commercial period of his life, Mr. Angerstein was connected in business with various individuals of great eminence in the city. The first firm was Angerstein and Dick; the second, Angerstein and Lewis; the third, Angerstein, Lewis, and Warren; and the last, Angerstein and Rivaz. It may give some notion of the extent of his transactions to state, that this last firm, Angerstein and Rivaz, effected the largest insurance that ever was effected on one bottom; namely, the sum of 656,800*l.* on the Diana frigate, from Vera Cruz to England.

Having at length accumulated a princely fortune, Mr. Angerstein, on the 1st of August, 1811, retired from active life; and thenceforward divided his time chiefly between his house in Pall-Mall, and his delightful villa at Blackheath, called Woodlands; a spot which, although only a few miles from the metropolis, exhibits as many rural graces as can be found in the deepest recesses of the country. The grounds possess the most engaging irregularity and variety. The conservatory, in particular, is remarkable, as well for the magnificent yet simple construction of the building, as for the delicacy, richness, and multiplicity of the plants with which it is stored. In the centre of it stands a superb and lofty pine from Van Dieman's land, for which Mr. Angerstein was once offered a thousand guineas.

Mr. Angerstein's gallery of pictures, at his house in Pall-Mall, has long been among the most celebrated in London; surpassed by several in extent, but at least equal to any in excellence. The number of works of which it consists is forty-two, all of them first-rate productions. In collecting them, Mr. Angerstein spared no justifiable expense. Although his own natural taste generally enabled him to pronounce pretty accurately on the good or on the bad parts of any picture offered to his notice, yet he had not enjoyed those opportunities of observation and comparison which alone could have secured him from occasional imposition in the attainment of the

object which he had in view; and therefore, with his usual good sense, he sought the assistance of a professional friend, on whose experience and judgment he knew he might safely rely. That friend was Sir Thomas Lawrence, the present accomplished President of the Royal Academy; between whom and Mr. Angerstein there existed, from a very early period of Sir Thomas's splendid career as an artist, the closest intimacy. Aided by Sir Thomas Lawrence's advice, and in two or three instances by that of Mr. West, the late President of the Royal Academy, Mr. Angerstein gradually accumulated his admirable collection. — Of the works by the old masters which it contains, and which were principally selected from the Orleans, the Borghese, and the Colonna collections; and from the private ones of the King of Sardinia, the Duke de Bouillon, &c., the following just and animated description was published, in 1822, in the New Monthly Magazine; from which we take the liberty of extracting it:

"Every picture of the old masters in this Gallery would claim particular and individual notice, wherever it might be found.

"The first picture I shall mention is one of the two Rembrandt's, — The Woman taken in Adultery.* Rembrandt was the *eagle* of his art. Light was the element in which his spirit seemed "to move and have its being." His senses seemed delighted to bathe themselves in floods of it, and never to be thoroughly at ease, or to feel their power in its fulness, but when they were either communing with its source, the sun, or transferring solid portions of it to canvass, to dazzle the senses of other people. I say, the senses — for Rembrandt *felt* light as well as saw it, and made the spectator of his works feel it too. The Woman taken in Adultery is one of the very

* Rembrandt painted this picture for his friend and patron, the Burgomaster Six, in whose family it remained until it was purchased, in 1806, by M. de la Fontaine, who disposed of it in the following year to Mr. Angerstein. It was so highly prized by the descendants of the Burgomaster, that it was with the greatest difficulty a view of it could be obtained. This celebrated picture was painted when Rembrandt's genius was in its highest vigour. — *Young's Catalogue.*

finest and most extraordinary of these works. The power displayed in it of *embodying* light, and of making it *tell* upon the senses and imagination, as if it were a material thing, is prodigious. I would point out, in particular, as a remarkable instance of what I mean, the right hand of the man who is unveiling and pointing to the culprit. As a piece of finishing, let it be contrasted with the left hand of the Saviour, and in this respect it will be found that there is no comparison between them — the latter being exquisitely wrought out. But, in point of effect, the hand I am alluding to is infinitely beyond the other: it is a stroke of genius. A hundred painters could have produced the one, but no one that ever lived, except Rembrandt, could have produced the other; and yet the one, perhaps, cost Rembrandt himself a whole day's labour, and the other was done by three strokes of the pencil. Such is the difference between a work of art (I mean in its literal sense) and a work of genius. Another instance (but not so striking a one) of his extraordinary power in this way, is the head of the Rabbi, with the flat cap and long white beard, on the right of the centre group. It strikes me that the conception of one of the figures in this picture (the Saviour) is exceedingly fine and poetical; and the execution of it is correspondent. The characteristic effect to which I allude seems to be brought about by the peculiar arrangement of the drapery and the hair, added to the unusual height and position of the figure. It is perfectly upright and still; while all the other figures are either bending downwards or forwards, or moving in some way or other; and the drapery and hair hang plumb down to the earth, as if weights were fixed to them. I scarcely know how to describe what I mean, so as to be intelligible to those who have not seen the picture; but to me this arrangement of the drapery, added to the arrowy uprightness of the figure, and its unusual height, give an impression as if it were straining upwards to the heavens, but yet were held down to the earth by a still stronger temporary influence. There is another peculiar point in this fine picture which should not be passed over.

The *glory* round the head of the Saviour is so exceedingly faint, that it usually requires the eye of the imagination to discover it at all. Nine spectators out of ten would not see that it is there, unless they were told to look for it; but when they are told, it becomes perfectly plain. This is highly poetical, as well as philosophical, — at once acting on the imagination, and showing the mode in which that action is produced. The contrast between the two different departments of this picture is also very powerful. They are literally 'as different as light from darkness.' They are, in fact, the very essence of each of these; the palpable obscure of the one being no less tangible than the piercing brightness of the other. The figures and expressions, too, are very remarkable, and characteristic of this extraordinary artist. With the exception of the Saviour's, they are nearly all as simple and inartificial as the realities of every-day life can make them. If this artist's colouring may be said to resemble Milton's style of poetry, his drawing and expression are no less like Crabbe's; which is reaching the two extremes of the ideal and the real. The back ground of this picture, though it is kept in perfect subservience to the principal group in front, is rich and brilliant to a degree of splendour. Upon the whole, The Woman taken in Adultery may be regarded as one of Rembrandt's very choicest and most characteristic performances.

"There is another work here by the same master, The Adoration of the Magi, which, though slight and inefficient compared with the above named, is well worthy of attention, particularly from the student, whom it may, perhaps, let farther into the secret of this great artist's mode of producing his favourite effects than his more finished productions. But I notice it here, because it affords a striking example of another of Rembrandt's peculiar qualities. On looking at the left corner of the picture, at first nothing can be distinguished but a mass of darkness; but, on a continued and attentive perusal, the eye will presently distinguish, bit by bit, the different parts of an animal; till, at length, two cows or oxen will, as it were, come out from the darkness, and be as dis-

tinctly visible as any other parts of the picture. This effect is exactly similar to that of entering an almost entirely dark room immediately from a light one: at first, not a glimpse of any object can be distinguished; but soon the different objects come out, and their forms may be distinguished as perfectly as they can in broad day-light.

"The Apollo and Silenus, by Annibal Caracci, small and insignificant as it looks at a distance, is a noble work, full of rich and rare poetry. It is a piece of pure expression throughout, — from the face of the young god, down to the smallest twig or weed in the landscape part of it, — if any thing so ideal as this part is can be called a landscape. The Silenus is infinitely characteristic and fine: the figure combines strength and symmetry with an indication of voluptuous ease and indolence; the attitude is perfectly natural, and yet highly original and expressive, bespeaking a half-indifferent attention to the progress of his pupil, added to a self-satisfied thoughtfulness about himself; and the face is filled to overflowing (like a newly poured out cup of wine) with all these expressions united. There is added to all this, throughout the whole figure, an air of habitual sensuality, which finely contrasts with, and sets off, the all-intellectual character of the young god. For calm modest assurance, and natural unaffected grace, nothing can be finer than this latter. It is an embodying of the intellectual character of man in early youth, before either the imagination or the senses have been permitted to exercise much power over it; and accordingly *the god* is predominant. But I cannot help thinking that there is no more of the god expressed in this figure than naturally and necessarily belongs to man in a certain state and stage of his existence. In fact, I cannot help looking at these two admirable figures as explaining and illustrating each other in a particular sense, and in a sense not usually attached to them; the one representing man when the intellectual principle predominates, and nearly supersedes the animal one; the other, when the animal principle has gained the supremacy: but each including (as they, under all circumstances,

must do) either prophecies or reminiscences of the other. Slight, and even unfinished, as the execution of this picture is, it is one that fixes itself in the memory, and will not be forgotten.

"The Bacchanalian Scene, by Nicolo Poussin*, is evidently the work of a temperament similar to that which produced the highly classical and poetical picture I have just attempted to describe. The power of conception and expression displayed in both is nearly equal; but the variety of character, the truth of handling, and the rich tone of colour in the scene before us, perhaps, render it (notwithstanding its exceptionable parts) a more valuable example than the other of what the art is capable of effecting. The one is more an effort of pure genius, struck off at a heat, in a moment of inspiration; the other is a noble example of the same genius deliberately doing the behests of high art. It is impossible to speak in exaggerated terms of the admirable truth of the drawing in this picture, the high-wrought expression, and the elaborate finishing. All these characteristics may be strikingly seen in the centre group, consisting of two figures dancing, one of whom is at the same time playing on a pipe, and a third that is kneeling down and drinking from a shallow cup, into which one of the other two keeps pouring wine as he dances. There is a combination — an involution of expression (if I may so say) in this group that is extraordinary. The action of each figure is involved in, and in some measure dependent on, that of both the others; and accordingly, the expressions are made to blend with and illustrate each other, without in any degree becoming indistinct in themselves. The drinking figure is at the same time endeavouring to prevent the dancing one from pouring too much wine into his cup; while the

* This surprising performance, in which Poussin has given life to ancient fable, and treated it with all the spirit and taste of the antique, but with an elegance of composition exclusively his own, was painted for his patron, the prime minister of Louis the XIIIth. It formed the centre of three pictures: the other two are in the collection of the Earl of Ashburnham, and have been always ranked among the most perfect works of the master. — *Young's Catalogue.*

piping one is at once piping, dancing, and watching the actions of both these: and all three are evidently under the influence of the wine and music in which the whole scene seems to be steeped. There is a mad-headed, tipsy spirit of revelry pervading the whole, which is wonderfully true to that imaginary nature which the scene professes to represent. Poussin's learning, as usual, intrudes itself into this picture; but it may well be forgiven, for the sake of the exquisite painting to which it gives occasion. I allude to the background of the scene. On the right there is a bit of colouring, of flesh, that is equal to any thing of Titian's: the part I refer to cannot be mistaken, on a sight of the picture. For my own part, I am not able to discover a single one of Poussin's faults in this picture. It is a capital performance, inferior to none of his other works.

"Susannah and the Elders, by Ludovico Caracci, is, in point of colouring and design, one of the finest pictures in this Gallery; but, as to its characteristic expression, I cannot help differing in opinion from one whom I willingly allow to be almost always right on these subjects. The Elders are all that they need be; but in the principal figure, the Susannah, I can discover no expression beyond that of the most womanly softness, sweetness, and beauty. The action and attitude indicate a modest and fearful shrinking into herself; but the look conveys nothing of this. The truth is, the painter had an *ideal* of feminine loveliness in his thoughts, which he determined to realize on this occasion; and he could not bring himself to impair this by any expression whatever of adventitious passion. This is one of the most lovely female forms and faces that ever was painted; but it is nothing more.

"The Christ in the Garden, by Correggio*, I shall pass over almost unnoticed. It is a celebrated picture, and I dare not call in question the opinion of the world on a point of this kind.

* This celebrated composition was brought to this country from Turin, in the early part of the French Revolution. It is a repetition by Correggio of a picture now in the collection of the Duke of Wellington; and which formed part of the spoils of Vittoria.— *Young's Catalogue.*

But I cannot express an admiration that I do not feel; and, perhaps, the idea I attach to the power of Correggio's pencil is such as to prevent me from looking on this picture with the same eyes that I might if it were the work of another, or passed under another name.

"Neither do I think very highly of Annibal Caracci's St. John in the Wilderness. The colouring is rich and fine, and there is a grandeur and force of style about the landscape part of it; but I doubt if the drawing of the figure is correct; and the expression is not very intelligible.

"The Titians are not the most striking or perfect pictures in this collection. There are three: Venus and Adonis *, Ganymede, and a Concert. The Venus and Adonis is one of several repetitions of this subject, and I think the finest of three that I have seen, both as to colouring and character. The flood of voluptuous expression that seems to pour from the back of the Venus, and the essence of it that is concentred in her eager look, are very fine; and the intent and exclusive interest that the youthful hunter takes in his projected sport is no less so; the attitudes of both are admirably illustrative of these feelings respectively. In the Ganymede there is great grandeur of expression in the black outspread wings and eager beak of the eagle that is bearing the boy aloft; and the look of the captive is very intense and fine. But the Concert or Music Piece is perhaps more characteristic of Titian's style and power than either of the other pictures. It is light and sketchy in its execution, but full of life, spirit, and effect. For the ear of the imagination this picture has a voice. It "pipes to the spirit ditties of no tone." It is "most musical." The boy in the right-hand corner is the *mouth-piece* of the picture; it is he alone that is in the act of singing; the others are playing, or waiting to catch the mo-

* It is probable that Titian bestowed the greatest attention upon this individual work, having painted many repetitions, with variations in the back-ground. There is an old print of it, with a tablet in the corner, which states the head of the Adonis to be a youthful portrait of Philip the Second; and that the picture was painted for that monarch.—*Young's Catalogue.*

ment when it shall be their turn to join in. The girl in the left corner, who is looking out of the picture, seems to be a listener only.

"There are two very fine Rubens here. One of them, The Rape of the Sabines *, is a splendid specimen of this artist's colouring. It is one wide flush of various, yet harmonious sweetness. Its effect on the eye is like that of a rich harmony on the ear. That appearance of motion, too, in the production of which Rubens so much excelled, is very remarkable, in this picture. The different actions seem, as it were, *going on*; we feel as if we were watching their progress, not merely observing their present state. The costume of the females, consisting of the silks and satins of Rubens's own time, are sufficiently open to criticism; and no doubt they spoil the general effect of the picture, as a work of art appealing to the imagination as well as the senses. But if we would enjoy the operations of genius, we must submit to the freaks in which it will sometimes indulge itself. If Rubens had been compelled to deny himself the use of this anachronism, he would probably not have painted the picture at all; and should we have been better off then? — Assuredly not. If we cannot accept it as a true and classical representation of the scene that it bears the name of, let us receive it as an appeal to the senses alone — and be content. The rich harmony of its colouring, and the spirit of motion that every where pervades it, make it as good a thing to look upon as a bed of garden-flowers blown about by the wind.

"I cannot but think that the other picture by this artist is not much more consistent than the above in costume, without being so fine a piece of colouring, or any thing like so rich a composition.

"Let us turn now to what is, as a single picture, perhaps, the chief pride and ornament of this collection: I mean, The

* Sir Joshua Reynolds states this picture to have been the property of Madame Boschaerts, at Antwerp, in 1781; and that its value was then estimated at 22,000 guilders.

Raising of Lazarus, by Sebastian del Piombo.* This must not only be regarded as the finest work of the master, but as capable of bearing a comparison with the very finest works of other masters of still more distinguished reputation. The vigour and spirit of the design is worthy of Michael Angelo; and perhaps this it is which has given rise to the opinion that he actually did design it — for I believe there are no very satisfactory proofs as to the fact. The figure of Lazarus, in particular, is a perfect and admirable example of the great style, not only in design, but in colouring and expression. The bodily action is that of bursting and escaping from the grave-clothes that bind his limbs, — so that every muscle of the frame is in action; and the expression is made up of the wonder and awe that may be supposed to take possession of his mind on waking from the sleep of death, mingled with impatience at finding himself thus imprisoned in the apparel of the tomb. The female figure in the centre (Mary, the sister of Lazarus) is also exceedingly intense and poetical. Solemn wonder and eager anxiety share her fine uplifted countenance between them; but there is no weakness, or incredulity, or fear. Next to these two, the most striking objects are an old man kneeling behind the Saviour — a fine intellectual profile in the back-ground, in a style exactly similar to that of the female figure I have noticed above — and a most extraordinary head immediately behind the Saviour's, and seemingly intended to contrast with that. The draperies in this picture are in the same grand style as the figures, and they include several patches of white in different

* The Cardinal Giulio de Medici, afterwards Clement the Seventh, for whom Raphael painted the "Transfiguration," being desirous of presenting an altar-piece to the cathedral church at Narbonne, engaged Sebastian del Piombo to execute a work of the same dimensions, selecting for his subject "The Resurrection of Lazarus." The composition of this grand picture was entirely the work of Buonarotti; and the execution of the figure of Lazarus "rejects the claim of every other hand." Before this celebrated picture was sent to Narbonne, it was exhibited at Rome, in competition with the last work and the chef-d'œuvre of Raphael, and excited universal admiration. It was placed in the Orleans' collection by the Regent of France; and subsequently purchased from the proprietor by Mr. Angerstein. — *Young's Catalogue.*

parts, which give a fine sepulchral effect to the scene; which effect is aided by the solemn gloom that pervades the whole of the background, the sky, &c. Expression — depth and unity of expression, and grandeur of general effect, seem to be the characteristics of this noble composition. In the former of these respects, it may, perhaps, claim to rank with some of Raphael's very finest works; and certainly, for solemn grandeur of effect, it is surpassed by none.

"The only other pictures I shall notice at any length are the Claudes; which, after all, form the grand staple of this collection. And how shall I contrive to speak of these in words that shall express my feelings about them, and yet keep within those sober and subdued limits provided for such occasions? — But I write for those who have either seen these pictures, or intend to see them; and who have also seen enough of Nature to be capable of loving *her* in and through *them:* so that I need not fear. There are no less than five of these exquisite works; four of which are not only first-rate, but, as far as my experience extends, *the* four finest works of their author. I do not envy the judgment of those who can, after a due deliberation on the subject, determine which of these four pictures is the best. It seems to me a kind of impertinence in any one to attempt this — unless it be a picture-dealer. As some one has said of the Scotch Novels, *that* is the best which happens to be before you. Three of these pictures bear a striking resemblance to each other in subject, style and general effect; being all views of some *ideal* sea-port, with classical buildings on each side, the sea occupying the whole of the centre, and stretching away into the dim distance, with the sun shining full upon it from near the horizon, and ships at anchor, with their bare masts shooting up into the kindling sky, and crossing the light so as to relieve its otherwise too brilliant effect. The fourth is a lovely expanse of country, bounded by scarcely visible hills; with a broad glassy water in the centre, to which the effect of motion is given by breaking it all across by a slight *fall*, and by permitting the eye to trace its source up into the beautiful hills

that occupy the left side of the picture: this imaginary effect of motion, and consequently of coolness and freshness, is completed by a mill which is placed in the fore-ground. No one equalled Claude for the *unity* of expression that he contrived to preserve in his pictures. If this mill had been any thing but precisely what it is, it would have ruined the effect of the scene, standing so conspicuously as it does in the centre. But the mill is formed out of what has been the ruin of some classical temple; and to correspond with this, and continue its effect throughout the scene, ruined arches and broken columns are scattered about in the distance here and there, but so dimly seen as scarcely to create a consciousness of their presence: they act, and are intended to act, on the imagination alone. It strikes me that these kind of scenes, when painted by Claude in his best manner, bear exactly that kind of resemblance to similar scenes in nature, which the *echo* of a musical sound bears to the sound itself; and that they affect us in a similar manner: they have the same exact truth of intonation, if I may use the phrase, added to the same dim, distant, aërial, impalpable effect. Though I think it an impertinence to inquire which is the best of these delicious works, yet there is no harm in determining which one would like best to be the possessor of. And even this would be a puzzling question to decide on, if one actually had the choice. For my own part, I should not choose either of the celebrated *Altieri* pictures — the Landscape with the Mill, and the Embarkation of the Queen of Sheba *; nor the Embarkation of St. Ursula and the Virgins † — which is, I believe, the most general favourite, and is, indeed, beautiful beyond expression. I should pitch upon the one that hangs in the left corner of the inner room, 'making a sunshine in a shady place.' And yet, without very well

* This picture former ly belonged to the collection of the Duc de Bouillon, and was purchased at Paris, during the early part of the French revolution, by Mr. Erard, who afterwards disposed of it to Mr. Angerstein.—*Young's Catalogue.*

† This picture formerly belonged to the Barberini Palace, and was purchased, about fifty years since, by Mr. Lock, who disposed of it, with his entire collection, to Mr. Van Heythuson. It afterwards became the property of Mr. Desenfans, who sold it to Mr. Angerstein.—*Young's Catalogue.*

knowing why, unless it be that it pours from every part of it a flood of light and warmth into the very depths of the heart; at once soothing the passions of earth to an unearthly stillness, while it makes the blood seem to dance and sparkle within us to the music of its dancing and sparkling waters. To stand before that picture, is to be happy, whatever one's lot may be; and to leave it, is to leave looking into the very heart and soul of nature.

"That I may not pass over any pictures of the old masters in this choicest of all collections, I will mention that there are two capital landscapes by Gaspar Poussin, one of which in particular (the Sacrifice of Isaac,) possesses all his truth, purity, and richness of effect; a portrait of Philip IV. of Spain and his Queen, by Velasquez, which might be mistaken for Vandyke; one picture by Vandyke himself*, of which there is an exact repetition by Rubens, which latter has been engraved — unless the engraving has been made from this very picture, and Rubens's name attached to it; a landscape by Cuyp †, and finally, an admirable portrait, by Raphael, of Pope Julius II."

There is a picture by Vandyke, — the celebrated portrait of Gevartius, an eminent scholar, and writer of the seventeenth century, — not noticed in the foregoing description. Probably, at the time the description was written, the picture, was at the Royal Academy, to which, as also to the British Institution, Mr. Angerstein, with his wonted kindness, occasionally lent it, for the study of young artists. It is generally acknowledged to be one of the finest heads in the world; and

* A celebrated picture of this subject (the Emperor Theodosius refused admittance to the Church at Milan by Archbishop Ambrose,) was executed by Rubens; and is now in the collection of the Emperor of Austria, at Vienna. *This* picture was painted while Vandyke was a student in the school of the great Flemish painter; whose design, with a little variation, he adopted. It was purchased at Lord Scarborough's sale in Yorkshire, by Mr. Hastings Elwyn, who disposed of it to Mr. Angerstein.—*Young's Catalogue.*

† This picture belonged to the late Lord Dundas, whose collection was sold about thirty years since, by Mr. Greenwood. It was purchased at the sale by Mr. Angerstein.—*Young's Catalogue.*

is painted with more fulness of pencil, and variety of colour, than Vandyke usually indulged in. The way in which Mr. Angerstein became possessed of this picture affords a striking illustration of the liberality of his character. It belonged to a gentleman who was the confidential clerk of a great mercantile house in the city, and who, having some taste for the arts, had gradually got together a small collection of paintings. Mr. Angerstein, hearing of this particular picture, called to see it, and was so much charmed with it that he wished to purchase it. The proprietor asked five hundred guineas for his favourite. Mr. Angerstein, thinking that too much, offered three hundred; which offer was declined, and the negotiation terminated. Some years after, an unfortunate misunderstanding having taken place between the individual alluded to, and his employers, he lost his situation, which was a very lucrative one, and having a family, he in a short time became so much embarrassed, that he was under the necessity of disposing of his collection. Recollecting Mr. Angerstein's partiality for the Portrait of Gevartius, he wrote to that gentleman, mentioned his reduced circumstances, and intimated his readiness to accept the offer of three hundred guineas, which Mr. Angerstein had formerly made him. Mr. Angerstein immediately sent for the picture by a messenger; who, at the same time, conveyed a letter to its owner, expressive of Mr. Angerstein's regret at his misfortunes, and enclosing a check for five hundred guineas.—It is difficult to conceive a transaction which would more pleasingly exemplify the qualities of prudence, and self-denial, in the first instance, and of delicacy, and generosity, in the second.

There are also a few fine paintings by modern masters in the collection. Among them are Sir Joshua Reynolds' noble half length portrait of Lord Heathfield; Hogarth's inimitable series of the Marriage à la mode*, the merits of which

* These pictures were originally bought by Mr. Lane, for one hundred and twenty guineas. On the death of Mr. Lane in 1792, they became the property of Colonel Cawthorne by inheritance; they were put up to public sale, in the

are much too well known to require the slightest comment; three of Mr. Fuseli's stupendous and sublime pictures from his "Milton Gallery;" and that lively representation of the humour of humble country life called, "The Alehouse Door," by Mr. Wilkie.

At Woodlands there are two of Sir Joshua Reynolds's masterpieces: "Garrick between tragedy and comedy;" and "the Sleeping Nymph."

Thus surrounded by every thing that was beautiful and valuable in nature and in art, and enjoying the society of all the first characters of the age, whether remarkable for the superiority of their condition, or for the lustre of their talents and virtues, Mr. Angerstein continued to "crown a youth of labour, with an age of ease," until he had attained nearly to his eighty-eighth year. His decease took place at Woodlands, on the 22d of January, 1823; after an indisposition of not more than a week; and he retained all his faculties to the last.

Mr. Angerstein was twice married. His first wife was the widow of Charles Crokatt, Esq. who had been left with two sons, and two daughters. By her he had one son, and one daughter; John, (formerly member of Parliament for the Borough of Camelford,) who married the beautiful and amiable daughter of William Lock, Esq. of Norbury Park, by whom he has three sons and two daughters; and Juliana, who married General Nicholas Sablonkoff. It is highly honourable to Mr. Angerstein's feelings that his affections were equally divided between his own children and those of Mrs. Angerstein by her former husband. Mr. Angerstein's second wife was Mrs. Lucas, the widow of a respectable merchant, by whom he had no issue, and whom he survived many years.

Mr. Angerstein's remains were interred at Greenwich. The funeral was attended, among others, by Admiral Sir

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same year, and bought in by the proprietor, who accepted three hundred pounds, from Mr. Alderman Boydell for the privilege of engraving prints from them; and in 1797, they were purchased by Mr. Angerstein for one thousand guineas. — *Young's Catalogue.*

George Martin, and Andrew Henry Thompson, Esq. his executors; Sir Edward Antrobus, Sir Thomas Lawrence, the Rev. George Lock, V. F. Rivaz, Esq. H. Crokatt, Esq. J. W. Warren, Esq. Mr. Gibson, a gentleman who had been a clerk with Mr. Angerstein for 52 years, and who is still in the office of his successors, &c. &c.

On Mr. Angerstein's will being proved, the personal property was sworn to be under five hundred thousand pounds. He left the life interests of his estates in Norfolk, Kent, Lincoln, and Suffolk, to his son; at whose death the estates are to go to his three grandsons. To each of his granddaughters he bequeathed 25,000*l.*; to his daughter-in-law, Emelia Boucherett., wife of Ayscough Boucherett, Esq. the interest of 20,000*l.* for her life; the principal to be divided at her death among her children. To his daughter, Juliana Sablonkoff, he left the dividend for life on 12,000 paper rubles of Russian loan; the principal at her death to go to her husband, and children. His daughter-in-law, Amelia Angerstein, is to have an annuity of 500*l.* during the life of her husband, John Angerstein, Esq. and, should she survive him, a further annuity of 1,500*l.* The pictures in Pall Mall are to be sold; those at Woodlands, with the plate, &c. are entailed. The will is dated the 16th Jan. 1823.

The person of Mr. Angerstein was manly, noble, and commanding; his manners were easy, unaffected, and calculated to invite respect and confidence; his address was simple, but highly prepossessing; his conversation was open and ingenuous, without any mixture of disagreeable levity on the one hand, or of assumed gravity on the other; his countenance in particular was marked by those traits of beneficence which were reflected from his mind, and which shone so conspicuously in his numerous benefactions to the noblest, tenderest, and best of the charitable institutions which this country has founded. And here it ought to be remarked, that although Mr. Angerstein's name was always one of the foremost in every loyal, patriotic, and benevolent contribution, nothing could be more opposite to his character than

the slightest parade or ostentation. He was actuated solely by an overflowing kindness of heart, and by an ardent love for that which, although not his native country, was the country of his adoption, of his residence during by far the greater part of his life, and of his affections. No man shrunk with more modesty and diffidence from the praise to which his good deeds, whether as a public or as a private individual, justly entitled him; of which the following authentic anecdote, which may be considered as one of a thousand of a similar nature, furnishes a pleasing proof.

A gentleman possessed of considerable property, unfortunately became engaged in litigation; in the course of which, step by step, the chicanery of his opponent divested him of every shilling he had in the world, and of every shilling he could borrow from his connexions. While in this destitute condition, his solicitor called on him, and pointed out a summary proceeding, by which, if he could previously raise only a hundred pounds, he might be restored to the enjoyment of all that he had lost. To procure such a sum appeared in the first instance an impossibility. He had heard however of Mr. Angerstein's character, and of some singular acts of disinterested kindness on the part of that gentleman, and in a bold and happy moment, he took the resolution, although personally unknown to Mr. Angerstein, to address him by letter, to state all the circumstances of the case, and to entreat his assistance. Mr. Angerstein, having made the necessary inquiries to ascertain that no imposition was intended, sent the applicant the sum required. In ten days, the gentleman waited on Mr. Angerstein, repaid the loan with expressions of the deepest gratitude, and offered Mr. Angerstein ten thousand pounds, which he had just recovered, to employ in any manner he thought proper. — A short time after this transaction, a friend of Mr. Angerstein's to whom the obliged individual in question had communicated all the particulars of it, took an opportunity, at Mr. Angerstein's table, without mentioning names, to begin to relate the story. Mr. Angerstein listened with the profound attention which a tale of

misfortune always excited in him, his eyes filled with tears, and he evinced every other symptom of sincere sympathy. Suddenly, however, he became aware that it was the occurrence in which he had taken so noble a part that was about to be described; when nothing could exceed his confusion and distress. The colour rushed into his face, he coughed, and winked, and frowned at his guest, who, at length, to spare his feelings, abstained from proceeding, and contrived to change the subject of conversation.

As a husband and parent, Mr. Angerstein was affectionate; as a landlord, considerate and liberal. In him, the character of a British merchant was developed in the most honourable manner; for as his wealth was drawn from trade, so was it freely expended in the protection and encouragement of the arts, and in the diffusion of knowledge. When industry is united with generosity and liberality, and commerce becomes the handmaid to civilization and science, they confer the highest honour and happiness on a country. Englishmen must feel proud in the remembrance of many characters illustrative of this remark, while they regret the loss of one of the most distinguished in Mr. Angerstein.

## No. XIV.

THE RIGHT HONOURABLE

## JOHN HOPE, EARL OF HOPETOUN;

VISCOUNT AITHRIE; LORD HOPE; BARON HOPETOUN OF HOPETOUN; BARON NIDDRY, CO. LINLITHGOW; HEREDITARY KEEPER OF LOCHMABEN; LORD LIEUTENANT OF LINLITHGOWSHIRE; A PRIVY COUNSELLOR IN IRELAND; K. G. C. B. A GENERAL IN THE ARMY; COLONEL OF THE 92D FOOT (ROYAL HIGHLANDERS); GOVERNOR OF THE ROYAL BANK OF SCOTLAND; CAPTAIN-GENERAL OF THE ROYAL COMPANY OF ARCHERS, &c. &c.

*Motto* — AT SPES NON FRACTA.

THE surname of Hope is of great antiquity in Scotland. John de Hope swore fealty to King Edward the First, when he overran Scotland, in 1296. Another John de Hope had a protection from King Henry the Fourth, in 1405. Thomas de Hope had a charter of some lands near Leith, in 1488. John de Hope, the immediate ancestor of the family of the noble and gallant subject of this memoir, is said to have come from France during the reign of Magdalen, Queen of James the Fifth, in 1537. Settling in Scotland, he married, and had a son, Edward, who was one of the most considerable inhabitants of Edinburgh in the reign of Queen Mary; and who, being a great promoter of the Reformation, was chosen one of the commissioners for that metropolis to Parliament, in 1560. He was the father of Henry Hope, an eminent merchant; who, having frequent occasion to visit the continent, in one of his excursions married a French lady, Jaqueline de Tott, and by her had two sons: Henry, the ancestor of the great and opulent branch of the Hopes, long settled at Amsterdam; and Thomas, who, entering on the study of the law, made so

rapid a progress in juridical knowledge, that he was at an early age called to the bar. His practice was, however, limited, until 1606, when he undertook the defence of the six ministers tried for high treason in denying that the king possessed authority in ecclesiastical matters. At that important trial, he conducted himself so much to the satisfaction of the Presbyterians, that they never afterwards engaged in any business of consequence without previously consulting him; and he came into the best practice in the kingdom. By this means, in a few years, he accumulated one of the largest fortunes ever acquired at the Scots bar, which enabled him to make very extensive landed purchases in the counties of Edinburgh, Haddington, Stirling, Berwick, and Fife. His reputation now advanced so high, that he was constituted King's Advocate, jointly with Sir William Oliphant of Newton; and was created a Baronet, February 11th, 1628. Sir William Oliphant dying in the course of a few months, King Charles the First was pleased not only to appoint Sir Thomas Hope his sole advocate, but likewise to grant him several honourable privileges not enjoyed by his predecessors. Sir Thomas published "Carmen Seculare in Serenissimum Carolum I., Britanniarum Monarcham. Edin. 1626." His grandson, Sir John Hope, fixed his residence at the castle of Niddry; but, embarking on board the Gloucester frigate with the Duke of York, and several persons of quality, was lost in that ship, when it was wrecked on the 5th of May, 1682. He left a son, Charles, who was created a peer, April 5th, 1703, by the titles of Earl of Hopetoun, Viscount Aithrie, and Lord Hope. He greatly increased the family estate by several advantageous purchases in various counties; and the noble seat of Hopetoun House, which he caused to be erected under the direction of Sir William Bruce, remains a conspicuous monument of the magnificence of his taste. His son, John, second Earl of Hopetoun, was thrice married. By his first marriage, which was with Ann Ogilvy, daughter of the Earl of Findlater and Seafield, he had several children, among whom was James, who became the third Earl of

Hopetoun. By his second marriage, which was with Jane, the daughter of Robert Oliphant of Rossie, in the county of Perth, Esq., he had also several children; of whom his second child, and only son, was John, the subject of the present memoir.

The Honourable John Hope was born at Hopetoun House, in the county of Linlithgow, on the 17th of August, 1766. He completed an excellent education, by foreign travel, in which he was attended by Dr. Gillies, now His Majesty's Historiographer.

Mr. Hope joined the army as a volunteer, in his 15th year; and on the 28th of May, 1784, entered it as a cornet of the 10th Regiment of Light Dragoons. He served with great bravery and distinction. On the 24th of December, 1785, he was appointed to a lieutenancy in the 100th Foot; on the 26th of April, 1786, to a lieutenancy in the 27th Foot; on the 31st of October, 1789, to a company in the 17th Dragoons; on the 25th of April, 1792, to a majority in the 2d Foot (during the time he held which he served in Gibraltar); on the 24th of April, 1793, to a majority; and on the 26th of April, 1793, to a lieutenant-colonelcy, in the 25th Foot.

Lieutenant-Colonel Hope was appointed Adjutant-General to the Forces serving under the late gallant Sir Ralph Abercromby in the Leeward Islands, in 1794. He received the brevet of colonel on the 3d of May, 1796; but he had the rank of brigadier-general in the West Indies; where he was actively employed in the campaigns of 1794, 1795, 1796, and 1797; being particularly noticed in general orders, and in the public dispatches of the commander-in-chief; especially as having "on all occasions most willingly come forward and exerted himself in times of danger, to which he was not called from his situation of Adjutant-General."

In 1796, he was elected M. P. for the county of Linlithgow.

In 1797, he resigned his place as Adjutant-General to the Forces in the West Indies.

On the 27th of August, 1799, he received the colonelcy of the North Lowland Fencibles.

Colonel Hope accompanied the British troops into Holland, in August 1799, as Deputy Adjutant-General; having been appointed to that station on the 13th of that month; but he was so severely wounded at the landing at the Helder on the 27th, that he was compelled to return. On his recovery, he was, on the 19th of October, 1799, appointed Adjutant-General to the Army serving under His Royal Highness the Duke of York; and on the same day the Honourable Lieutenant-Colonel Alexander Hope, his half-brother, by his father's third marriage, was appointed to succeed him in the station of Deputy Adjutant-General.

In 1800, Colonel Hope accompanied Sir Ralph Abercromby as Adjutant-General on the memorable expedition to Egypt; and on the 13th of May, in that year, was appointed Brigadier-General, in the Mediterranean only. He was in the actions of the 8th and 13th of March, 1801. At the battle of Alexandria, March 21. 1801, he was wounded in the hand; and the army was thus, for a time, in the words of its gallant commander, "deprived of the services of a most active, zealous, and judicious officer." He, however, proceeded with the army to Cairo, where, in June 1801, he settled with General Belliard, the French commander, the convention for the surrender of that place, "after," again to quote the words of the highest authority, "a negociation of several days, which was conducted by Brigadier-General Hope with much judgment and ability."

On the 11th of May, 1802, he was promoted to the rank of a Major-General. On the 30th of June, 1805, he was appointed Deputy-Governor of Portsmouth; an office he resigned the same year, on being nominated to a command with the troops sent to the continent under Lord Cathcart. On the 3d of October, 1805, he was made Colonel of the 2d Battalion of the 60th Foot, and on the 3d of January, 1806, Colonel of the 92d Foot. On the 25th of April, 1808, he was made a Lieutenant-General.

In 1808, Lieutenant-General Hope accompanied the British army to Spain and Portugal. He was second in command in the expedition to the Baltic under Sir John Moore, in the month of May; and then accompanied the British forces to Portugal, where he landed in August. On the 24th of December, he marched with his division to Majorca. On the 30th, he marched within two leagues of Astaga, where he halted.

At the battle of Corunna, on the 16th of January 1809, in consequence of the death of Sir John Moore, and the wounds of Sir David Baird, the command devolved on Lieutenant-General Hope, "to whose abilities and exertions," said the dispatches from Sir David Baird, "in the direction of the ardent zeal and unconquerable valour of his Majesty's troops, is to be attributed, under Providence, the success of the day, which terminated in the complete and entire repulse and defeat of the enemy at every point of attack."—The following admirable report from Lieutenant-General Hope to Sir David Baird, was transmitted by the latter in his dispatches to his Majesty's government:

"Sir, *Audacious, off Corunna, Jan.* 18. 1809.

"In compliance with the desire contained in your communication of yesterday, I avail myself of the first moment I have been able to command, to detail to you the occurrences of the action, which took place in front of Corunna, on the 16th instant. It will be in your recollection, that about one in the afternoon of that day, the enemy, who had in the morning received reinforcements, and who had placed some guns in front of the right and left of his line, was observed to be moving troops towards his left flank, and forming various columns of attack, at that extremity of the strong and commanding position, which on the morning of the 15th he had taken in our immediate front. This indication of his intention was immediately succeeded by the rapid and determined attack which he made upon your division, which occupied the right of our position. The events which occurred during that period of

the action, you are fully acquainted with. The first effort of the enemy was met by the Commander of the forces, and by yourself, at the head of the 42d regiment, and the brigade under Major-General Lord William Bentinck. The village on your right became an object of obstinate contest. I lament to say, that soon after the severe wound which deprived the army of your services, Lieutenant-General Sir John Moore, who had just directed the most able position, fell by a cannon shot. The troops, though not unacquainted with the irreparable loss they had sustained, were not dismayed, but, by the most determined bravery, not only repelled every attempt of the enemy to gain ground, but actually forced him to retire, although he had brought up fresh troops in support of those originally engaged. The enemy finding himself foiled in every attempt to force the right of our position, endeavoured by numbers to turn it. A judicious and well-timed movement, which was made by Major-General Paget, with the reserve, which corps had moved out of its cantonments to support the right of the army, by a vigorous attack defeated their intention. The Major-General, having pushed forward the 95th rifle corps, and the first battalion of the 52d regiment, drove the enemy before him, and, in his rapid and judicious advance, threatened the left of the enemy's position. This circumstance, with the position of Lieutenant-General Fraser's division, (calculated to give still further security to the right of the line,) induced the enemy to relax his efforts in that quarter: they were, however, more forcibly directed towards the centre, where they were again successfully resisted by the brigade under Major-General Manningham, forming the left of your division, and a part of that under Major-General Leith, forming the right of the division under my orders. Upon the left, the enemy at first contented himself with an attack upon our picquets, which, however, in general maintained their ground. Finding, however, his efforts unavailing on the right and centre, he seemed determined to render the attack upon the left more serious: and had succeeded in obtaining possession of the village through which the great road

to Madrid passes, and which was situated in front of that part of the line. From this post, however, he was soon expelled with considerable loss, by a gallant attack of some companies of the 2d battalion of the 14th regiment, under Lieutenant-Colonel Nicholls. Before five in the evening, we had not only successfully repelled every attack made upon the position, but had gained ground in almost all points, and occupied a more forward line than at the commencement of the action; whilst the enemy confined his operations to a cannonade, and the fire of his light troops, with a view to draw off his other corps. At six the firing entirely ceased. The different brigades were re-assembled on the ground they occupied in the morning, and the picquets and advanced posts resumed their original stations. Notwithstanding the decided and marked superiority which at this moment the gallantry of the troops had given them over an enemy, who, from his numbers and the commanding advantages of his position, no doubt expected an easy victory, I did not, on reviewing all circumstances, conceive that I should be warranted in departing from what I knew was the fixed and previous determination of the late commander of the forces, to withdraw the army on the evening of the 16th, for the purpose of embarkation, the previous arrangements for which had already been made by his order, and were, in fact, far advanced at the commencement of the action. The troops quitted their position about ten at night, with a degree of order that did them credit. The whole of the artillery that remained unembarked having been withdrawn, the troops followed in the order prescribed, and marched to their respective points of embarkation in the town and neighbourhood of Corunna. The picquets remained at their posts until five of the morning of the 17th, when they were also withdrawn, with similar order, and without the enemy having discovered the movements. By the unremitted exertions of Captains the Honourable Henry Curzon, Gosselin, Boys, Rainier, Serret, Hawkins, Digby, Carden, and Mackenzie, of the Royal Navy, who, in pursuance of the orders of Admiral de Courcy, were intrusted

with the service of embarking the army, and in consequence of the arrangements made by Commissioner Bowen, Captains Bowen and Shepherd, and the other agents for transports, the whole of the army were embarked, with an expedition which had seldom been equalled. With the exception of the brigades under Major-Generals Hill and Beresford, who were destined to remain on shore until the movements of the enemy should become manifest, the whole was afloat before daylight. The brigade of Major-General Beresford, which was alternately to form our rear-guard, occupied the land front of the town of Corunna; that under Major-General Hill was stationed in reserve on the promontory in rear of the town. The enemy pushed his light troops towards the town soon after eight o'clock on the morning of the 17th, and shortly after occupied the heights of St. Lucie, which command the harbour. But, notwithstanding this circumstance, and the manifold defects of the place, there being no apprehension that the rear-guard could be forced, and the disposition of the Spaniards appearing to be good, the embarkation of Major-General Hill's brigade was commenced, and completed by three in the afternoon. Major-General Beresford, with that zeal and ability which is so well known to yourself and the whole army, having fully explained, to the satisfaction of the Spanish governor, the nature of our movement, and having made every previous arrangement, withdrew his corps from the land front of the town, soon after dark, and was, with all the wounded that had not been previously moved, embarked before one this morning. Circumstances forbid us to indulge the hope, that the victory with which it has pleased Providence to crown the efforts of the army, can be attended with any very brilliant consequences to Great Britain. It is clouded with the loss of one of her best soldiers; it has been achieved at the termination of a long and harassing service. The superior numbers and advantageous position of the enemy, not less than the actual situation of this army, did not admit of any advantage being reaped from success. It must be, however, to you, to the

army, and to our country, the sweetest reflection, that the lustre of the British arms has been maintained amongst many disadvantageous circumstances. The army, which entered Spain amidst the fairest prospects, had no sooner completed its junction, than, owing to the multiplied disasters that dispersed the native armies around us, it was left to its own resources. The advance of the British corps from the Douro afforded the best hope that the south of Spain might be relieved; but this generous effort to save the unfortunate people also afforded the enemy the opportunity of directing every effort of his numerous troops, and concentrating all his principal resources, for the destruction of the only regular force in the north of Spain. You are well aware with what diligence this system has been pursued. These circumstances produced the necessity of rapid and harassing marches, which diminished the numbers, exhausted the strength, and impaired the equipment of the army. Notwithstanding all these disadvantages, and those more immediately attached to a defensive position, which the imperious necessity of covering the harbour of Corunna for a time had rendered indispensable to assume, the native and undaunted valour of the British troops was never more conspicuous, and must have exceeded what even your own experience of that invaluable quality, so inherent in them, may have taught you to expect. When every one that had an opportunity seemed to vie in improving it, it is difficult for me, in making this report, to select particular instances for your approbation. The corps chiefly engaged were, the brigades under Major-Generals Lord William Bentinck, Manningham, and Leith, and the brigade of guards under Major-General Warde. To these officers, and the troops under their immediate orders, the greatest praise is due, Major-General Hill and Colonel Catlin Crawford, with their brigades, on the left of the position, ably supported their advanced posts. The brunt of the action fell upon the 4th, 42d, 50th, and 81st regiments, with parts of the brigade of guards, and the 28th regiment. From Lieutenant-Colonel Murray, Quartermaster-General, and the officers of the general staff,

I received the most marked assistance. I had reason to regret, that the illness of Brigadier-General H. Clinton, Adjutant-General, deprived me of his aid. I was indebted to Brigadier-General Slade, during the action, for a zealous offer of his personal services, although the cavalry were embarked. The greater part of the fleet having gone to sea yesterday evening, the whole being under weigh, and the corps in the embarkation necessarily much mixed on board, it is impossible at present to lay before you a return of our casualties. I hope the loss in numbers is not so considerable as might have been expected. If I were obliged to form an estimate, I should say, that I believe it did not exceed in killed and wounded from 700 to 800; that of the enemy must remain unknown, but many circumstances induce me to rate it at nearly double the above number. We have some prisoners, but I have not been able to obtain an account of the number: it is not, however, considerable. Several officers of rank have fallen, or been wounded; among which I am only at present enabled to state the names of Lieutenant-Colonel Napier of the 92d regiment, Majors Napier and Stanhope of the 50th regiment, killed; Lieutenant-Colonel Winch of the 4th regiment, Lieutenant-Colonel Maxwell of the 26th regiment, Lieutenant-Colonel Fane of the 59th regiment, Lieutenant-Colonel Griffith of the guards, Majors Miller and Williams of the 81st regiment, wounded.

"To you, who are well acquainted with the excellent qualities of Lieutenant-General Sir John Moore, I need not expatiate on the loss the army and his country have sustained by his death. His fall has deprived me of a valuable friend, to whom long experience of his worth had sincerely attached me; but it is chiefly on public grounds that I must lament the blow. It will be the consolation of every one who loved and respected his manly character, that, after conducting the army through an arduous retreat with consummate firmness, he has terminated a career of distinguished honour, by a death that has given the enemy additional reason to respect the name of a British soldier. Like the immortal Wolfe, he

is snatched from his country at an early period of a life spent in her service; like Wolfe, his last moments were gilded by the prospect of success, and cheered by the acclamation of victory; like Wolfe, also, his memory will for ever remain sacred in that country which he sincerely loved, and which he had so faithfully served. It remains for me only to express my hope that you will speedily be restored to the service of your country, and to lament the unfortunate circumstance that removed you from your station in the field, and threw the momentary command into far less able hands.

"I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) "JOHN HOPE,

"Lieutenant-General.

"To Lieutenant-General Sir David Baird, &c."

When the British army had embarked, Lieutenant-General Hope went into every street, alley, and public-house in Corunna, to see that not a single soldier should become prisoner to the French, then close to the walls. He had no companion but his sword; and he was the very last man who stepped on board of ship.

Never was a more powerful sensation excited in the kingdom than by the foregoing dispatch. On the 25th of January, 1809, the Earl of Liverpool in the House of Lords, and Lord Viscount Castlereagh in the House of Commons, moved votes of thanks to Lieutenant-General Hope, and the officers and men under his command, which were agreed to unanimously. As a reward for the Lieutenant-General's eminent services, his brother, on the 28th of January, was created a baron of the United Kingdom, by the title of Baron Hopetoun, of Hopetoun, in the county of Linlithgow; and on the 20th of April, the Lieutenant-General himself received the order of the Bath, at the Queen's Palace; the public uniting in the sentiment that the distinction was never better merited. His installation however did not take place until the first of June, 1812; when twenty-two other new knights were likewise installed.

Sir John Hope's next military services were in the expedition to the Scheldt, known by the name of the Walcheren expedition, in the autumn of 1809. In the statement of the operations of the forces employed on this expedition, presented to His late Majesty at a private audience by the Earl of Chatham, to whom the command of it was entrusted, after describing the ineffectual attempts of one division of the army which it had been found necessary to withdraw, His Lordship proceeds thus:

"With respect to Sir John Hope's operation, it was more prosperous. The object of it was this: — in the original arrangement for carrying the army at once up the West Scheldt, Sir John Hope's division was included; but just before we sailed, the Admiral received intelligence that the French fleet was come down abreast of Flushing, and seemed to threaten to oppose our passage up the Scheldt.

"In this view, it was conceived that, by a landing on the north side of south Reveland, the island might be possessed, and all the batteries taken in reverse, and thereby the position of the French fleet, if they ventured to remain near Flushing, would be, as it were, turned, and their retreat rendered more difficult, while the attack on them by our ships would have been much facilitated; and for this object, the division of Sir John Hope rather preceded, in sailing from the Downs, the rest of the fleet.

"The navigation of the East Scheldt was found most difficult; but by the skill and perseverance of Sir Richard Keats, this purpose was happily and easily accomplished, though the troops were carried a great way in schhuyts and boats; and this division was landed near Ter-Goes, from whence they swept all the batteries in the island that could impede the progress of our ships up the West Scheldt, and possessed themselves, on the second of August, of the important post of Batz, to which it had been promised that the army should at once have been brought up.

"Sir John Hope remained in possession of this post, though not without being twice attacked by the enemy's

flotilla, for nine days before any of the gun-boats under Captain Sir Home Popham were moved up the Scheldt to his support."

One of the attacks to which the noble lord alludes took place on the fifth of August, when the enemy came down with about twenty-eight gun-vessels, and kept up a smart cannonade for some hours, but were forced to retire by the guns from the fort.

The unfortunate issue of this expedition is too well known to need relation here.

In 1810, Sir John Hope was employed in Spain; and in consequence of his gallantry and exertions in the various victories obtained over the enemy in that country, he was one of the officers selected by His Majesty to receive and wear the medal issued on the 9th of September in that year.

His next appointment was that of commander-in-chief in Ireland, where he remained a considerable time.

In 1813 he again joined the Duke of Wellington in the Peninsula, and became second in command. At the battle of Nivelle, on the 10th of November of that year, Sir John Hope headed the left wing of the army, drove in the enemy's outposts in front of their intrenchments on the Lower Nivelle, carried the redoubt above Orogne, and established himself on the heights immediately opposite Sibour, in readiness to take advantage of any movement made by the enemy's right. In the night, the enemy quitted all their works and positions in front of St. Jean de Luz, and retired upon Bidart, destroying all the bridges on the Lower Nivelle. Sir John Hope followed them with the left of the army, as soon as he could cross the river. On the night of the 11th the enemy again retired, into an entrenched camp in front of Bayonne. On the 9th of December, Sir John Hope, with the left of the army under his command, moved forward by the great road from St. Jean de Luz towards Bayonne, and reconnoitred the right of the intrenched camp of the enemy under Bayonne, and the course of the Adour below the town, after driving in the enemy's posts from the neighbourhood of Biaritz and Anglet. In the even-

ing he retired to the ground he had before occupied. On the 10th, in the morning, the enemy moved out of the intrenched camp, with nearly their whole army, drove in the picquets of the light division, and of Sir John Hope's corps, and made a most desperate attack on his advanced posts, on the high road from Bayonne to St. Jean de Luz, near the mayor's house of Biaritz. This attack was repulsed in the most gallant style by our troops, who took about fiye hundred prisoners. In his dispatches, dated December 14th, 1813, the Duke of Wellington, speaking of this brilliant affair, says:

"I cannot sufficiently applaud the ability, coolness, and judgment of Lieutenant-General Sir John Hope, who, with the general and staff officers under his command, showed the troops an example of gallantry, which must have tended to produce the favourable result of the day. Sir John Hope received a very severe contusion, which, however, I am happy to say, has not deprived me for a moment of the benefit of his assistance."

During the night of the 10th of December, the enemy retired from Sir John Hope's front, leaving small posts, which were immediately driven in. They still occupied, in force, a bridge on which the picquets of the light division had stood; and it was obvious that the whole of their army was still in front of our left. About three in the afternoon of the 11th, they again drove in Sir John Hope's picquets, and attacked his posts; but were again repulsed with considerable loss. The attack was recommenced on the morning of the 12th, with the same want of success; and the enemy finally discontinued their desperate effort in the afternoon of that day, and in the night retired entirely within their intrenched camp.

On the 23d of February, 1814, Sir John Hope, in concert with Rear-Admiral Penrose, availed himself of an opportunity which offered to cross the Adour below Bayonne, and to take possession of both banks of the river at its mouth. The vessels destined to form the bridge could not get in till the 24th, when the difficult, and, at that season of the year, dangerous operation of bringing them in was effected with a degree of

gallantry and skill seldom equalled. The enemy, conceiving that the means of crossing the river which Sir John Hope had at his command, namely, rafts made of pontoons, had not enabled him to cross a large force in the course of the 23d, attacked the corps which he had sent over that evening. The corps consisted of six hundred men of the second brigade of guards, under the command of Major-General the Honourable Edward Stopford, who repulsed the enemy immediately. On the 25th Sir John Hope invested the citadel of Bayonne; and on the 27th, the bridge having been completed, he thought it expedient to invest it still more closely. He, also attacked the village of St. Etienne, which he carried, taking a gun and some prisoners from the enemy.

On the 14th of April, and, which rendered the occurrence still more mortifying, after intelligence had reached the army of the downfall of Napoleon, and the restoration of the house of Bourbon, in a sortie made by the French from Bayonne, Sir John Hope, bringing up some troops from the right to support the picquets of the centre, which had been driven in, came suddenly in the dark upon a party of the enemy: he was very severely wounded; and his horse being shot dead, fell upon him, so that he could not disengage himself from under it, and he was unfortunately made prisoner. His wounds were in the arm and the thigh, and crippled him for a long time. The Duke of Wellington, in noticing this transaction in his dispatches, expressed his regret, "that the satisfaction generally felt by the army upon the prospect of the honourable termination of their labours, should be clouded by the misfortunes and sufferings of an officer so highly esteemed and respected by all."

On the 3d of May, 1814, Sir John Hope was created a peer of the United Kingdom, by the title of Baron Niddry of Niddry, in the county of Linlithgow. In the month of June, the Chancellor of the Exchequer moved grants to several of the gallant Generals who had distinguished themselves during the war; but Lord Niddry declined accepting any pecuniary recompence for his services.

On the 2d of January, 1815, Lord Niddry was made a Knight Grand Cross of the military order of the Bath. His half-brother, James, third Earl of Hopetoun, dying on the 29th of May, 1816, Lord Niddry succeeded to the family titles. On the 12th of August, 1819, he received the brevet of General.

When His Majesty was in Scotland, the Earl of Hopetoun was one of the few individuals who received the distinction of a royal visit.

Unhappily, His Lordship did not long enjoy his numerous honours, acquired and hereditary. He died at Paris, on the 27th of August, 1823, aged 57.

The remains of this gallant and much lamented nobleman having been brought from France in His Majesty's sloop Brisk, were interred in the family vault at Abercorn, on the 1st of October, as privately as circumstances would permit.

As a soldier, the Earl of Hopetoun was cool, brave, and determined; and his conduct as a nobleman, a landlord, and a friend, was always such as became his high station. By his numerous family and relatives his loss is deeply lamented; and indeed few men of his rank have been more sincerely regretted by all classes of the public.

The Earl of Hopetoun was twice married. On the 17th of August, 1798, he married, at Lea Castle, in the county of Worcester, his cousin Elizabeth, youngest daughter of the Hon. Charles Hope Weir, of Craigie Hall, and Blackwood; but by her, who died March 20th, 1801, he had no issue. On the 9th of Feb. 1803, at Ballindean, he married Louisa Dorothea, third daughter of Sir John Wedderburn, of Ballindean, in the county of Perth, Bart., (by his second wife Alicia, daughter of Col. James Dundas, of Dundas,) by whom he had issue John, now Earl of Hopetoun, born Nov. 15th, 1803, eight other sons, and two daughters.

## No. XV.

## MATTHEW BAILLIE, M.D.

FELLOW OF THE ROYAL SOCIETIES OF LONDON AND EDINBURGH; FELLOW OF THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS IN LONDON; HONORARY FELLOW OF THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS IN EDINBURGH, &c.

ALIKE distinguished as a physician, and amiable as a man, the late Dr. Baillie ran a career of honour and profit which falls to the lot of few. Acknowledged by the public, and by his brethren, as the undisputed head of the medical profession, he has left a blank, which we can scarcely hope soon to see adequately filled.

He was born Oct. 27th, 1761, in the manse of Tholy, near Hamilton, in Scotland. His father was the Rev. James Baillie, D.D. (a supposed descendant of the family of Baillie of Jerviswood,) some time minister of the kirk of Shotts, (one of the most barren and wild parts of the low country of Scotland,) and afterwards professor of divinity in the university of Glasgow. His mother was Dorothea, daughter of Mr. John Hunter, of Kilbride, in the county of Lanark, (a descendant of the family of Hunter of Hunterstown,) and sister of the two celebrated anatomists Dr. William and Mr. John Hunter.

In the earlier part of his life, Dr. Baillie enjoyed considerable advantages; indeed he was in the whole of it peculiarly happy. Having received the rudiments of knowledge under his father's immediate superintendence, in 1773, when in his 13th year, he began his college-education at the university of Glasgow, where he distinguished himself. In 1779, having been appointed to an exhibition, he went to Baliol College, Oxford, on the same foundation on which Adam Smith and

other eminent countrymen of his had gone before him; and, when of the usual standing, he took his degrees in arts and in physic; that of M.D. in 1789.

In 1780, (of course keeping his terms at Oxford,) Dr. Baillie went to London, and commenced his medical studies, by attending the anatomical lectures of his maternal uncle, Dr. William Hunter; and soon after, those of his other maternal uncle, Mr. John Hunter. He had the great advantage of residing with Dr. William Hunter, and, when he became sufficiently advanced in his studies, of being employed to make the necessary preparation for the lectures, to conduct the demonstrations, and to superintend the operations of the students. Previous to Dr. Hunter's death, which took place in March, 1783, his nephew had become the chief teacher of practical anatomy; and after that event, he became his successor in the lectures, having for an associate Mr. Cruickshank, who, during Dr. Hunter's life, had given a part of the lectures. Dr. Baillie began to lecture in 1784–5, and soon acquired the highest reputation as an anatomist and a teacher of anatomy; to which character his arduous labours in the formation of his collection of anatomical preparations, consisting of nearly eleven hundred articles, greatly contributed. He possessed the valuable talent of making an abstruse and difficult subject plain: his prelections were remarkable for that lucid order and clearness of expression which proceed from a perfect conception of the subject; and he never permitted any variety of display to turn him from his great object, of conveying information in the simplest and most intelligible way, and so as to be most useful to the pupils. He had no desire to get rid of national peculiarities of language; or, if he had, he did not perfectly succeed. Not only did the language of his own land linger on his tongue, but its recollections clung to his heart; and to the last, amidst the splendour of his professional life, and the seductions of a court, he took a hearty and an honourable interest in the happiness and the eminence of his original country. But there was a native sense and strength of mind which distinguished him,

and much more than compensated for the want of the polish and purity of English pronunciation. When the increase of his practice as a physician made it necessary for him to decline lecturing, which it did in 1799, the students in Windmill Street showed their sense of his merits, and of their obligations to him, by presenting him with a very handsome and valuable piece of plate, having a Latin inscription expressive of their gratitude.

In the year 1787, Dr. Baillie was elected physician to St. George's Hospital, which office he held for thirteen years. In the year 1789, he was admitted a candidate at the college of physicians, and in the following year had the full privileges of a fellowship conferred upon him. He served the office of censor in 1792 and 1797; and that of commissioner, under the act of parliament for the inspection and licensing of madhouses, in 1794 and 1795.

Dr. Baillie owed his introduction to practice to the reputation for talents and learning which he had acquired by his lectures, and to the recommendation of professional men, ever the best judges of professional merit. Such an introduction must always insure an eventual and stable, although it may not produce a rapid or brilliant success. Among the eminent medical characters of that day who were particularly attached to Dr. Baillie, was the late Dr. David Pitcairn, a man of elegant literary accomplishments, united with great professional knowledge. Notwithstanding the disparity of their years, there existed between Dr. Pitcairn and Dr. Baillie a long and uninterrupted intimacy; and the confidence reposed by Dr. Pitcairn in the abilities of his friend was evinced by his consulting no other medical adviser, except, we believe, in his last illness, when Dr. Wells attended with Dr. Baillie. It was on the secession from practice of Dr. Pitcairn, who was compelled by illness, in the year 1798, to seek the milder climate of Lisbon, that Dr. Baillie began to find the demands for his professional aid gradually multiply upon him, until at length he was almost overwhelmed with practice, among all the first persons of rank and fortune in the kingdom.

Having been called in to the late Duke of Gloucester, (whose malady however proved a hopeless case,) he gave such satisfaction to the royal family, that, on the subsequent illness of His late Majesty, he was commanded to join in consultation with the court-physicians; and he thenceforward continued a principal director of the royal treatment. For a while he was, in consequence, placed in circumstances which might have shaken men of less firm and independent minds. But, amidst the hope and fear which for so long a time agitated the nation on the subject of the King's health, the opinion of Dr. Baillie always regulated that of the public, who were perfectly convinced that no consideration could ever bend the stubbornness of his integrity. On the first vacancy, which was in 1810, he was appointed one of the physicians to His late Majesty, and received the offer of a baronetage, which his good sense and unassuming disposition induced him to decline.

If the income which Dr. Baillie derived from his practice, when it was at its height, was not the largest, it was certainly the second in amount, and much exceeded that of any physician in London who preceded him. In one of his most busy years, when he had scarcely time to take a single regular meal, it is said to have reached to 10,000*l*. But whatever might have been his professional emoluments, there cannot be any doubt that there was no physician of his time who enjoyed an equal reputation with his brethren for professional skill and knowledge, of which the admitted greater extent of his consultation-business may be regarded as a proof. No contemporary physician was supposed to possess, or in fact did possess, equal anatomical knowledge; and particularly equal knowledge of that part of anatomy which throws light upon the nature of disease. His opinion was frequently wished for by other physicians for their own instruction, as well as for the satisfaction and benefit of the patient.

Dr. Baillie was remarkable for forming his judgment of any case before him from his own observation exclusively; carefully guarding himself against any prepossession from the

opinions suggested by others. When he visited a patient, he observed him accurately, he listened to him attentively, he put a few pointed questions — and his judgment was formed; and this less from prominent symptoms, and more from a comprehensive view of the case, than is common when the judgment is formed quickly.

He was extremely happy in the way in which he communicated his opinion to his patient. He avoided technical and learned phrases; he affected no sentimental tenderness, which is sometimes assumed by a physician with a view to recommend himself to his patient; but he expressed what he had to say in the simplest and plainest terms; with some pleasantry, if the occasion admitted of it, and with gravity and gentleness, if they were required; and he left his patient, either encouraged or tranquillized: persuaded that the opinion he had received was sound and honest, whether it was favourable or not; and that his physician merited his confidence. Few physicians ever conciliated their patients so much with so little direct endeavour to conciliate; and it may truly be said, that his patients were pleased with him only, or chiefly, because they believed him to be able, attentive, sincere, and frank.

In consultation he gave his opinion concisely, and with few grounds; and those, facts, rather than arguments, so that little room was left for dispute. If any difference or difficulty arose, his example pointed out the way of removing it, by an appeal to other facts, and by the neglect of speculative reasoning

Dr. Baillie's writings were confined to his profession, but they were numerous, and valuable. "The Morbid Anatomy of some of the most important Parts of the Human Body" is the work upon which his fame as an author principally rests; and which not only has made him known in every part of Europe, and wherever medical science is cultivated, but will secure him a name in succeeding times. Like every thing that he did, it was modest and unpretending. A perfect knowledge of his subject, acquired in the midst of the fullest opportunities, ena-

bled him to compress into a small volume more useful information than exists in the combined works of Bonetus, Morgagni, and Lieutaud. Its publication, which was in 1795, formed an era in the history of medicine in this country. Perhaps no production of late years ever had so much influence on the study of that art, or contributed so much to correct unfounded speculations upon the nature of disease, to excite a spirit of observation, and to lead the attention of the student to fact and experience. But the preface to the first edition of the work, which we subjoin, will convey a satisfactory idea of its nature, intention, and merits.

"Some diseases consist only in morbid actions, but do not produce any change in the structure of parts; these do not admit of anatomical inquiry after death. There are other diseases, however, where alterations in the structure take place, and these become the proper subjects of anatomical examination.

"The object of this work is to explain, more minutely than has hitherto been done, the changes of structure arising from morbid actions in some of the most important parts of the human body.

"This, I hope, will be attended with some advantages to the general science of medicine, and ultimately to its practice. It is very much to be regretted that the knowledge of morbid structure does not lead with certainty to the knowledge of morbid actions, although the one is the effect of the other; yet surely it lays the most solid foundation for prosecuting such inquiries with success. In proportion, therefore, as we shall become acquainted with the changes produced in the structure of parts from diseased actions, we shall be more likely to make some progress towards a knowledge of the actions themselves, although it must be very slowly. The subject in itself is extremely difficult, because morbid actions are going on in the minute parts of an animal body excluded from observation; but still the examination of morbid structure seems to be one of the most probable means of throwing light upon it.

" A second advantage arising from the more attentive examination of morbid structure is, that we shall be able to distinguish between changes which may have some considerable resemblance to each other, and which have been generally confounded. This will ultimately lead to a more attentive observation of symptoms, while morbid actions are taking place, and be the means of distinguishing diseases with greater accuracy. When this has been done, it will be likely to produce a successful enquiry after the most proper method of treatment.

" Another advantage arising from a more attentive observation of morbid structure is, that we shall be better fitted to detect diseased alterations in the organization of parts which are but little, or not at all known. This will lay the foundation of our enquiry into the diseases themselves; so that we shall add to our knowledge of the pathology of the body, and perhaps also to our knowledge of remedies.

" A fourth advantage, still, from observing attentively morbid structure, is, that theories taken up hastily about diseases will be occasionally corrected. The human mind is prone to form opinions upon every subject which is presented to it, but from a natural indolence is frequently averse to enquire into the circumstances which can alone form a sufficient ground for them. This is the most general cause of false opinions, which have not only pervaded medicine, but every other branch of knowledge. When, however, the mind shall be obliged to observe facts which cannot be reconciled with such opinions, it will be evident that the opinions are ill founded, and they will be laid aside. We grant it does not always happen that men are induced to give up their opinions, or even to think them wrong, upon observing facts which do not agree with them; but surely it is the best means of producing this effect; and whatever change may be wrought on the individuals themselves, the world will be convinced, who have fewer prejudices to combat.

" A person who previously had attended very accurately to symptoms, but was unacquainted with the disease, when he

comes to examine the body after death, and finds some of the appearances that are described in this treatise, will acquire a knowledge of the whole disease. He will be able to guide himself on such knowledge in similar cases, and also to inform others. It may, perhaps, too, lead him to a proper method of treatment.

" When a person has become well acquainted with diseased appearances, he will be better able to make his remarks, in examining dead bodies, so as to judge more accurately how far the symptoms and the appearances agree with each other; he will be able also to give a more distinct account of what he has observed, so that his data will become a more accurate ground of reasoning for others.

" The natural structure of the different parts of the human body has been very minutely examined, so that anatomy may be said to have arrived at a high pitch of perfection; but our knowledge of the changes of structure, produced by disease, which may be called the Morbid Anatomy, is still very imperfect. Such changes have commonly been observed only in their more obvious appearances, and very seldom with much minuteness or accuracy of discrimination.

" Any works explaining morbid structure, which I have seen, are very different in their plan from the present: they either consist of cases containing an account of diseases and dissections collected together in periodical publications, without any natural connection among each other, or consist of very large collections of cases, arranged according to some order. In some of these periodical works, the diseased structure has been frequently explained with a sufficient degree of accuracy, but in all the larger works it has often been described too generally. The descriptions, too, of the principal diseased appearances, have been sometimes obscured by taking notice of smaller collateral circumstances, which had no connection with them, or the diseases from whence they arose. Both of these faults too frequently occur even in the stupendous work of Morgagni, 'De Causis et Sedibus Morborum;' upon which, when considered in all its parts, it would be difficult to bestow too high praise: besides, the bulk

of these very large collections prevents them from being generally in the possession of practitioners, and also renders them more difficult to consult.

"In the present work we propose not to give cases; but simply an account of the morbid changes of structure which take place in the thoracic and abdominal viscera, in the organs of generation in both sexes, and in the brain. This will be done according to a local arrangement, very much in the same manner as if we were describing natural structure, and will be accompanied with observations upon morbid actions which may occasionally arise. My situation has given me more than the ordinary opportunities of examining morbid structure. Dr. Hunter's collection contains a very large number of preparations exhibiting morbid appearances, which I can have recourse to at any time for examination. Being physician to a large hospital, and engaged in teaching anatomy, I have also very frequent opportunities of examining diseases in dead bodies. What this work will contain will be principally an account of the morbid appearances which I have seen myself; but I shall also take advantage of what has been observed by others. It is intended to comprehend an account of the most common, as well as many of the very rare appearances of disease, in the vital and more important parts of the human body. From the nature of this undertaking it is evident, that it must be progressive: some appearances of disease will be observed in future, with which we are at present totally unacquainted, and others which we know very little of now, will afterwards be known perfectly.

"Although I have ventured to lay this work before the public, yet I am very sensible of its imperfections. There are some appearances described which I have only had an opportunity of seeing once, and which, therefore, may be supposed to be described less fully and exactly than if I had been able to make repeated examinations. There are others which I have seen long before I had formed any idea of this undertaking, and which I may be supposed to have observed less accurately than if I had had a particular object in view.

There are others still, which I have only had an opportunity of examining in preparations; in some of these, certain appearances may be supposed to be lost, which might have been observed had they been examined recently after death. All of these are sources of inaccuracy, which may be said in some degree to be unavoidable. I have endeavoured, however, to be accurate; and if the public should approve of my plan, I shall be very careful, by the addition of new materials, and by repeated observations, to render this publication more perfect."

The work consisted at first of a plain statement of facts, — the description of the appearances presented on dissection, or which could be preserved and exhibited. In the second edition, Dr. Baillie added, what was an attempt of greater difficulty, which will require the experience of successive lives to perfect; namely, the narration of symptoms corresponding with the morbid appearances. On the publication of this second edition, thus improved, Dr. Baillie annexed to his former preface the following remarks: —

" A second edition of this little work is now offered to the public. It is considerably enlarged, and I hope more correct than the former. The additions are principally derived from what I have remarked myself; but they are also taken from the observations of others, and more especially from those of Dr. Soemmerring, professor of medicine in the University of Mayence, one of the most distinguished anatomists in Germany. He was pleased to think so favourably of our attempt to improve the knowledge of diseased appearances in the human body, as to translate the first edition of the Morbid Anatomy into the German language, and to add to it many new cases, and copious notes. It has given me the most sincere satisfaction, to find that our observations and opinions coincide so much with those of each other. Had the plan of my work been different, I might have derived much more assistance from the valuable labours of Professor Soemmerring; but many of the additions which he has made do not strictly fall within it.

" To the morbid appearances, I have attempted to subjoin the symptoms connected with them. This part of the undertaking is attended with many difficulties; and I feel very sensibly how much the execution of it stands in need of the kind indulgence of the public. If this work shall ever come to another edition, I hope to be able to render the account of symptoms less imperfect. The difficulties which attend an attempt to ascertain the symptoms of diseases, are derived from various sources. The same symptoms are not uniformly connected with the same morbid changes of structure in the body. In many cases, too, the symptoms are nearly the same, where the morbid changes of structure are very different. This is particularly exemplified in diseases of the brain, and of the heart. Patients often explain very imperfectly their feelings, partly from the natural deficiency of language, and partly from being misled by preconceived opinions about the nature of their complaints. Medical men, also, in examining into the symptoms of diseases, sometimes put their questions inaccurately, and not unfrequently mislead patients into a false description, from some opinion about the disease which they have too hastily adopted. All of these are formidable difficulties, which obstruct the progress of our knowledge of the symptoms of diseases; but the accumulated observations of many individuals will probably, at length, in a great measure overcome them.

" In describing the symptoms of diseases, I have not entered into a minute detail. This belongs properly to the plan of a writer, who proposes to take a full view of any particular disease. I have mentioned those symptoms only which are most constant, and most strongly characteristic of the diseases to which they belong. Many diseased appearances are described in this work, to which there are added no corresponding symptoms; and this depends upon different causes. The first is, that there are many morbid changes of structure in the body, the corresponding symptoms of which are not ascertained. The second is, that many morbid changes of structure are produced by causes which disturb

the constitution so little, as to be attended with symptoms too slightly marked for observation. The third and last is, that the symptoms belonging to some diseased appearances fall so immediately under the cognizance of the eye, or of the touch, as to be included in a description of the diseased appearances themselves, and to render any further account of them superfluous.

"The account of symptoms is placed at the end of each chapter, after the description of the diseased appearances, that the anatomical part of the work may not be interrupted. In a very few instances, however, the account of the symptoms has not been separated from the anatomical description of the morbid appearances, where so little of the symptoms was known, as hardly to admit of a distinct account being given of them.

"Besides an account of morbid appearances, a few cases of mal-formation are blended in this work. They do not strictly fall within its plan; I have, therefore, added only a few, which are important, and which have almost all occurred to my own observation."

Dr. Baillie's next work was "A Series of Engravings, to illustrate some Parts of Morbid Anatomy." These splendid engravings, which were executed from admirable drawings made by Mr. Clift, the Conservator of the Hunterian Museum in Lincoln's Inn Fields, and which were creditable at once to Dr. Baillie's own taste and liberality, and to the state of the arts in this country, were published in fasciculi, which appeared at intervals. The publication of them began in 1799, and was completed in 1802. Dr. Baillie thus laid a solid foundation for pathology, and did for his profession what no physician had done before his time. Much, no doubt, remains unperformed, but nothing that he has done will require to be undone by his successors.

Besides these great works, Dr. Baillie published "An Anatomical Description of the Gravid Uterus." He also contributed largely to the Transactions and medical collections of his time.

In the Philosophical Transactions for the years 1788 and 1789, there are two papers written by him, with the following titles:—1. "An Account of a remarkable Transposition of the Viscera." — 2. "An Account of a particular Change of Structure in the Human Ovesium."

Soon after these papers were read before the Royal Society, Dr. Baillie was elected a fellow.

In the Transactions of the Society for the Improvement of Medical and Chirurgical Knowledge, there are papers written by Dr. Baillie with the following titles: — 1. "On the Want of a Pericardium in the Human Body." — 2. "Of Uncommon Appearances of Disease in the Blood Vessels." — 3. "Of a remarkable Deviation from the Natural Structure of the Urinary Bladder and Organs of Generation of a Male." — 4. "Case of Emphysema not proceeding from local Injury." — 5. "An Account of a Case of Diabetes, with an Examination of the Appearances after Death." — 6. "An Account of a singular Disease in the Great Intestines." — 7. "An Account of the Case of a Man who had no Evacuation from the Bowels for nearly fifteen Weeks before his Death." — 8. "On the Embalming of Dead Bodies." — 9. "An Account of several Persons, in the same Family, being twice affected with Measles." — 10. "Additional Instances of Measles occurring twice in the same Person." — 11. "Three Cases of Inflammation of the Inner Membrane of the Larynx and Trachea, terminating quickly in Death."

In the Medical Transactions, published by the Royal College of Physicians, there are papers written by him with the following titles: — 1. "The Case of a Boy, seven Years of Age, who had Hydrocephalus, in whom the Bones of the Skull, once firmly united, were, in the progress of the Disease, separated to a considerable Distance from each other." — 2. "Of some uncommon Symptoms which occurred in a Case of Hydrocephalus Internus." — 3. "Upon a strong Pulsation of the Aorta in the Epigastric Region." — 4. "Upon a Case of Stricture of the Rectum, produced by a Spasmodic Contraction of the Internal and External Sphincter of the Anus."

— 5. "Some Observations respecting Green Jaundice." — 6. "Some Observations on a particular Species of Purging." — 7. "Some Observations upon Paraplegia in Adults."

Dr. Baillie not only advanced the interests and dignity of the medical art, by the skilful and honourable manner in which he practised it, and by the light which he threw upon it by his writings, but also by the encouragement he afforded to those institutions which are calculated to improve it. He was an active member of several medical societies, and a governor of many medical charities; and it is generally believed, that he never withheld his patronage from any useful medical institution for which it was solicited.

A striking instance of the zeal which Dr. Baillie felt for the promotion of medical knowledge, was afforded by the present which, in December, 1818, he made to the Royal College of Physicians of his extensive and valuable collection of anatomical preparations, together with the sum of 300*l.*, which he afterwards increased to 600*l.*, for the purpose of keeping them in order. It is remarkable that three individuals so closely connected — Dr. Hunter; his brother, Mr. John Hunter; and their nephew, Dr. Baillie — should each have left to his country a noble memorial of his science and patriotism. In the College of Glasgow may be seen the magnificent museum of Dr. Hunter: the College of Surgeons possesses the collection made by Mr. Hunter, which is more like the result of the labours of many individuals, successively enjoying royal patronage or national support, than that of he unaided efforts of a private surgeon; and, lastly, Dr. Baillie gave to the College of Physicians at least a foundation for a museum of morbid anatomy. If the present should have the effect, which there can be no doubt Dr. Baillie expected, of exciting an increased attention from that learned body to anatomy, and especially to morbid anatomy, the profession, and society at large, will owe to him lasting obligations. The sense which the College of Physicians entertained at the time, of the value and importance of the donation, was expressed in the following resolution, with which

the president and the other officers of the College waited upon Dr. Baillie, and presented it to him in person: —

"Resolved,

"That the thanks of the Royal College of Physicians be conveyed to Dr. Baillie, for the very extensive and valuable collection of anatomical preparations which he has presented to the College, and for his liberal donation to defray the expence of preserving the same; for which most useful and munificent present the College will ever hold Dr. Baillie in grateful and honourable remembrance."

To the donation of 600*l.* the College of Physicians added 600*l.* more, for the same purpose; and this sum is called "The Baillie Fund."

After many years spent in the cultivation of the most severe science, (for surely anatomy and pathology may be so considered,) and in the performance of professional duties on the largest scale, (for he was consulted not only by those who personally knew him, but by individuals of all nations,) Dr. Baillie of late resorted to other studies, as a pastime and recreation. He attended more to the general progress of knowledge: he took particular pleasure in mineralogy; and even from the natural history of the articles of the Pharmacopœia he appeared to derive a new source of gratification.

By a certain difficulty which he contrived to place in the way of those who wished to consult him, and by seeing them only in company with other medical attendants, he, for a time, procured for himself, in the latter part of his life, that leisure which his health required, and which suited the maturity of his reputation, while he intentionally left the field of practice open to new aspirants; but, notwithstanding all his efforts, he insensibly relapsed into practice almost as full and general as ever. The effects were evidently injurious to him. He appeared like a man who had some local source of irritation, or visceral affection, which was preying on his constitution. He was himself quite aware of his condition and his danger, and went to Tunbridge for ease and air. Every body hoped

that his state of health was to be ascribed to the fatigues of business; and that this temporary retirement would afford him relief. Unhappily that was not the case. Finding himself sensibly and rapidly sinking, Dr. Baillie repaired to his seat, Duntisbourne House, near Cirencester, in Gloucestershire, where, on the 23d of September, 1823, he expired; having, by the calmness and resignation of his last days, summed up the virtues of his life.

Eminent as Dr. Baillie was as a physician, those who knew him well will not hesitate to say that he was not less distinguished as a man. The leading features of his character were simplicity, singleness of heart, and ingenuousness, not at variance, but in strict accordance, with true wisdom. He was quick of apprehension, and expressed himself perspicuously, impressively, and readily; and had such a command of thought and language, that he has been known, when he was a lecturer, to change the subject of his lecture at the moment of delivering it, and to give at once a lecture which he had not prepared. His judgment was remarkably correct; and his opinion and advice, therefore, upon all subjects, were of great value. He had the power of reasoning clearly and powerfully; but, on many occasions, he seemed to arrive at his conclusion by a sort of tact, rather than to make his way to it by argument. His mind was always more readily engaged by what was useful, than by what was merely curious and ingenious.

His society had a charm which those who have enjoyed it will not easily forget. His frankness, good humour, kindness, warmth of manner and expression, indicating the interest he took in all around him, set every one at his ease, and called forth his best and happiest feelings. He was fitted by his general knowledge for taking a part in conversation upon any subject that presented itself; and, notwithstanding his numerous professional engagements, he found time for making himself acquainted with such new publications as excited a general interest. After his professional life became very active, it was impossible for him to have leisure for studying much out of his own profession; and his knowledge, therefore, upon

subjects which did not belong to it, was probably a good deal confined to the acquisitions he had made in the course of his excellent education, to the suggestions of conversation, and to the reflections of his own acute and powerful mind.

It would be difficult to produce an instance of a person equally disinterested, fair, candid, and generous; or one whose natural elevation of mind raised him more above the reach of temptation to whatever is base, sordid, or selfish. Of the truth of this character, the following anecdote, related by Mr. Bell in the Introductory Lecture to his Course of Anatomy, (from which interesting lecture we have derived many of the foregoing facts and observations,) affords a splendid proof: —

"The merest chance brought me acquainted with a circumstance very honourable to Dr. Baillie. While still a young man, and not affluent, his uncle William, dying, left him the small family-estate of Longcalderwood. We all know of the unhappy misunderstanding that existed between Dr. Hunter and his brother John. Dr. Baillie felt that he owed this bequest to the partiality of his uncle, and made it over to John Hunter. The latter long refused; but, in the end, the family-estate remained the property of the brother, and not of the nephew of Dr. Hunter."

There was one trait in Dr. Baillie's character which ought not to pass without special notice; namely, his professional liberality, not only to his equals in medical rank, but to his juniors, and to those who practised the subordinate part of his profession. Notwithstanding the multiplicity of professional engagements which occupied his time, even, as we have observed, to the destruction of his health, he was ever punctual to the moment of an appointment; and particularly so if he had to meet a junior practitioner in consultation. On that subject he has been heard to express himself in the following words: — "I consider it not only a professional but a moral duty punctually to meet my professional brethren of all ranks. My equals have a right to such a mark of my respect, and I should shudder at the apprehension of lessening a junior practitioner in the eyes of his patient, by not keeping an appoint-

ment with him." It is owing to the constant manifestation of this feeling in Dr. Baillie's conduct, that the younger practitioners in medicine lament his loss, as that of a most valuable friend. They were always delighted to call him to a consultation, because he was scrupulously anxious not to obtrude himself in such a manner as might tend in any way to injure their interests or connection.

Dr. Baillie seemed to have an innate love of goodness, a secret sympathy with the virtuous, and to rejoice in their honourable and dignified conduct, as in a thing in which he had a personal interest, and as if he felt that his own character was raised by it, as well as human nature ennobled. He censured warmly what he disapproved, from a strong attachment to what is right, not to display his superiority to others, or to give vent to any asperity of temper; at the same time he was indulgent to failings. His kindness to others led him on many occasions to overlook what was due to himself; and even in his last illness he paid gratuitous professional visits which were above his strength, and was in danger of suddenly exhausting himself by his exertions for others. His liberal disposition is well known to all who are acquainted with public charitable subscriptions; the great extent to which it showed itself in private benefactions is known only to those who were nearly connected with him, and perhaps was fully known only to himself.

To the profound respect entertained for Dr. Baillie by the college of which he was so distinguished an ornament, the following occurrence bears ample testimony. At the last quarterly commission before his death, when there was a full assemblage of members, in the midst of the affairs for the consideration of which they were called together, Dr. Baillie entered the room, — emaciated, hectic, and with all the symptoms of approaching dissolution. Such was the effect of his sudden and unexpected appearance, that the public business was suspended, and every one present instantly and spontaneously rose, and remained standing until Dr. Baillie had taken his seat; a tribute of affectionate reverence which

we believe to be wholly unprecedented. — When information reached the College of Physicians of the melancholy event of Dr. Baillie's death, the following memorial of respect was ordered to be inserted in the College Annals: it is dated the 30th of September, 1823: —

"That our posterity may know the extent of its obligations to the benefactor whose death we deplore, be it recorded, that Dr. Baillie gave the whole of his most valuable collection of anatomical preparations to the college, and six hundred pounds for the preservation of the same; and this, too, (after the example of the illustrious Harvey,) in his lifetime.

"His contemporaries need not an enumeration of his many virtues to account for their respectful attachment to him whilst he lived, or to justify the profound grief which they feel at his death. But to the rising generation of physicians it may be useful to hold up, for an example, his remarkable simplicity of heart, his strict and clear integrity, his generosity, and that religious principle by which his conduct seemed always to be governed, as well calculated to secure to them the respect and good will of their colleagues, and the profession at large, and the high estimation and confidence of the public."

Dr. Baillie had an elder brother, who died very young, and two sisters, who survive him, — Mrs. Agnes and Mrs. Joanna Baillie; the latter well known in the literary world, as the author of the "Series of Plays on the Passions," and of the "Metrical Legends." He married Sophia, a daughter of the late Dr. Denman, and sister of the Common Sergeant and Lady Croft, whom he has left, with a son and daughter, to lament their irreparable loss, with the consolation, however, whenever they shall be able to make use of it, of having shared and added to the enjoyments of his life.

He bequeathed by his will three hundred pounds to the College of Physicians, and all his medical, surgical, and anatomical books, together with all the copper-plates belonging to his "Illustrations of Mordid Anatomy," as well as a number of little curiosities, among which is the gold-headed cane

of the celebrated Dr. Radcliffe. (In case of the death of his son, William Hunter Baillie, without issue, he has also left to the college a further bequest of four thousand pounds.) He has directed his two Introductory Lectures to his Courses of Morbid Anatomy, his Lectures upon the Nervous System, delivered before the College of Physicians, and a short Account of his Medical Practice, to be printed, but not published; remarking that, though not sufficiently important for publication, they may yet contain matter too useful to be altogether lost. The various articles of plate presented to him in the course of his professional practice are left to his son, to be preserved in the family. Three hundred pounds are left to the Society for the Relief of Widows and Orphans of Medical Men; to Mrs. Baillie he has left his house, furniture, &c., a sum of two thousand pounds, and one thousand per annum; to his sisters, Agnes and Joanna Baillie, one hundred and fifty pounds per annum each; and there is further provision, to a considerable amount, for these and other legatees, in case of his son dying without issue, to whom is given the residuary personal estate, as well as the freeholds in the county of Gloucester and elsewhere. Thomas Denman and Thomas William Carr, Esqrs., are the executors, and have a legacy of 100*l.* each as a compliment for their trouble. The will was proved in the Prerogative Court on the 21st of October, 1823, and the effects were sworn under 80,000*l.* It is dated the 21st of May, 1819.

## No. XVI.

### The Right Hon. SYLVESTER DOUGLAS,

BARON GLENBERVIE OF KINCARDINE, F. R. AND A. S.

*Motto* — Per varios casus.

Lord Glenbervie was the eldest son of John Douglas, Esq. of Fechil, in the parish of Ellon, county of Aberdeen.

The said John Douglas was tenth in lineal male descent from William Douglas, first Earl of Douglas; which William was paternal nephew and successor, as heir male, to James, eighth Lord Douglas, (called by the Scottish historians the good Sir James,) who flourished in the time of Robert Bruce, King of Scotland, and Edward I., King of England. The said William was seventh in male descent from William de Douglas, first Lord Douglas, who was descended from Sholto Douglas, said to have flourished in 700. John Douglas was the great-great-grandson, and became (in consequence of the death of his elder brother George, and of Robert and James, the only sons of George, who both died unmarried,) lineal heir male of the body of the Reverend James Douglas, of Glenbervie; which James was brother to William the ninth Earl of Angus, the said ninth earl being the sixth in lineal male descent from the above-named William, the first Earl of Douglas, and great-grandson to Archibald, the fifth Earl of Angus, (styled the Great Earl,) whose second son was Gawin Douglas, Bishop of Dunkeld, author of the celebrated translation of Virgil.

The said Archibald was the common ancestor of the Lady Margaret Douglas, maternal sister of James V. of Scotland,

niece of Henry VIII., grand-daughter of Henry VII., and grandmother of James the first of England and sixth of Scotland; being the mother of Lord Darnley, and of the present Archibald Lord Douglas; of the Duke of Hamilton; of the Earl of Selkirk; of Sir William Hamilton, K. B.; of Sir Alexander Douglas, Bart. (styled of Glenbervie); and of the late Lord Glenbervie.

John Douglas, Esq., Lord Glenbervie's father, who was born in 1714, and died in 1762, married Catharine, the second of the three daughters and co-heirs of James Gordon of Fechil, great-grandson to the celebrated geographer, Robert Gordon of Straloch, author of the Geography of Scotland, inserted in Bleau's Atlas. The said Catharine Gordon was second cousin to the last Earl Marischal, George Keith; they being grandchildren of George Hay, second Earl of Kinnoul, by his two daughters, the Ladies Mary and Catharine. By her Mr. Douglas had issue Sylvester, the late Lord Glenbervie, and Catharine, who married James Mercer, of Sunny Bank, Aberdeenshire, Esq., and died in 1802.

Lord Glenbervie was born May 24. 1743. He received the rudiments of his education near the place of his nativity, whence he went to the University of Aberdeen; and, after prosecuting his studies there for two or three years, travelled with the present Lord Douglas over the Continent. While abroad, and particularly during his residence at Paris and Vienna, Mr. Douglas mixed in gay and expensive society to an extent which led to the sale of his paternal property at an early period of his life, and happily forced upon him the necessity of applying his mind and talents to some profession, by which he might obtain the means of honourable independence. His situation and feeling at this period are well expressed in the following "Ode to Poverty," written by himself at the time: —

## TO POVERTY.

WRITTEN ON MY RETURN FROM VIENNA, MARCH, 1769.

Come, Poverty, to Pleasure's snares,
To wild Ambition's loftier cares,
While calm Content succeeds;
Teach me, stern goddess, to deride
The miser's gold! the monarch's pride!
The hero's boasted deeds!

Teach me, while I no more pursue
The rainbow hope, which still in view
Still cheats the grasping fool,
To shun the thresholds * of the great,
No courtly sycophant, nor yet
Seditious faction's tool.

Too long the dazzling glare of courts
Where Fortune with Ambition sports,
Drew my fond thoughts astray:
Too long was Pleasure's path my choice,
While, deaf to Reason's sober voice,
I heard her syren lay.

Ambition! Pleasure! fatal pair!
My buoyant spirits, light as air,
No gloomy damp opprest;
'Till won by their delusive charms,
I clasp'd them in my youthful arms,
And press'd them to my breast.

'Twas then the poison they infus'd
Which, through my inmost frame diffus'd
Mad Passion's feverish rage;
But Poverty, though Reason fail,
With force resistless shall prevail,
Its fury to assuage.

* "Forumque vitat, et superba
Civium potentiorum limina." Hor.

The profession of the law was that to which Mr. Douglas determined to devote himself. At the age of thirty-one, he entered at Lincoln's Inn; and, notwithstanding his former long-continued habits of indulgence, — habits so destructive in general of all inclination for laborious study, — he applied with such earnestness and industry to his new pursuit, and especially to the law of controverted elections, that he soon became highly and justly celebrated for his legal acquirements, and for several years was in possession of the principal practice in that very lucrative branch of the profession, — the election-law. He was also selected by the House of Commons as one of their counsel to assist the managers of the impeachment of Warren Hastings, Esq.

Having thus obtained considerable eminence as a professional man, Mr. Douglas, on the 26th September, 1789, married the Honourable Katharine Anne North, eldest daughter of Frederic Lord North, afterwards Earl of Guilford; an amiable and excellent woman; who, besides many more valuable qualities, possessed, to use Lord Glenbervie's own words *, "the most prompt, genuine, and brilliantwit," which, however, "was always vigilantly checked and reined in by a proportionate share of tact, good nature, and delicacy." The admirable character of this lady is fully and touchingly painted in the following inscription on a tablet, which, after her decease in January, 1817, was placed in Hampton church:

"Near this place are deposited
The mortal remains of Lady Katharine Anne North,
Lady Glenbervie.

"Those who knew her while she sojourned on earth, and who knew how to form a just estimate of that rare union of the soundest understanding, the kindest, tenderest heart, the happiest temper, and the most lively yet innocent wit, by which she was so eminently distinguished: those who had opportunities of contemplating the steady firmness and edifying tenour of her principles, affections, and conduct as a daughter, a sister, a mother, and a wife; as a Christian, a friend, and a member of society: those who can bear testimony to the severity with

* Notes to "Ricciardetto."

which she scrutinised her own thoughts, words, and actions, and her ever charitable indulgence towards those of others, will be best able to conceive, and will, perhaps, sympathise with the sentiments of unavailing sorrow and regret (though not daring to arraign the impenetrable dispensations of Providence) with which her aged husband has dictated this scanty and inadequate memorial of her excellence."

This marriage naturally introduced Mr. Douglas into political life. On the junction of a portion of the Whigs with Mr. Pitt's administration, in 1793, he was made a king's counsel, and appointed chief secretary to the Earl of Westmoreland, then lord-lieutenant of Ireland. In 1795 he was appointed one of the commissioners for the affairs of India. In 1798, he became one of the lords of the Treasury. In 1800, he was appointed governor of the Cape of Good Hope; and was on that occasion advanced to the dignity of a peer of Ireland, by the title of Baron Glenbervie of Kincardine. He did not, however, go to the Cape of Good Hope; his views having been altered by a change in the ministry the day before that which had been fixed for his embarkation, and a determination to restore that valuable colony to the Dutch. On the 20th February, 1801, His Lordship kissed His Majesty's hand on being nominated joint paymaster-general of the forces, in the room of Mr. Canning. In 1803, Lord Glenbervie was appointed to the office of surveyor-general of the king's woods, forests, and chases; which office he resigned in 1806, but was again appointed to it in the following year. To the duties of this office he applied himself with the most ardent zeal and perseverance; and the advantages which the public have derived from his exertions are considerable. The efforts of all His Lordship's predecessors, from the very establishment of the office itself, had been confined to cutting down the wood. Lord Glenbervie was actuated by a more wise and provident spirit; and, while he was the surveyor-general, between thirty and forty thousand acres were inclosed, and carefully planted. To him, therefore, the present flourishing condition of the King's woods, forests, and chases, is chiefly attributable. His Lord-

ship was also for some years vice-president of the Board of Trade.

Lord Glenbervie sat in the Irish parliament for St. Canice, or Irish Town; and in the British and Imperial parliaments, first for Fowey, then for Midhurst, afterwards for Plympton, and, lastly, for Hastings. He was a frequent speaker. His reasoning was always close and logical, and was occasionally enlivened by dry and effective sarcasm; and his utterance, which was slow and solemn, was in strict harmony with the profound and intellectual expression of his countenance. One of his most celebrated speeches was made on the 23d of April, 1799, on seconding the motion of the Right Hon. the Chancellor of the Exchequer, for the House of Commons to agree with the House of Lords in an address to His Majesty relative to the union with Ireland; of which measure Lord Glenbervie was a warm and an able advocate. In 1801, he repeatedly took part in the debates on the "Corn Bill." In 1802, he suggested an important amendment in the "Navy Abuse Bill," relative to the legal questions which might be be raised about supposed difficulties. On the 8th of April, 1805, when the House of Commons decided on the conduct of Lord Melville, who had been implicated in a Report from the Commissioners of Naval Inquiry, Lord Glenbervie voted in the minority of 216 to 217. On the 26th of June following, he was chosen by ballot one of a committee of seven, to inquire into and examine the secret matter contained in the Eleventh Report of the Commissioners of Naval Inquiry; and afterwards, as chairman of the committee, delivered in the report of their proceedings.

Lord Glenbervie had an only son, the Hon. Frederic Sylvester North Douglas, who was educated at Westminster school, and was afterwards a student of Christ Church, Oxford; where he gained the first class honours, and took the degree of M. A. On various occasions he displayed the greatest taste, learning, and judgment; and among other productions, published a valuable work "On certain Points of Resemblance between the ancient and modern Greeks," de-

rived from the observations which he made during his travels in that country; which will always be interesting to literature. During two parliaments Mr. Douglas sat in the House for the borough of Banbury, and gave great earnest of future eminence and celebrity. In July, 1819, he married Harriet, eldest daughter of William Wrightson, Esq. of Cusworth, Yorkshire; a union which promised lasting felicity to both parties. To the inexpressible grief, however, of his family and friends, and the deep and general regret of the public at large, on the 21st of October following, a sudden illness, — effusion on the brain, — deprived his country of one who promised to be among her brightest ornaments, in the 29th year of his age. The subjoined just and eloquent tribute to his memory appeared a few days after in the Morning Chronicle: —

" The early death of the Hon. Frederic North Douglas demands more than common notice. Indefatigable in his attention to public business, he brought to the consideration of every subject a clear, vigorous, and active understanding; a copious fund of information, the spirit and the tact of a man of business. He had devoted, at an early age, all his faculties to public life, and in the opinion of the most judicious among his contemporaries, he would have obtained the highest distinctions of parliament, and of the state. As a classical and a general scholar, greatly accomplished in languages and in letters, few were his superiors; but it is for his friends alone to speak with justice of his social merits. Inheriting, with the name, the humour of Lord North, the characteristic humour of his family, which appeared to be rather the effusion of playful spirits and of social enjoyment than the effort of wit, and being free from spleen or vanity, was incapable of inflicting pain, he enlivened every society by his presence. A cheerful and agreeable companion, a warm and generous friend, a kind and affectionate son, nothing remained to make his private character more amiable, but that most endearing relation of all, which, with every prospect of happiness, he

had undertaken only a few months before his lamented death."

Such was the language in which the public press spoke of Mr. Douglas. The following inscription, placed near his remains in Hampton Church, will further show the affliction of those who were near to him in blood and affection, and the irreparable loss which society sustained by his premature decease:

"In Memory
of
The Honourable Frederic Sylvester North Douglas,
only son of Sylvester Lord Glenbervie,
and of Katharine Anne,
Daughter of Frederic second Earl of Guilford;
in two successive Parliaments
Representative of the borough of Banbury:
who, during the short but not obscure career
assigned him by Providence,
was distinguished, both in public and private life,
by splendid talents and extensive acquirements,
by an ardent attachment to literature,
a Patriotism consistent, disinterested, and rational,
an unaffected zeal in the cause of Benevolence and Religion,
the kindest heart, the most conciliating manners,
and a conscientious and cheerful discharge
of all the social duties and charities
of a Friend, a Son, a Husband,
a Senator, and a Christian.

He was born February 8. 1791, married July 19. 1819, to Harriet, eldest daughter of William Wrightson, Esq. of Cusworth, in the county of York, and died October 21. in the same year."

It is impossible for any one of common feeling to contemplate the state into which Lord Glenbervie must have been thrown by this unexpected calamity, without emotion. Lady Glenbervie had died only two years before. That event was a heavy blow; but it was in the course of nature, and was therefore an evil for which her noble husband must have been in some degree prepared. But the death of his son, his only son, was not merely an additional, it was an unlooked-for affliction. The grief which it occasioned, deep in itself, must have been embittered by disappointment. Had it occurred

at an earlier period, it would have been sufficiently severe; but it was delayed until every circumstance conspired to augment the anguish of the infliction. It is after the labours of tillage are successfully over, when the corn has sprung healthily and luxuriantly from the earth, and every thing indicates the near approach of an abundant and glorious harvest, that the storm, by which the cultivator's hopes are in a moment destroyed, falls with its most overwhelming and heart-breaking effect.

But the influence of a sound philosophy, and the advantages of a cultivated taste, were perhaps never more strikingly exemplified than in His Lordship's case. By plunging into literary studies and amusements, he was enabled in some degree to divert his attention from retrospects under which he must otherwise have speedily sunk. Among various employments of a similar nature, to which he devoted himself with almost youthful alacrity and relish, he translated the first canto of "Ricciardetto," a humorous Italian poem by Fortiguerri; which translation was published in 1822, with an introduction relative to the principal romantic, burlesque, and mock-heroic poets, and notes, critical and philological. The original is rendered into English with spirit and correctness, and the whole work does great honour to the learned and venerable translator. He also occupied some of the latter years of his life in preparing for publication a new edition of the translation of Virgil into Scottish verse, by his ancestor, Gawin Douglas, Bishop of Dunkeld, with a life of the author; and a Comparison between English and Italian literature. He had likewise made considerable progress in what, if completed, must have proved a most interesting work, namely, an account of the private and political life of his father-in-law, Lord North; for which, it is understood, he had very copious materials, having been the surviving executor of His Lordship's widow, Lady Guilford; and in that character having become possessed of all Lord North's correspondence with the King during his ministry, as well as with the eminent persons who were his colleagues in the administration.

In addition to very eminent classical acquirements, Lord Glenbervie was considered one of the first modern linguists of his time; and nothing was more remarkable than the way in which he retained his powers and faculties on literary subjects to the very last; and after they had become somewhat imperfect on matters requiring less mental exertion.

In December, 1822, his lordship, feeling the infirmities of age increase, went to Bath for the winter, accompanied by his son's widow, the Hon. Mrs. F. S. N. Douglas, from whom he experienced, during the latter part of his life, the most affectionate and unremitting attention. He visited Clifton and Cheltenham; but at length he was seized with a violent illness, which, after two months' duration, terminated his life at Cheltenham, on the 2d of May, 1823, in the 80th year of his age.

Besides an account of the Tokay and other wines of Hungary, inserted in the Philosophical Transactions for 1773, Lord Glenbervie was the author of "History of the Cases of Controverted Elections, determined during the first Session of the 14th Parliament of Great Britain," 4 vols. 8vo. 1777; 2d edition, 1802. "Reports of Cases determined in the Court of King's Bench, in the 19th, 20th, and 21st Years of George III." fol. 1783; 3d edition. 2 vols. royal 8vo. 1790. Many years ago His Lordship published "Lyric Poems," written by the late James Mercer, Esq., who had married Lord Glenbervie's sister, to which a life of the author, and an account of his own family, were prefixed. The celebrated Lord Mansfield used to instance the preface to this last-mentioned volume as a fine specimen of prose composition.

## No. XVII.

### Major-General Sir DENIS PACK,

K.C.B. M.T.C.S. AND S.W. COLONEL OF THE 84TH FOOT, AND LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR OF PLYMOUTH.

Even an outline of the life of a gallant officer, whose name is associated with all the triumphs and glories of the late war, and who lived long enough to reap for himself an ample harvest of honour and renown, must be interesting to every lover of his country.

Sir Denis Pack was a native of Ireland. He was appointed to a cornetcy in the 14th light dragoons in December, 1791. He joined his regiment, which was quartered in the Phœnix Park, Dublin, in January, 1792, and was engaged with it in quelling some disturbances in Ireland between that period and 1794; when he embarked at Cork for the Continent, and landed, with the forces under Lord Moira, at Ostend. After His Lordship's march from thence to form a junction with the Duke of York's army, Cornet Pack volunteered his services, and was employed to carry an important dispatch to Nieuport. He fortunately succeeded in the attempt, and was thanked for it by General Vyse. His commanding officer's squadron of the 14th light dragoons was destined, after the embarkation at Ostend, to retreat to Nieuport, which it effected by the advance of a corps from that place to its support.

Nieuport being immediately invested, further retreat from thence became extremely hazardous and difficult. Cornet Pack was in a boat with about two hundred emigrants, the last of those who escaped the horrors of that ill-fated garrison,

and who did not gain the sea without a sharp action and a severe loss. He joined the Duke of York's army near Antwerp, and was in the action at Boxtel, and in several partial affairs.

Having served the whole of that severe winter-campaign, in 1795 he returned to England, succeeded to a lieutenancy, and embarked at Southampton in command of a detachment of eighty dragoons for Quiberon Bay. After the disastrous failure of the emigrants there, he proceeded under the orders of General Doyle to the Isle Dieu, where he landed, and did duty for some months as a field-officer.

In 1796, Lieutenant Pack returned to England, obtained a troop in the 5th dragoon guards, and accompanied his regiment to Ireland. He was frequently engaged during the rebellion in that country, and on one occasion was noticed in the Gazette. When the French landed a force in Ireland, Captain Pack was specially employed by Lord Cornwallis with a detached squadron; and after the surrender of General Humbert, he was appointed to command the escort which was dispatched, in charge of him and the other French Generals, to Dublin.

In 1798, he obtained a majority in the 4th dragoon guards, and embarked with his regiment in the expedition to Holland; but was countermanded, and stationed in England and Scotland until 1800, when he succeeded, on the 6th of December, to a lieutenant-colonelcy in the 71st regiment. He immediately joined that corps in Ireland, and served there until 1805; when he embarked at Cork on the expedition to the Cape of Good Hope under Sir David Baird, and was engaged and severely wounded in effecting the landing; but continued in the field, and was on the following day in the battle of Blueberg.

In the beginning of 1806, Lieutenant-colonel Pack went on the expedition to South America, under the command of General Beresford. He was present in six actions with the enemy in that country, and was wounded and detained a prisoner, contrary to the terms of the capitulation which restored

the town of Buenos Ayres to the Spaniards. Subsequently, making his escape with General Beresford, he joined Sir Samuel Auchmuty's army at Monte Video. Sir Samuel Auchmuty, at Lieutenant-colonel Pack's own request, directed a board of naval and military officers to inquire into the particulars of his escape, by whom it was unanimously approved, and he was declared free to serve. The circumstances of the transaction were thus detailed in a statement which Lieutenant-colonel Pack addressed to Sir Samuel Auchmuty : —

" Sir, " *Monte Video, February* 27. 1807.

" Anxious to be immediately employed in the service of my country, I take the liberty of stating the circumstances which led me to make my escape from the enemy, trusting my conduct on the occasion will meet with your sanction, and that you will be pleased to take my wishes into consideration. The following, I believe, will be found a correct statement of the transaction.

" Immediately after the surrender of the fort of Buenos Ayres, on the 12th of August last, I understood, from Brigadier-general Beresford, that the conditions agreed to between him and Colonel Liniers were, that the British troops were to be considered prisoners of war, but to be immediately embarked for England, or the Cape, and to be exchanged for those Spanish prisoners made on the British possessing themselves of Buenos Ayres.

" On the 13th, in the morning, Colonel Liniers dispatched a Spanish officer to Sir Home Popham, with a letter from General Beresford, to send the British transports back, for the purpose of the immediate carrying the treaty into execution; and a few days afterwards I was present when Colonel Liniers unequivocally affixed his name to the capitulation, containing the above condition.

" After the return of the transports, various delays took place; and I believe it was on the 26th that Colonel Liniers informed General Beresford, in the presence of Major Tolly, of the 71st regiment, and Captain Arbuthnot, the General's

aide-de-camp, (from all of whom I learned it,) that he regretted to inform him of its having been resolved, in spite of his efforts, not to embark the British troops; at the same time declaring his (Colonel Liniers') abhorrence of such a breach of faith, and offering to second General Beresford's remonstrance on the occasion.

" On the 27th, in the evening, I heard that Colonel Liniers' aide-de-camp had waited on General Beresford, stating it to be the Colonel's intention to carry the treaty into execution, by privately embarking the men, and requesting the General would for that purpose order the British transports to a particular place. However, on the 31st of August, or the 1st of September, it was finally announced in a letter, printed and made public, to General Beresford, that our surrender was at discretion; and that it was the determination of the then Governor of Buenos Ayres, that the British troops should be sent to the interior, and the officers on their parole to Europe.

" General Beresford, for obvious reasons, at first declined our passing a parole; but being given to understand that without it our persons were insecure, and it being determined to separate the officers from the men, he (with the concurrence of the majority of the seniors) finally acceded to it. Notwithstanding this, on the appearance of a British force in the river, they were suddenly compelled to march, under an armed escort, several miles into the interior; and, about two months afterwards, orders were given to separate and remove them still farther; and which, notwithstanding the remonstrance of the Brigadier-general, were in part carried into effect. In his communication at that time to Colonel Liniers, he fully explained that we did not consider ourselves on parole, nor did we think it binding after our removal in the first instance, and their refusing to fulfil the conditions under which we had been prevailed on to give it.

" About this time, the unfortunate murder of Captain Ogilvie, of the royal artillery, and a private soldier of the 71st regiment. took place; when guards were placed at some of

the quarters of the officers, professedly for the purpose of protection, but positively with strict injunctions most narrowly to watch us, and to take care, as the Governor said in his instructions to the alcade on the same subject, 'that we did not desert.' I mention this circumstance to prove there could be no misunderstanding on the subject; for though such language must be considered unhandsome and illiberal under any circumstance, it surely never could have been held to officers supposed on their parole.

"On the arrival of the news of the capture of Monte Video by our forces, the chief magistrate of Buenos Ayres repaired to General Beresford's quarters, accompanied by Lieutenant-colonel Gurrias, acquainting him with the necessity there was of possessing himself of the papers of the several British officers, prisoners; which he proceeded to do, placing a sentry over them individually, until he effected his purpose; and in a conversation which General Beresford had with Lieutenant-colonel Gurrias, the General explicitly told him that we were not on our parole, recapitulating the explanation made to Colonel Liniers on the subject. Shortly after this, the necessity of removing farther into the interior was communicated to us, and we were on our journey with an armed escort, when an opportunity offered, of which I most gladly availed myself, to make my escape.

"Sir, I will not further trespass on your time by commenting on the many circumstances I conceive so evidently conclusive, but submit the bare fact to your better judgment. However, I cannot debar myself the satisfaction of acknowledging here the obligation I am under to many individuals, and the kind and generous treatment which I myself, as well as the British officers in general, received from the inhabitants of the town and country of Buenos Ayres.

"I have the honour, &c.

(Signed) "D. PACK.

"Brigadier-general Sir Samuel Auchmuty,
commanding His Britannic Majesty's
Forces, Monte Video."

The details of the murder of Captain Ogilvie, of the royal artillery, alluded to in the foregoing statement, and in endeavouring to prevent which Lieutenant-colonel Pack exhibited the most dauntless personal bravery, were subsequently embodied by him in the following simple and interesting narrative: —

"*His Majesty's Ship Pheasant, August 25th*, 1807.

"Captain Ogilvie commanded the detachment of the royal artillery in General Beresford's expedition from the Cape of Good Hope to the Rio de la Plata, and was in every respect an ornament to his profession.

"Whilst prisoners at Luxau, we formed a close intimacy, and were often in the habit of riding out together. It was to him I first communicated my settled opinion that the parole exacted from us at Buenos Ayres ought not to be considered binding, and my idea that an escape was feasible, proper, and expedient. He seemed at once to agree with me, and finding soon after, on consulting General Beresford, that he cordially approved the measure, became really to think it a duty incumbent on him to make the attempt, conceiving his knowledge of the language would give him the best chance of success; and was as anxious and zealous on this occasion as on those where the interests of his profession might appear to be more clearly at stake.

"It was, I think, about the 27th of November last, that we went, as frequently happened, to take a ride by ourselves in the evening. The weather was extremely warm, and we put on our lightest dress; laying aside even swords. A fatality seemed to attend our excursion; for, though just at the time we had reason to think the minds of the people were a good deal exasperated against us, by an inflammatory sermon printed and circulated at Buenos Ayres, with other libellous matter against the English, we went out totally unprovided with any weapon of defence; and though, too, at our little mess that day, the effect of the lasso, only the

week before, most murderously used against a quiet and unarmed soldier of the 71st regiment, had been much spoken of, and it was agreed a knife was the best possible defence against it, yet we had not the precaution even to take one with us. It may be fair, also, to remark, that we had been told at Buenos Ayres (when in our possession), that it was by no means safe to go about unarmed and alone in the country; as the probability was we should meet some one who would commit murder for so trifling a thing as a pocket-handkerchief, if an opportunity offered to do it with impunity; and we had been often cautioned, since our arrival at Luxau, not to go out so unguardedly as almost all of us did.

" We took the road to Buenos Ayres, which we were accustomed to do, in hopes of hearing something of our friends, (the British troops,) who we knew were then in the river; and entered, as usual, on the subject next our heart, the probable means of getting to them, and which we thought every moment made of more consequence. We soon fell in with a Creole coming from Las Couchas, with whom we discoursed some time; and, on his leaving us, observed another from our village accost him as we had done, and afterwards follow in a direction as if to overtake us.

" Poor Ogilvie had acquired the idiom of the language completely, and used, by his good humour and manner, apparently to gain the esteem and good wishes of those he conversed with; and at that time less than at any other avoided communicating with any, hoping thereby to meet some friend inclined to forward our views of escape. We were one mile off the public road, as I suppose, and about two from the village; I had dismounted to substitute something for a stirrup I had lost, and Ogilvie began to chat with the new comer. On my joining them, he said, ' This man has been telling me an odd incoherent kind of story: amongst other things, that he came from Buenos Ayres to-day, and brought letters for the General from a lady there; that he was afraid to take them to him in the village, for the Christians (meaning the Spaniards) would kill him if they discovered it; but that

he could have them by riding a little way further, where he left them in charge of a black man.'

" The sun was setting, and warned us to return, but something in the fellow's countenance recommended him; and hoping he might prove to be really a person in our interest, I encouraged the idea of going forward; and we accordingly proceeded. Having galloped about a mile with him, he pointed to some cattle, about which place he said the person with the letters was, and I thought I could perceive a man moving amongst them; but, on getting to a water-course nearer to the spot, and not seeing him, we determined not to go further, but said we should wait some little time for his return, if he crossed over to his friend. This he assented to, and rode up the side of the water, as if to find a pass, or get his friend over to him by his whistling and hallooing. He dismounted for a few seconds; I thought, perhaps, to lead his horse, or girt his saddle; but after adjusting something which I am now persuaded was his pistol, he again mounted and rode to us, saying the man was coming. As he approached I passed close to him, going to the place he had left, having remarked to Ogilvie, who remained on the look-out behind, that I could not see any one. I had scarcely got twenty paces from the spot we were on, when I heard a shot, and, turning round, saw the ruffian with a pistol reversed and uplifted to strike at Ogilvie on the head. He was a little behind his left shoulder, having gained that position before he fired; and Ogilvie appeared quite helpless, with his arms extended, and the reins of the bridle fallen from his hands. The first idea that occurred to me was to endeavour to seize the pistol, and I directly rode at the fellow with that intent. Seeing me advance, he instantly dropped it to a fastening in the saddle; and, drawing a sword, struck at me, but so awkwardly as only to cut my jacket; and observing me put my hand in my bosom, he thought I believe, as I hoped he would, it was to search for some arms, and immediately sheered off to the distance of two hundred paces, when I got clear of him. I found Ogilvie on foot, and he recommended to me also to dis-

mount; but on his telling me he was not in the least hurt, I strongly urged our trusting to our horses to take us to our village. My reasons prevailed: I assisted him to mount, and we set out: Ogilvie again assuring me he was not hurt. But we had gone but a short distance when he complained of a pain in his side, which obliged us to slacken our pace. Still he did not seem to entertain the most distant idea of his being struck by the shot; and I really conceived the pain proceeded from a wound he received at Buenos Ayres, which I knew was not perfectly healed up; and as it certainly was given treacherously (the person afterwards boasted of the exploit), and has sometimes been confounded with this story, I think it well here briefly to mention the circumstance.

"On the 10th of August, when M. Liniérs first advanced and took a position in the suburbs of Buenos Ayres, two guns were ordered down the street, then quiet, and the inhabitants walking in it. Ogilvie accompanied them; and on returning a little time after, by himself, towards the fort, a man, dressed as a gentleman, attempted to startle his horse, by stepping before him, and shaking his cloak at him, whilst another, of the same appearance, ran out out of a house behind, and stabbed at Ogilvie with a sword, inflicting a very ugly wound immediately over his loins.

"I now proceed to state, that on looking round I could plainly perceive the fellow was winding his lasso, and preparing to follow us; and as, as I have said, we slackened our pace, he came up with us very fast. As the fellow advanced he seemed to fix his eye on Ogilvie, and, when at a proper distance, threw the lasso at him, which he avoided by suddenly stopping his horse. Thinking it a favourable moment to lay hold of the villain, I rode at him, and, though he went off at full speed, I at one time got so close to him as to grasp at a knife, carried, as is usual in South-America, in his girdle. Missing it, I turned to Ogilvie, pursuing the direction home; but as we went slowly, for the reason before assigned, the fellow soon got in readiness, and again advanced upon us. I was now a little in the rear, and he chose me for his object

of attack. I watched for the instant of his throwing the lasso to draw in my horse; but I did not do so with a great deal of dexterity, and got a little entangled, and was dismounted, owing in a great measure to my having but one stirrup.

"We were now pretty near the village, and two men most opportunely made their appearance at the instant, in front, and coming towards us. The fellow went off, immediately on throwing the lasso, at a hand-gallop, as is customary; and, as he did before, to the distance of about two hundred paces. Poor Ogilvie had stopped to support me, and we thus remained in suspense as to their proving friends or foes. They soon joined us, which occasioned the fellow to take himself off altogether. But I should have stated, that Ogilvie told me he heard the villain mutter something about money as he went off the last time; and, when he fired the pistol at him, he distinctly heard a Spanish expression, generally, he said, used by such ruffians when their determination was murder.

"One of our friends was a Blackamoor, who immediately went in search of my horse. The other, a Creole inhabitant of the village, remained, and to his utmost assisted poor Ogilvie, who now complained dreadfully of his breathing. Still he was certain he was not wounded, remarking to me that he was sure there was no ball in the pistol, and begged I would satisfy myself by examining his jacket. I did so, and found the back of it burned, and a shot-hole, from which blood issued, just under the shoulder-blade. From the direction of it I could not entertain a hope, almost, but it would prove a mortal wound. I allowed him, however, to continue in deception, only entreating him to exert himself to get home. With the aid of our friend I got him once more on horseback, and, with considerable difficulty, gained a house at the edge of the village, where I knew he would be safe. There I left him, and rode as fast as I could for Mr. Evans, the assistant surgeon of the 71st regiment, by whose direction he was carried quietly home in a chair, and by whom he was afterwards carefully attended. From the moment of his examining

the wound he expressed much apprehension of the result; saying, what fatally proved true, that he feared the lungs were severely wounded; and though afterwards extraordinarily favourable symptoms appeared, the surgeon never raised our hopes; though we did flatter ourselves, from the favourable opinion of others, that he would recover; — so much so, that I could not now easily describe the grief and disappointment of our little party at his death.

"He survived fourteen days; and though he breathed with difficulty, yet he seemed to suffer little pain, and died almost without a struggle; suffocated, as was supposed, by some discharge of the wound internally. During his illness he was watched over and enquired after, by his brother-officers, with the most anxious and affectionate solicitude. But to their kind attention though he seemed perfectly alive, yet to none of us did he express a worldly wish, save those, often repeated, for the success of His Majesty's arms.

"He was interred with all possible respect, close to, and at the back of the wall of the church of Luxau. General Beresford read the service. And we did hope it would have soon been in our power to have raised a monument over him. The ceremony was one of the most melancholy I recollect to have ever witnessed. None but unfortunate prisoners attended; but it is only justice to the inhabitants of the village to state that all seemed to share in our grief — none more so than the worthy clergyman of it; and indeed, as far as I could learn, all ranks in the country, and at Buenos Ayres, heard with shame and horror the account of his death. At the same time I must also say, there were not wanting those who circulated false and scandalous reports respecting the manner of it."

Soón after Lieutenant-Colonel Pack's return to the British army at Monte Video, he was detached with a small force to Colonia, where he commanded successfully in two actions. In the first, which took place on the 22d of April, 1807, his post was attacked by the enemy, a thousand strong. They were

soon, however, repelled by this gallant officer and his brave troops, who pursued them to the village of Real, about three miles from the town, without the loss of a man. Of the second action, which occurred on the 7th of June, the following dispatch from Lieutenant-General Whitelock (who had succeeded Sir Samuel Auchmuty in the chief command), with the annexed report from Lieutenant-Colonel Pack to Lieutenant-General Whitelock, Lieutenant-General Whitelock's reply, and the general orders that were issued on the occasion will give the best idea: —

" Sir, *Monte Video, June 22d,* 1807.

" I have to acquaint you, for the information of His Royal Highness the Commander-in-Chief, that on my arrival here, I found that Brigadier-General Sir Samuel Auchmuty had, with much judgment, placed a detachment, consisting of six companies of the 40th regiment, the light infantry battalion, and three companies of the rifle corps, with a squadron of the 9th light dragoons, at Colonia de Sacramento, (a port and harbour on the north side, immediately opposite to Buenos Ayres,) for the purpose of keeping a check upon the motions of the enemy in that quarter. Soon after my arrival, I sent the remainder of the 40th regiment to reinforce Lieutenant-Colonel Pack, in consequence of the enemy having assumed a more formidable shape, and from the arrival of several detachments from the opposite side of the river, with the view of cutting off his communication with the country, and, eventually, attacking him. They collected for this purpose to the amount of about two thousand men, under the command of Major-General Ellis, an officer lately arrived from Spain; and Lieutenant-Colonel Pack, with a promptitude and zeal which has invariably marked his conduct, determined to attack him; the particulars of which event are detailed in the enclosed letter from the Lieutenant-Colonel, in transmitting which, I cannot refrain from particularly recommending this gallant officer to the favourable notice of His Royal

Highness, for the conduct displayed by him and the troops under his command on the present occasion.

(Signed) "J. WHITELOCK.

"To Lieutenant-Colonel Gordon."

"Sir, "*Colonia, June 8th*, 1807.

"Having obtained information on Saturday evening last that the enemy had taken post at St. Pedro, twelve miles from this, I resolved upon moving to attack him, and commenced my march accordingly at three o'clock the next morning, with a force amounting to 1013, rank and file, leaving the garrison under the command of Major Pigot, of the 9th light dragoons. We arrived at St. Pedro at seven o'clock, and found the enemy strongly posted on an eminence, with his front and flanks secured by a deep and marshy river, over which there was only one pass, scarcely practicable, and that defended by four six-pounders, and two howitzers. The bravery of the troops, however, soon overcame all difficulties: they crossed the ford, reduced to a front of less than sections, many up to their middles, and under a heavy fire from the artillery. After effecting the passage the troops formed and advanced to the attack without firing a shot. The enemy's cavalry soon gave way; but the infantry, to my surprise, stood until we approached within thirty paces, when they fled in disorder, throwing away their arms and ammunition, and leaving us in possession of their guns and camp, with one standard and 105 prisoners, including one lieutenant-colonel, and five other officers. Had it been possible to bring our guns and cavalry across the ford, I am confident that we should have taken or destroyed the whole force of the enemy, which consisted of upwards of 2000 men. The chief loss fell on the 40th regiment, which corps supported most gallantly its well-established character; and, indeed, the bravery evinced by the whole of the troops in the affair merits my warmest commendation. I herewith enclose you a return of the killed and wounded; and I am sorry to add, that from the unfortunate explosion of two ammunition-wag-

gons (taken from the enemy), which it was necessary to destroy after the action was over, Major Gardner (a most deserving officer) and fourteen of the rifle corps were severely wounded.

"I have to acknowledge the most zealous assistance from Captain Cockburn (Assistant Adjutant-General) at all times, particularly in the affair of yesterday.

"I have, &c.

(Signed) "D. PACK,

"Lieutenant-Colonel 71st Regiment.

"To Lieutenant-General Whitelock, Commander of His Britannic Majesty's forces at Monte Video."

"Sir, "*Monte Video, June 10th*, 1807.

"I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your dispatch of the 8th instant; and I lose no time in communicating to you my warmest approbation of the zeal and decision which suggested the idea of attacking the enemy at St. Pedro, as well as of the distinguished gallantry which marked your conduct, and that of the troops under your command, in the execution of the same. I can say nothing stronger to convince you how highly I appreciate the bravery of this action, than what is detailed in the orders of this day, and shall only repeat that such a representation shall be made to His Majesty's ministers of the transaction, as cannot fail to call forth every degree of approbation which the conduct of yourself and the troops under your orders so highly merits.

(Signed) "J. WHITELOCK.

"To Lieutenant-Colonel Pack, 71st Regiment."

GENERAL ORDERS.

"*Monte Video, 10th June*, 1807.

"The Commander of the forces congratulates the army upon a brilliant achievement performed by the troops at Colonia, under the immediate command of Lieutenant-Colonel Pack; who, on the morning of the 7th instant, attacked the enemy in a very strong position, twelve miles from Colonia, and with a spirit becoming British soldiers, destroyed, cap-

tured, and put to flight double their numbers, and returned to Colonia with the whole of the enemy's guns. The enemy were repulsed with the loss of 120 men killed, and a great many wounded, leaving in our possession a standard, six pieces of cannon, near 300 stand of arms, a quantity of ammunition and ordnance-stores, and 105 prisoners; amongst whom were one lieutenant-colonel, one major, two captains, and two lieutenants. Lieutenant-Colonel Pack spoke in the highest terms in praise of the troops generally who were employed on this occasion: a small detachment of artillery, under the command of Lieutenant Shepherd; a detachment of the 9th light dragoons, under the command of Captain Carmichael; rifle corps, under the command of Major Gardner; light battalion under the command of Major Trotter; and the 40th regiment, under the command of Major Campbell. Upon this occasion some loss must naturally be expected; but considering the superiority of the enemy's numbers, what we have suffered is not considerable, being two men killed, and 30 wounded. The Commander of the forces cannot close the above orders of the day, without expressing his marked approbation of the bravery displayed on this occasion by Lieutenant-Colonel Pack and the officers and men under his command, which sentiments shall be conveyed by the earliest opportunity to England, when he is persuaded that His Majesty and the country will duly appreciate merit of this description."

By some accident or other the foregoing dispatch was not received by His Majesty's government until after the disastrous close of the operations of the British army in South America, and the return of the troops to England. The consequence was that the dispatch never appeared in the Gazette. With the laudable sensibility of a gallant soldier towards his own honour and that of his brave troops, Lieutenant-Colonel Pack, nearly two years afterwards, applied, although not in a formal manner, to His Majesty's government on the subject. The following is the correspondence which took place on the occasion:—

"My dear Sir, "*London, March 29th*, 1809.

"As it is possible the transaction to which the enclosed papers refer has been hitherto withheld from the public on political grounds, I take the liberty of requesting, through you, to be informed if there is any objection on the part of government to its being inserted in the history of the events of the year, or otherwise to be recorded. To you, my dear Sir, than whom no one can be more alive to the feelings of a soldier, I need not explain that, next to the service of his country, a laudable ambition for fame is a main spring of exertion; and in my desire thus far to do justice to the gallant troops engaged at St. Pedro, I hope I shall not be thought to claim unmerited credit for them, or for myself.

"I have, &c.

"D. PACK, Lieutenant-Colonel.

"To Brigadier-General the Honourable Charles Stewart."

"My dear Sir, "*Downing Street, March 30th.*

"I am favoured with your letter and enclosures, which I have submitted to Lord Castlereagh. The account of the brilliant affair which you mentioned was not received at Lord Castlereagh's office until some time after the surrender of Monte Video, and the return of the British army from South America. Lord Castlereagh directs me to state, that there can be no objection to your making public, in any manner you deem expedient, the account of an action in which the British troops behaved with so much gallantry, and in which you bore so conspicuous a part.

"Believe me, my dear Sir, most faithfully yours,

(Signed) "CHARLES STEWART.

"To Lieutenant-Colonel Pack."

Shortly after the attack of St. Pedro, Lieutenant-Colonel Pack was appointed, by Lieutenant-General Whitelock, to the command of all the light companies in his army, and joined the force then in the river Plate, destined to act against Buenos Ayres. He was also engaged in two successful actions with

the enemy previous to the unfortunate attack on the town, in which he was three times wounded.

Towards the end of 1807, Lieutenant-Colonel Pack returned to Europe. Early in 1808, he had the 71st regiment completely re-equipped in men; again embarked at Cork on the expedition to Portugal under the Duke of Wellington, then Sir Arthur Wellesley, and was in the battles of Roleia and Vimiera, on the 17th and 21st of August, in that year. The Duke of Wellington, in his official dispatch respecting the latter action, particularly speaks of the 71st regiment. After observing that the impetuous attack of the French infantry, supported by a large body of cavalry, was received with steadiness by Major-General Ferguson's brigade, of the three regiments composing which the 71st was one, and that that brigade, having charged, drove the enemy back, with great loss in killed and wounded, and took from them six pieces of cannon and many prisoners, the dispatch thus proceeds:—

"The enemy afterwards made an attempt to recover a part of his artillery by attacking the 71st and 82d regiments, which were halted in a valley in which it had been taken. These regiments retired from the low grounds in the valley to the heights, where they halted, faced about, fired, and advanced upon the enemy, who had by this time arrived in the low ground, and they thus obliged them to retire with great loss."

In a subsequent part of the dispatch, "the 71st regiment, commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel Pack," is one of the regiments to which His Grace remarks, "it is but justice to draw His Majesty's notice in a particular manner."

Lieutenant-Colonel Pack marched into Spain, under Sir John Moore, and was in the affair of Lugo, and at the battle of Corunna. He returned to England in January, 1809, and embarked in June of the same year for Holland, under Lord Chatham. On the landing at Walcheren, he was appointed to command a small corps of cavalry and light infantry. He was employed in the siege of Flushing, and particularly named by General Sir Eyre Coote for the com-

mand of a detachment to storm one of the enemy's batteries which advanced upon the sea-dyke, in front of Lieutenant-General Fraser's position. He successfully executed his orders, killing and wounding a great many of the enemy, taking 49 prisoners, and spiking the guns, though defended by five times the number of men under his command. After the surrender of Flushing, he was appointed commandant of Veer, where he was dangerously ill for a short time, but remained until the island was evacuated ; on which occasion, in conjunction with Commodore Owen, he commanded the rear-guard of the army.

Soon after the return of the 71st regiment to England, in 1810, it was again prepared for actual service: but His Majesty's government did not think the men had sufficiently recovered the effects of the Walcheren fever ; and being himself extremely anxious to see the interesting campaign then about to commence in the Peninsula, Lieutenant-Colonel Pack obtained His Majesty's leave to proceed to Portugal, and offer his services to the Duke of Wellington and Marshal Beresford. Both those Generals being of opinion that he could not serve them more usefully than with the Portuguese troops, he accepted the command of an infantry brigade in that service, just before the siege of Ciudad Rodrigo by Marshal Massena, previous to his invasion of Portugal.

On the 25th of July, 1810, he was appointed aide-de-camp to the King, which gave him the rank of Colonel in the army.

After the surrender of Ciudad Rodrigo and Almeida, and Marshal Massena's passage of the Coa, Colonel Pack's brigade (an independent one) was directed to take a separate route, with a regiment of cavalry attached to it ; and it remained in presence of the enemy's army at St. Combadoa, retiring slowly before the enemy on his advance to the position at Busaco. The good conduct of this brigade at the battle of Busaco, on the 27th of September, 1810, was noticed in the official dispatches of that event. In the admirable retreat, which was afterwards made to the lines of Torres Vedras at Lisbon, it formed, with the light division and cavalry, the rear-guard of the allied army.

The 71st having at that time joined the Duke of Wellington, Colonel Pack wished to return to them, as he had always purposed; but, by the desire of both commanders-in-chief, he continued to serve in the Portuguese army.

In 1811, Colonel Pack's brigade was in the advanced guard in following the enemy up to his position at Santarem. It was at the outposts there, and again in the advance on the further retreat of the enemy out of Portugal. In May, of that year, this brigade, with the Queen's regiment from the 6th division, kept the blockade of Almeida.

On the night of the 10th of May, the enemy, under General Brennier, abandoned that place, and marched with great rapidity, by unfrequented paths, to the bridge over the Angueda, at Barba del Puerco. By the silence and close order of their march, they eluded the vigilance of our picquets; but Colonel Pack, with a few men, hung upon their rear, and impeded their progress; so that Major Campbell reached Barba del Puerco in time to cause the enemy a very heavy loss in killed and wounded.

On the 19th of January, 1812, Colonel Pack was at the storming of Ciudad Rodrigo. His brigade, forming the 5th column which attacked the place, was destined to make a false attack upon the southern face of the fort; "but," says the Duke of Wellington, in his dispatch, dated Gallegos, 20th of January, "Brigadier-General Pack even surpassed my expectations, having converted his false attack into a real one; and his advanced guard, under the command of Major Lynch, having followed the enemy's troops from the advanced works into the Fausse Braye, where they made prisoners of all opposed to them." In a subsequent passage of the dispatch, the Duke speaks of this brigade as one of those which had distinguished itself during the operations of the siege.

On the 10th of February, 1812, parliamentary thanks were voted to the captors of Ciudad Rodrigo; in which Colonel Pack was mentioned by name.

Colonel Pack, with his brigade, marched to the siege of Badajoz; and was in active operation against the enemy on

his advance to the Tagus, and subsequent retreat out of Portugal. He moved in the advanced guard on the march of the allies to Salamanca and the Douro. On the 22d of July, 1812, at the battle of Salamanca, Colonel Pack made a very gallant attack upon the Arapiles; in which, however, he did not succeed, except in diverting the attention of the enemy's troops placed upon it, from the troops under the command of Lieutenant-General Cole, in his advance. He was in the march to, and capture of Madrid, and in the march to, and capture of Burgos. Previously to the siege, detachments under Colonel Pack's command carried by assault the horn-work of that castle, after a gallant and desperate action; for which the special thanks of His Royal Highness the Prince Regent and the Commander-in-Chief were given to the troops through the Duke of Wellington.

In retreating from Burgos in 1813, Colonel Pack's brigade formed the rear-guard; and from thence to the frontier of Portugal was very frequently in presence of the enemy. In the memorable advance of the Duke of Wellington into Spain, and the passage of the Ebro, it was in the advanced guard of the left column of the army, under Sir Thomas Graham.

At the splendid victory obtained at Vittoria, by the allied army, on the 21st of June, 1813, Colonel Pack's brigade of infantry composed part of the left wing of the army under Sir Thomas Graham. On the 20th of June he had marched to Margina, and from thence moved forward to Vittoria, by the high road from that town to Bilboa. Colonel Pack, with his Portuguese brigade, and Colonel Longa, with his Spanish division, gained the heights covering the villages of Gamarra Maior, Gamarra Menor, and Abechucho; thus intercepting the enemy's retreat by the high road to France. On the 23d he assisted and flanked Colonel Halkett's light battalion, to push on by the Chaussée; and this service was performed in the most gallant style by his brave troops, who drove the enemy from the village of Veasyn. The enemy having troops ready posted on the succession of strong heights on each side of the deep valley at the bottom of which the road runs,

a considerable time became necessary to turn his flanks, during which he evacuated Villa Franca without further dispute. Colonel Pack's Portuguese brigades, on the right and left of the valley, pushed on their advance to Yehasurido; and the troops assembled at Villa Franca. On the 25th, three companies of the 4th Caçadores, belonging to Colonel Pack's brigade, and two companies of the grenadiers of the 1st regiment, drove the enemy from the summit of an important hill lying between the Pampluna and Vittoria roads.

On the 4th of June, 1813, Colonel Pack had the brevet of Major-General conferred upon him.

Shortly after, Major-General Pack was appointed to the Highland brigade, in the 6th division. The division itself, at this time, for a short period fell also to his command. After a forced march, he arrived in time to share in the victory gained by the Duke of Wellington over the French under Marshal Soult, at Pampluna, on the 20th of July, 1813, in which action Major-General Pack was severely wounded in the head. He commanded the Highland brigade in the passage of the Nivelle, and advance of the British into France; in the overthrow of the enemy in his fortified lines before Bayonne; in the advance to, and passage of the Nive; in the repulse of the enemy's attack on the British position before St. Jean de Luz; and, though not actually engaged, he was present at the signal defeat of the enemy's desperate attack on Lieutenant-General Sir Rowland Hill's corps, on the 13th of December, 1813. He was also in the passage of the Gave d'Oleron, and the Gave de Pau; at the battle of Orthes, on the 27th of February, 1814; and at the passage of the Adour, at St. Seur.

At the taking of Toulouse, in April, 1814, Major-General Pack's brigade of the 6th division carried the two principal redoubts and fortified houses in the enemy's centre. The enemy made a desperate effort to regain these redoubts, but were repulsed with considerable loss; and the 6th division continuing their movements, the enemy were driven from two redoubts and their intrenchments on the left; and the

whole range of heights remained in the possession of the allied army. In the Duke of Wellington's dispatch, dated Toulouse, 12th of April, 1814, Major-General Pack is mentioned as one of the officers, "whose ability and conduct he cannot sufficiently applaud." In this battle, Major-General Pack's brigade had nearly two-thirds of the officers, and upwards of half the privates, killed or wounded.

From his first joining the 14th light dragoons, to the close of the war in the Peninsula, Major-General Pack was constantly employed. He purchased all his commissions, was never on half-pay, and never was absent from service on any duty in which he could possibly be engaged. In the course of the war he received eight wounds, six of them rather severe ones; was frequently struck by shot, and had several horses killed and wounded under him. In the year 1813, the order of the Tower and Sword was presented to him by the King of Portugal; and after the termination of hostilities he was, in January, 1815, created a Knight Commander of the most honourable military order of the Bath; and was allowed the honour of wearing a cross and seven clasps for the following actions, at all of which he had commanded troops, and had been personally engaged; viz. Roleia, Vimiera, Corunna, Busaco, Ciudad Rodrigo, Salamanca, Vittoria, Pyrenees, Nivelle, Nive, Orthes, and Toulouse.

It may easily be supposed, that when the unexpected return of Buonaparte to France from Elba, rendered a renewal of hostilities inevitable, Sir Denis Pack was one of the foremost in resuming active duty. In the field of Waterloo he rendered the most important services. On the 15th of June, 1815, he was engaged from the commencement in repelling the attack made by Buonaparte at Les Quatre Bras, and was one of the general officers named by the Duke of Wellington in his dispatch, as having "highly distinguished themselves;" and on the memorable 18th of June his conduct was so satisfactory to the illustrious hero under whom he served, that he was particularly mentioned by His Grace, for His Royal Highness the Prince Regent's approbation. In this splendid and decisive

battle Sir Denis Pack was once more wounded, though slightly.

In August, 1815, the Emperor of Russia conferred on him the decoration of the Second Class of St. Wladimir; and in the following month the Emperor of Austria conferred on him the order of Maria Theresa.

On the 10th of July, 1816, this gallant officer married Elizabeth Louisa, eighth child and fourth daughter of George de la Poer Beresford, first Marquis of Waterford, and sister of Henry, second and present Marquis.

On the 17th of August, 1819, he was appointed Lieutenant-Governor of Plymouth; and on the 13th of September, 1822, he was further preferred to the Colonelcy of the 84th foot.

Sir Denis Pack died at the house of Lord Beresford, in Wimpole-Street, on the 24th of July, 1823, to the great loss of the public, as well as of his private friends and afflicted family. As soon as the melancholy intelligence reached Plymouth, the colours at the Citadel, the Dock-Yard, Mount Wise, and St. Nicholas's Island, as well as of all the ships in the port, were lowered half-mast.

## No. XVIII.

### DAVID RICARDO, Esq. M. P.

In the early history of Mr. Ricardo's life there is nothing, the relation of which would be likely to excite either attention or interest. His father, a native of Holland, and of very respectable connections, came over on a visit to this country, when young, and preferring it to his own, became naturalised, and settled here. He entered the Stock Exchange; and being a man of good natural abilities, and of the strictest honour and integrity, made a corresponding progress; acquiring a respectable fortune, and possessing considerable influence within the circle in which he moved. He married, and was the father of a very numerous family, of which David, the subject of the present memoir, was the third. He was born on the 19th of April, 1772; and in point of education had the same advantages which are usually allotted to those who are destined for a mercantile line of life. When very young, he was sent to Holland. His father, who had designed him to follow the same business in which he was engaged, and whose transactions lay chiefly in that country, sent him thither not only with a view to his becoming acquainted with it, but also that he might be placed at a school of which he entertained a very high opinion. After two years' absence he returned home, and continued the common school-education till his father took him into business. At his intervals of leisure he was allowed any masters for private instruction whom he chose to have: but he had not the benefit of what is called a classical education; and it is doubtful whether it would have been a benefit to him, or whether it might not have led his mind to a course of study, in early life, foreign to those habits of deep thinking, which in the end enabled him to de-

velope the most abstruse and intricate subjects, and to be the author of important discoveries, instead of receiving passively the ideas of others.

It is not true, however, as has been more than insinuated, that Mr. Ricardo was of very low origin, and that he had been wholly denied the advantages of education; a reflection upon his father which he by no means deserved. The latter was always in affluent circumstances, most respectably connected, and both able and willing to afford his children all the advantages which the line of life for which they were destined appeared to require.

In the early years of Mr. Ricardo but little appeared in his intellectual progress, which would have led even an acute observer to predict his future eminence. But after having seen him attain that station, they who have passed through life with him from his boyish days now bring to their recollection circumstances, which, though overlooked as trivial at the time, serve to show that the plentiful harvest was the natural consequence of a genial spring.

In very early life he was remarkable for solidity and steadiness of character. At the age of fourteen his father began to employ him in the Stock Exchange, where he placed great confidence in him, and gave him such power as is rarely granted to persons considerably older than himself. At the age of sixteen he was entrusted with the care of two of his younger brothers, to convey them to Holland; and neither his father nor his mother felt the smallest anxiety for the charge which was confided to him. When young, Mr. Ricardo showed a taste for abstract and general reasoning; and though he was without any inducement to its cultivation, or rather lay under positive discouragement, yet at the age of nineteen and twenty, works of that description which occasionally occupied his attention afforded him amusement and cause for reflection. Even at this time his mind disclosed a propensity to go to the bottom of the subjects by which it was attracted, and he showed the same manly and open adherence to the opinions

which he had deliberately formed, and the same openness to conviction which distinguished his maturer years.

His father was a man of good intellect, but uncultivated. His prejudices were exceedingly strong; and they induced him to take the opinions of his forefathers in points of religion, politics, education &c., upon faith, and without investigation. Not only did he adopt this rule for himself, but he insisted on its being followed by his children; his son, however, never yielded his assent on any important subject, until after he had thoroughly investigated it. It was perhaps in opposing these strong prejudices, that he was first led to that freedom and independence of thought for which he was so remarkable, and which has indeed extended itself to the other branches of his family.

Soon after he had attained the age of twenty-one, Mr. Ricardo married; and this threw him upon his own resources, as he quitted his father at the same time. The general estimation in which he was held now manifested itself. All the most respectable members of the Stock Exchange came forward to testify the high opinion they entertained of him, with their eagerness to assist him in his undertakings.

His father's name stood as high as possible for honour and integrity, qualities of the first recommendation in a field where transactions of the utmost magnitude rest upon them as their only security. Sharing this character with his father, and possessing talents and other excellent qualities which had endeared him to all, he embarked with the fairest prospect of success. This success answered his most sanguine expectations; and in a very few years, certainly not wholly without some anxiety at first, he had secured to himself a handsome independence. During this time his mind was chiefly occupied by his business; but as his solicitude for its success lessened, he turned his attention to other subjects.

At this time, or about the age of 25, by the example and instigation of a friend with whom he was then very intimate, his leisure hours were devoted to some of the branches of

mathematics, chemistry, geology, and mineralogy. He fitted up a laboratory, formed a collection of minerals, and was one of the original members of the Geological Society, but he never entered very warmly into the study of these subjects, and his interest in them totally vanished, when he became deeply involved in the investigation of his favourite topic.

The talent for obtaining wealth is not held in much estimation, but perhaps in nothing did Mr. Ricardo more evince his extraordinary powers than he did in his business. His complete knowledge of all its intricacies; his surprising quickness at figures and calculation; his capability of getting through, without any apparent exertion, the immense transactions in which he was concerned; his coolness and judgment, combined certainly with (for him) a fortunate tissue of public events, enabled him to leave all his contemporaries at the Stock Exchange far behind, and to raise himself infinitely higher not only in fortune, but in general character and estimation, than any man had ever done before in that house. Such was the impression which these qualities had made upon his competitors, that several of the most discerning among them, long before he had emerged into public notoriety, prognosticated, in their admiration, that he would live to fill some of the highest stations in the state.

It was not till Mr. Ricardo was somewhat advanced in life that he turned his attention to the subject of political economy. While on a visit at Bath, where he was staying for the benefit of Mrs. Ricardo's health, he took up, and read, the work of Adam Smith. It pleased him; and it is probable that the subject from that time occupied, with the other objects of his curiosity, a share of his thoughts, though it was not till some years after that he appeared to have fixed upon it much of his attention.

The immense transactions which he had with the Bank of England, in the course of business, tallying with the train of study on which he was then engaged, led Mr. Ricardo to reflect upon the subject of the currency, to endeavour to account for the difference which existed between the value of the coin and the Bank notes, and to ascertain from what cause the depre-

ciation of the latter arose. This occupied much of his attention at the time, and it formed a frequent theme of conversation with those among his acquaintance who were inclined to enter upon it. He was induced to put his thoughts upon paper, without the remotest view at the time to publication.

The late Mr. Perry, proprietor of the Morning Chronicle, was one of the few friends to whom Mr. Ricardo showed his manuscript. Mr. Perry urged him to allow it to be published in the Morning Chronicle; to which, not without some reluctance, Mr. Ricardo consented; and it was inserted in the shape of letters under the signature of R., the first of which appeared on the 6th day of September, 1810. These letters produced various answers; among the rest was one signed by "A Friend to Bank Notes, &c.," whom Mr. Ricardo soon after found to be an intelligent friend of his own; and who, from being a warm opponent of the doctrines of Mr. Ricardo, was soon transformed into a complete convert to them.

The interest which the subject excited was a motive with him for enlarging upon it, and publishing his views very shortly after, in the form of a pamphlet, entitled "On the Depreciation of the Currency." Many were the publications which this elicited, some in defence of, and some in opposition to it. To one by Mr. Bosanquet he replied, but not so much with a view to refute the arguments which that gentleman advanced, as to give still further and stronger support to opinions which he thought of great practical utility. Some time after, the late Mr. Horner brought the question before Parliament, and obtained a committee to investigate the subject; the result of the inquiry was a confirmation of Mr. Ricardo's doctrines. The famous Bullion Report coincided mainly with his pamphlet; and the facts elicited from the evidence collected by the Committee afforded practical illustrations of the accuracy of his speculation.

By some, the credit of originating the bullion question is given to Mr. Horner; but though much is due to him for his patient and persevering investigation of the subject, and the very able manner in which he drew up the report, yet to Mr.

Ricardo the credit of developing the doctrine of money, in its present perfect state, is mainly to be ascribed.

Among the other effects of this pamphlet, it is not surprising that it should have been the means of introducing Mr. Ricardo to a number of first-rate literary characters. His society was courted by many, and his talents were duly appreciated by all who knew him. About this time, too, he became acquainted with Mr. Mill, the distinguished author of "The History of British India;" an acquaintance which ultimately grew into a warm and sincere attachment. With very few exceptions, — perhaps with none, — Mr. Mill of all men possessed the greatest influence over him. Mr. Ricardo always considered him as a man of the first intellectual capacity; and his judgment, his discrimination, and his opinion had greater weight with him than any other person's. This feeling appeared to be mutual; and the opinion which Mr. Ricardo entertained of Mr. Mill, it was easy to see, was equalled by the esteem in which he was held by his friend.

Mr. Ricardo's next essay was on Rent; and the suggestions of Mr. Malthus, who had previously written upon the same subject, were followed up by him so ably, and the true nature of rent was so admirably expounded, that there was nothing further left for explanation upon that point.

It is well known that Mr. Grenfell for some time had been engaged, as a member of parliament, in the investigation of the affairs of the Bank. Mr. Ricardo took great interest in his proceedings. As his reputation was now high as a writer on the subject of money, he was urged to lend his aid to the work, which was so laudably begun. He expressed great reluctance, from that unfeigned distrust of himself with which he was habitually impressed; at last he yielded to persuasion, and his masterly exposition of the affairs of the Bank, together with his proposal for an economical currency, was the result. The high ascendency which the Bank directors had acquired over the great mass of proprietors of Bank stock prevented those few who wished to have their transactions examined into from gaining their point. Many ineffectual attempts had

been made: the majority of proprietors still supported the wish of the directors for secrecy; and they, shielding themselves behind that majority, withheld all account of their accumulated gains. Mr. Ricardo took a view of their various transactions; showed what their annual savings ought to have been; and, following up the examination to the time at which he wrote, clearly pointed out to what, under proper management, their accumulation would have amounted.

In this pamphlet, Mr. Ricardo suggested his plan for an economical currency. If there was any suggestion which emanated from him, upon which he seemed to pride himself more than any other, it was certainly this; and his wish to see it brought into effect at the time, induced him to step out of his usual course. He addressed a letter to Mr. Perceval, then Chancellor of the Exchequer, upon the subject; but that gentleman expressed his dissent from Mr. Ricardo's opinions, and on that account declined adopting his advice.

Mr. Ricardo's next undertaking was his work on the Principles of Political Economy and Taxation, — a work abounding with as strong marks of deep thought, and masterly comprehension of a difficult subject, as any that was ever published. The train of arguments is derived from a few luminous principles, and one is so consequent upon another, that the work cannot be examined in detail: it must be taken as a whole, and as such, its conclusions are demonstrated with almost mathematical precision. Mr. Ricardo never courted notoriety: at first he shrunk from it, not so much because he undervalued it, as from a distrust, which not even success removed, of his powers. When he became sensible that he was held in some estimation, he seemed satisfied with what he had obtained, and was unwilling to risk it by a desire to accomplish more. These considerations made him very reluctant, first to write, and afterwards to publish this work; and it was only by the successive urgings of some of his most confidential friends, but particularly through the influence of Mr. Mill, that he was at length prevailed upon to do so. The success which followed amply compensated him; and this book, upon

a subject which had heretofore not been popular, in a very short time passed through three editions, and placed the author in the highest rank as a philosophical writer.

Mr. Ricardo had now wholly retired from business, with an ample fortune, acquired without exciting any of those envious and unpleasant feelings which usually attend upon those who precede their competitors. No one who knew him ever talked of his possessions without, at the same time, acknowledging that he had earned them fairly, and was worthy of them. In the year 1819 he became member of parliament for Portarlington; and perhaps few men, in so short a time, ever attained such influence, and, without eloquence, commanded such attention as he did in the House of Commons. He never spoke upon any subjects, but with a view to communicate ideas which he deemed important; and then he always spoke to the point. He was of no party; and at all times advocated such principles as he held to be sound and true, whether on the ministerial or the opposition side, or at variance with both. Attachment to party has generally made that neutral station a place of contempt, and those who have taken it have seldom obtained much consideration. Not so with Mr. Ricardo: his independence was truly appreciated. Not courting popularity, not wanting or seeking any thing from either side of the House, he stood aloof, and claimed the respect and admiration of both. His influence and his self-confidence were gaining ground. Had he lived, his utility would have kept pace with them. As it is, he has left a void in the House, which there is no one to fill up. During the session, Mr. Ricardo's whole time was devoted to his duties as a member of parliament. His mornings were spent in study, in receiving visitors, in answering correspondents, or in attendance upon some committee; and in the evening he never missed going to the House. During the recess, he usually retired to his seat at Gatcomb Park, in Gloucestershire, where, in the bosom of his family, he spent his time in the enjoyment of contributing to the happiness of all around him. In the recess of 1822 he went to the Continent;

travelled with his family through Holland, Germany, Switzerland, and Italy, and returned home, after an absence of five months, through France.

Mr. Ricardo never appeared more cheerful, or in better health, than he did during his last retirement in the country, just previous to his death. This premature event was occasioned by an affection of the ear, which ultimately extended itself to the internal part of the head. Mr. Ricardo had for many years not been entirely free from this complaint, of which he thought but slightly; for it had never before occasioned him any very serious inconvenience. He was attended through his last illness by one of his brothers, who had retired from the medical profession, and who was then on a visit to him. There were no symptoms that could excite the smallest anxiety about his recovery, till a very short time before his decease, when the transition was sudden, from perfect confidence to complete despair. He died on Thursday, the 11th of September, 1823, surrounded by his family, who had the misery of watching him throughout a whole day and night, expecting every moment to be his last. He was buried at Hardenhuish. The church and burying-ground are on the estate of Mr. T. Clutterbuck, Mr. Ricardo's son-in-law. It was always his wish to be buried in the most private manner, as he hated any thing like ostentation, and more particularly on such an occasion; he was therefore followed to the grave only by his three sons, seven brothers, three sons-in-law, and three brothers-in-law. Mr. Hume, M. P., also attended, at his own particular request.

Mr. Ricardo has left behind him a beloved wife and * seven children, to bemoan the loss of one of the best of husbands, and most indulgent of fathers.

High as has been the testimony publicly borne to the merits of Mr. R. since his death, it has not exceeded what he deserved. His private worth kept pace with those public qualities which earned him so great an estimation. To intel-

* One of his daughters died, shortly after her marriage, a few years ago.

lectual powers of the first order, he joined a candour, a modesty, a diffidence, which never allowed him to assume to himself a merit which he felt he did not deserve;—a love of justice which never permitted him to be influenced by his feelings, or biassed by any circumstances that might divert him from doing that which he thought strictly right;—a disinterestedness which made him always regardless of his own personal benefit, in the maintenance of general principles. When a Bank proprietor, he argued strenuously and warmly against the inordinate gains of that body; he defended the cause of the fund-holders when he had ceased to be one; he was accused of an attempt to ruin the landed interest after he became a large landed proprietor; and while a member of parliament, he advocated the cause of reform, which, if adopted, would have deprived him of his seat. Superior to the misleading power of self-interest, his aim was the dissipation of erroneous, and the promulgation of true and correct principles, the adoption of which should tend to the amelioration of mankind, and the production of the greatest possible good. Such was Mr. Ricardo:—as a private character unexcelled; pre-eminent as a philosopher; and in his public capacity a model of what a legislator ought to be.

## No. XIX.

### Sir HENRY RAEBURN, R. A.

The subject of the present memoir may be considered as the founder of the resident school of Scottish painting. Scotland had not failed to produce artists of eminence, both in history and portrait. Among the latter, Jameson, called sometimes the Scottish Vandyke, and Allan Ramsay, son of the poet, hold most respectable places. Their country, however, did not afford patronage adequate to their merits; and they were obliged to seek employment and distinction in the sister metropolis. During the last half century, however, the progress of wealth and taste led to a sensible improvement in this particular; and during the early life of Mr. Raeburn, David Martin, though an artist of only secondary talent, and not to be compared to his two predecessors in the art, had obtained very considerable employment in Edinburgh.

Henry Raeburn was born on the 4th March, 1756, and was the son of Mr. William Raeburn, a respectable manufacturer at Stockbridge, then a village about a mile distant from Edinburgh, though, in consequence of the great extension of that city, it has now become a closely contiguous suburb. While yet a child, he had the misfortune to lose both his parents; but this want was supplied to him, as much as it could be, by his elder brother, William, who succeeded to the business, and acted to him always the part of a father. We understand that Sir Henry, during his youthful education, did not discover any particular propensity to the art in which he was destined so remarkably to excel. It was only observed, at the class of arithmetic, when the boys were amusing themselves in drawing figures on their slates, that his displayed a very striking superiority to those of the

other boys; but this did not lead any farther. In other respects, he was distinguished by the affection of his companions, and formed at that early period intimacies with some of those distinguished friends whose regard accompanied him through life. Amongst this number was the Lord Chief Commissioner, Adam.

The circumstances of young Raeburn rendering it urgent that he should, as early as possible, be enabled to provide for his own support, he was accordingly, at the age of fifteen, apprenticed to an eminent goldsmith in Edinburgh. It was soon after this that he began to paint miniatures. In what manner this taste first showed itself is not exactly known; but it certainly was altogether spontaneous, without lesson or example, and without even having ever seen a picture. His miniatures were executed, however, in such a manner as drew immediate attention among his acquaintances. His master then took him to see Martin's pictures, the view of which altogether astonished and delighted him, and made an impression which was never effaced. He continued to paint miniatures; they were much admired, and were soon in general demand. His time was fully occupied; and he generally painted two in the week. As this employment of course withdrew his time from the trade, an arrangement was made, by which his master received part of his earnings, and dispensed with his attendance.

In the course of his apprenticeship, young Raeburn began to paint in oil, and on a large scale. To aid him in this task, he obtained from Martin the loan of several pictures to copy; but that painter did not contribute advice or assistance in any other shape; and having once unjustly accused the young student of selling one of the copies, Raeburn indignantly refused any farther accommodation of this nature. Having begun, however, to paint large oil pictures, he soon adopted them in preference to miniatures, a style which he gradually gave up; nor did his after manner retain any trace of that mode of painting.

At the expiration of his apprenticeship, Mr. Raeburn be-

came professionally a portrait-painter. At the age of twenty-two, he married a daughter of Peter Edgar, Esq. of Bridgelands, with whom he received some fortune. Ambitious still farther to improve in his art, he repaired to London, where he introduced himself and his works to the notice of Sir Joshua Reynolds. That great man instantly saw all that the young Scotsman was capable of, gave him the kindest reception, and earnestly advised him to enlarge his ideas by a visit to Italy. He even offered, had it been necessary, to supply hm with money. Mr. Raeburn accordingly set out for Rome, well furnished with introductions from Sir Joshua to the most eminent artists and men of science in that capital. He spent two years in Italy, assiduously employed in studying those great works of art with which that country abounds. He travelled with all practicable expedition to and from Italy, without stopping at Paris or at any other place.

His powers now fully matured, Mr. Raeburn returned in 1787 to his native country, and immediately established himself at Edinburgh. Having taken apartments in George Street, he came at once into full employment as a portrait-painter. Martin, who was still on the field, soon found himself eclipsed, and retired. Raeburn became the only portrait-painter of eminence; and he continued always decidedly the first, notwithstanding the able artists who have since risen in Edinburgh to adorn both that and other branches of the art.

A life spent in one place, and in uniform application to professional pursuits, affords few materials for narrative. In 1795, finding his apartments not sufficiently spacious for the operations to be there carried on, he built a large house in York Place, the upper part of which was lighted from the roof, and fitted up as a gallery for exhibition, while the lower was divided into convenient painting rooms. Mr. Raeburn had always his domestic residence at St. Bernard's, near Stockbridge, in a house beautifully situated on the Water of Leith, whose banks are here agreeably diversified and finely wooded. In addition to a paternal inheritance there, he became proprietor of some fields on its north side, a great

part of which, as the demand for building extended, was let on a perpetual lease by him for houses, with gardens, on so judicious and tasteful a plan, that it soon became the most extensive suburb attached to Edinburgh.

The real history of Mr. Raeburn is that of his painting; but this, unfortunately, only himself could fully have given. Having stored his mind with ideas drawn from the purest school of modern art, he was indebted for his subsequent improvement solely to his own reflections, and the study of nature. He was never in the habit of repairing to London; and, indeed, he did not visit that metropolis above three times, nor did he reside in it altogether more than four months. He was thus neither in the habit of seeing the works of his contemporaries, nor the English collections of old pictures. Whatever disadvantage might attend this, it never stopped the career of his improvement. Probably, indeed, it had the effect of preserving that originality which formed always the decided character of his productions, and kept him free from being trammelled by the style of any class of artists. Perhaps, also, the elevation and dignity of style which he always maintained might be greatly owing to his exclusive acquaintance with the works of the Italian masters. In English collections, the Dutch specimens are necessarily so prominent, both as to number and choice, that a familiar acquaintance with them must be apt to beget a taste for that homely truth, and minute finishing, in which their merit consists.

The first excellence of a portrait, and for the absence of which nothing can atone, must evidently be its resemblance. In this respect, Sir Henry's eminence was universally acknowledged. In the hands of the best artists there must, in this part of their task, be something precarious; but in a vast majority of instances his resemblances were most striking. They were also happily distinguished, by being always the most favourable that could be taken of the individual, and were usually expressive, as well of the character as of the features. This desirable object was effected, not by the introduction of any ideal touches, or any de-

parture from the strictest truth, but by selecting and drawing out those aspects under which the features appeared most dignified and pleasing. He made it his peculiar study to bring out the mind of his subjects. His penetration quickly empowered him to discover their favourite pursuits and topics of conversation. Sir Henry's varied knowledge and agreeable manners then easily enabled him, in the course of the sitting, to lead them into an animated discussion on those ascertained subjects. As they spoke, he caught their features, enlivened by the strongest expression of which they were susceptible. While he thus made the portrait much more correct and animated, his sitters had a much more agreeable task than those who were pinned up for hours in a constrained and inanimate posture, and in a state of mental vacuity. So agreeable, indeed, did many of the most distinguished and intelligent among them find his society, that they courted it ever after, and studiously converted the artist into a friend and acquaintance.

Besides his excellence in this essential quality of portrait, Sir Henry possessed also, in an eminent degree, those secondary merits which are requisite to constitute a fine painting. His drawing was correct, his colouring rich and deep, and his lights well disposed. There was something bold, free, and open in the whole style of his execution. The accessories, whether of drapery, furniture, or landscape, were treated with elegance and spirit, yet without that elaborate and brilliant finishing which makes them become principals. These parts were always kept in due subordination to the human figure; while of it, the head came always out as the prominent part. Animals, particularly that noble species the horse, were introduced with peculiar felicity; and Sir Henry's equestrian portraits are perhaps his very best performances. The able manner in which the animal itself was drawn, and in which it was combined with the human figure, were equally conspicuous. His portraits of Sir David Baird, of the Duke of Hamilton, of his own son on horseback, and above all, perhaps, his recent one of the Earl of Hopetoun, are striking

illustrations of this remark. This skilful grouping and judicious arrangement of the accessories gave a peculiarly good effect to his family-pictures, for which, however, Scotland did not afford a very extensive demand. That of Sir John and Lady Clerk, at Pennecuick-house, painted soon after his return from Italy, deserves to be particularly mentioned.

Sir Henry painted portraits of most of the celebrated individuals by whom Scotland has been illustrated during the last forty years. Among those painted at an early period, the portrait of Mr John Clerk, now Lord Eldin, ranks among the best; that of the late Principal Hill, St. Andrew's, also possessed great merit. Among the works executed during the last fifteen years, the portraits of Sir Walter Scott (full length), of Mr. Dugald Stewart, the late Mr. Playfair, the late Mr. Horner, Lord Frederick Campbell, Mac Donnell of Glengarry, Macnab of Macnab, both in the Highland costume, and many others produced within the last ten years, merit particular notice.

Sir Henry did not devote any part of his attention either to historical or to landscape painting. His employment as a portrait-painter was constant, and his leisure hours were devoted to other pursuits. Although his pieces were carefully finished, yet he painted with uncommon expedition. His firm and sure touch enabled him to execute at once what others effected only by successive trials and operations. Even Sir Thomas Lawrence, we understand, has been heard to say, that though he received a higher price for his pictures, he was worse paid for his time than Raeburn. An advice which Sir Henry received at Rome from Mr. Byers, a gentleman of great taste, and to which he invariably adhered, was, never to copy any object whatever from memory. Whether it was the principal figure or the minutest accessory, he had it always before him; and to the strict observance of this rule, he ascribed, in a great measure, his continued improvement, and the genuine and natural character which his pictures always preserved.

To the above remarks, we are enabled to add the following estimate of the general merits of Sir Henry's pictures, with which we have been favoured by an eminent artist:—

"Of Sir Henry Raeburn's pictures, it may be said, that few, perhaps none of them, exhibit that attention to finishing, which invites close and minute inspection. At an early period of his career, he began to paint for effect; and he seems to have judged that labour unnecessary which was not to tell in the general result of his works, as viewed at a certain distance from the spectator. In the works of Vandyke, this minuteness of finish, and delicate expression of all the smaller parts, has been happily combined with a mastery and power over the general effect, which, while it takes nothing away from their vigour as seen on the walls of the Gallery, renders them interesting and delightful as subjects of near inspection and careful analysis. To those who are curious to know how far this latter quality may be sacrificed without prejudice to the former, the pictures of Sir Henry will afford a school of very interesting instruction; nor is that discernment and dexterity to be ranked of ordinary attainment, which can at once see, and at once express, all that is effective and essential, so as to exhibit, at the distance from which it is intended to be seen, the full result of the highest and most careful finishing. All who are conversant with the practice of art, must have observed how often the spirit which gave life and vigour to a first sketch has gradually evaporated as the picture advanced to its more finished state. To preserve this spirit, combined with the evanescent delicacies and blendings which nature on minute inspection exhibits, constitutes a perfection in art to which few have attained. And if the works of Sir Henry fail to exhibit this rare combination in that degree, to this distinction they will always have a just claim, that they possess a freedom, a vigour and spirit of effect, conveying an impression of grace, and life, and reality, which we look for in vain amidst thousands of pictures, both ancient and modern, of more elaborate execution, and pains-taking finish."

The active mind of Sir Henry was by no means confined within the circle of his profession. Indeed, those who best knew him, conceived that the eminence to which he attained in it was less the result of any exclusive propensity, than of those general powers of mind which would have led to excellence in any pursuit to which he had directed his attention. Though in a great degree self-taught, his knowledge was varied and extensive. His classical attainments were considerable; but mechanics and natural philosophy formed the favourite objects of his study. To these, in a particular manner, he devoted the leisure of his evenings, when not interrupted by the claims of society. Sculpture was also an object of his peculiar study; and so great was his taste for it, that at Rome he at one time entertained the idea of devoting himself to that noble art, as a profession, in preference to painting. A medallion of himself, which he afterwards executed, satisfied all men of taste who saw it, that he would have attained to equal excellence in this art, had he made it the object of his choice.

Few men were better calculated to command respect in society than Sir Henry Raeburn. His varied knowledge, his gentlemanly and agreeable manners, an extensive command of anecdote, always well told and happily introduced, the general correctness and propriety of his whole deportment, made him be highly valued by many of the most distinguished individuals in Edinburgh, both as a companion and as a friend. His conversation might be said in some degree to resemble his style of painting—there was the same ease and simplicity, the same total absence of affectation of every kind, and the same manly turn of sense and genius. But we are not aware that the humorous gaiety and sense of the ludicrous, which often enlivened his conversation, ever guided his pencil.

Sir Henry Raeburn, like Raphael, Michael Angelo, and some other masters of the art, possessed the advantages of a tall and commanding person, and a noble and expressive countenance. He excelled at archery, golf, and other Scottish exercises; and it may be added, that, while engaged in painting, his step and attitudes were at once stately and graceful.

The mental qualities of this excellent man corresponded with the graces of his conversation and exterior. By those who most intimately knew him, he is described as uniting in an eminent degree the qualities which command genuine esteem. His attendance on the duties of religion was regular and exemplary. In domestic life, he appeared peculiarly amiable. Though so much courted in society, he seemed always happiest at home, in the bosom of his family and of his grandchildren; and he was sure to unbend himself by mingling in their youthful sports. To young men who were entering the arduous career of art, he showed himself always a most active and generous friend. Whether acquainted or not, they were welcome to come to him, and were sure of his best advice and assistance. Notwithstanding his extensive engagements and pursuits, a large proportion of his time was always spent in rendering these kind offices. When unable to command time during the day, he would engage them to come to him early in the morning. In passing sentence on the works of his brother artists, he evinced the most liberal candour, and, even where unable to bestow praise, was scarcely ever heard to blame.

The merit of Sir Henry was amply acknowledged, both by literary societies and by those formed for the promotion of art. He became a member of the Royal Society of Edinburgh, of the Imperial Academy of Florence, of the Academy of New York, and of the South Carolina Academy. On the 2d of November, 1812, the Royal Academy of London elected him an Associate; and on the 10th of February, 1815, they named him an Academician. This honour was conferred in a manner quite unprecedented, not having been preceded by any application whatever; while in general it is the result of a very keen canvass; and at that very time, the candidates were particularly numerous.

The time was come, however, when the talents of the artist were to meet a still more brilliant and imposing homage. His Majesty, in the course of that visit which has left so many grateful recollections in the mind of his Scottish subjects,

determined to show his esteem for the fine arts, by a special mark of honour conferred on the most distinguished of their professors. This view was happily fulfilled by conferring on Mr. Raeburn the dignity of knighthood. So far was this from having been the result of any application, that Mr. Raeburn had not the remotest idea of it till the evening before, when he received a letter from Mr. Peel, announcing the Royal intention, and requesting him to meet his Majesty next day at Hopetoun-house. The ceremony was performed in the great saloon, amid a numerous assemblage of company, and with the sword of Sir Alexander Hope.

The honour thus conferred on Sir Henry being completely sanctioned by public opinion, conferred equal credit on the bestower and the receiver. His brother artists, instead of being moved with any feeling of envy, considered it as a noble tribute, which threw new lustre on themselves and their profession. These sentiments they expressed by a public dinner given to Sir Henry on the 5th of October. On this occasion, Mr. Nasmyth, in the name of his brethren, bore testimony to the high satisfaction felt by them at the choice made by his Majesty, and which they founded not more upon the high talent of Sir Henry Raeburn, than upon the many excellencies of his private character. Sir Henry made a modest and dignified reply.

Sir Henry received afterwards the appointment of Portrait-painter to his Majesty for Scotland; a nomination, however, which was not announced to him till the very day when he was seized with his last illness. The king, when conferring the dignity of knighthood, had expressed a wish to have a portrait of himself painted by this great artist; but Sir Henry's numerous engagements prevented him from visiting the metropolis for that purpose.

It reflects great honour on the subject of this memoir, that he never gave way to those secure and indolent habits, which advanced age and established reputation are so apt to engender. He continued, with all the enthusiasm of a student, to seek and to attain farther improvement. The pictures of

his two or three last years are unquestionably the best that he ever painted.* We need only adduce, as examples, those of the Earl of Hopetoun, the Earl of Breadalbane, Sir John Douglas, the Marquis of Huntley, the Lord Chief Commissioner Adam, Sir John Hay, Dr. Hunter, of St. Andrews, and Mr. Constable. But perhaps the most interesting part of his recent works consists in a series of half-length portraits of eminent Scotsmen, which, during this period, he executed for his private gratification. They include Sir Walter Scott, Mr. Jeffrey, the Rev. Archibald Alison, the late Mr. Rennie, Mr. H. Cockburn, the Rev. J. Thomson, Mr. H. W. Williams, and several others. Although the form does not afford scope for the display of his powers in grouping and ornamental accompaniment, the admirable truth with which not only the features, but the intellectual energies and expression of these eminent persons are here delineated, gives them an interest much superior to that of ordinary portraits.

Although Sir Henry had now reached the decline of life, yet his vigorous constitution, fortified by habitual temperance, gave a reasonable hope of his being yet for some time preserved to his friends and to the world. These hopes were doomed to be fatally disappointed. He appeared to enjoy the most perfect health, and was just returned from an excursion into Fifeshire with Sir Walter Scott, the Chief Baron Shepherd, and a small party of friends, united under the auspices of Lord Chief Commissioner Adam, who have for some years past interposed a parenthesis into the chapter of public business, for the purpose of visiting objects of historical curiosity and interest. None of the party on this occasion seemed more to enjoy the party, or its objects, than Sir Henry Raeburn. He showed on all occasions his usual vigour, both of body and of intellect; visited with enthusiasm the ancient ruins of Saint Andrew's, of Pittenweem, and other remains of antiquity, and contributed much to the hilarity of the party; and

* Two of these were in the Exhibition of last year at Somerset-house, and very greatly admired. One in particular, was pronounced by an eminent judge to be the very best picture in the rooms.

no one could have then supposed that the lamp which yielded a light so delightful, was to be so speedily quenched. When he returned to Edinburgh, Sir Walter Scott sate to him, in order that Sir Henry might finish two portraits; one, already mentioned, for the artist himself, and one for Lord Montague. These were the last pictures which the pencil of this great master ever touched — a subject of affectionate regret to the person represented, who had been long a friend of Sir Henry Raeburn. Within a day or two afterwards, this amiable and excellent man was suddenly affected with a general decay and debility, not accompanied by any visible complaint. This state of illness, after continuing for about a week to baffle all the efforts of medical skill, terminated fatally on the 8th July, 1823, when he had reached the age of 67.

This event excited the strongest sympathy, not only among the friends of Sir Henry, but throughout the public in general. The professors of the art felt, of course, an interest and sorrow peculiarly deep; and it was anxiously suggested, by several of the most respectable among them, that the remains of this great artist should be honoured with a public funeral. Although it was universally acknowledged that this honour was due, peculiar circumstances prevented the accomplishment of their wish. On the 10th, however, a meeting was held of the Royal Institution for the Encouragement of the Fine Arts in Scotland; and, with the Lord Provost in the chair, the following Resolutions were passed:

1. That the meeting has, with the most profound regret, received the communication of the death of Sir Henry Raeburn, R. A., and his Majesty's Painter for Scotland; an event to be deplored, not more on account of the private virtues of that great artist, than of the pre-eminence to which he had arrived in that branch of the profession to which he had devoted his rare and distinguished talents, and which has mainly contributed to the reputation of the art in this quarter of the empire.

2. That this meeting is fully sensible that it was a tribute

most justly due to the memory of this eminent person, who had himself so largely contributed to the advancement of painting in Scotland, that the members of this Royal Institution should have requested permission of his family to have publicly attended in a body his remains to the grave: and that it is therefore with deep regret that this meeting has been obliged to yield to the conviction, that circumstances connected with the period of the year, and the indispensable engagements of the persons of whom this Institution is composed, (which render it impossible for them to be assembled on the day when it is understood that the funeral is to take place), must prevent their having the melancholy gratification of affording that testimony of their respect for his virtues as an individual, of their admiration of his talents as a painter, and of their absolute persuasion that the progress of the art itself must be most materially retarded in this country by his sudden and premature death.

3. That the above resolutions be communicated to Henry Raeburn, Esq. and be made public in such manner as the Directors of this Institution may appoint.

In the sister metropolis, though Sir Henry was comparatively much less known there, an equally strong sensation was produced. At a meeting of the Royal Academy, held on the 14th, Sir Thomas Lawrence lamented the melancholy task which had devolved upon him, of officially announcing to his brethren the death of one of their most distinguished associates. He expressed his high admiration for the talents of the deceased, and his unfeigned respect for that high feeling and gentlemanlike conduct which had conferred a dignity on himself and the art which he professed. His loss, Sir Thomas conceived, had left a blank in the Royal Academy, as well as in his own country, which could not be filled up. This unusual tribute excited the visible sympathy of all present; and Mr. Wilkie, as a native of Scotland, took occasion to express his grateful feelings for the honour thus done to his country and his friend.

Sir Henry, as we already observed, married early in life, and Lady Raeburn survives him. He had two sons, the elder of whom, Peter, a most promising youth, who inherited his father's genius, died at the early age of nineteen. Henry, the second son, is married, and has a family. From his society his father always derived peculiar gratification, and, with the affectionate disposition which distinguished him, had entirely adopted his family as his own. During the whole period of their joint lives, they lived under the same roof.

## No. XX.

### JOHN SCHANCK, Esq.

ADMIRAL OF THE BLUE, AND FELLOW OF THE ROYAL SOCIETY.

THIS at once brave and scientific officer, who distinguished himself both in the civil and in the military service of the Navy, was descended from a very ancient family in Mid Lothian; a branch of which settled at Kinghorn, in Fifeshire, and obtained lands there in the reign of Robert Bruce, anno 1319. The Schancks, or Shanks, are supposed to have been originally Norwegians, who having landed during some predatory expedition on the north-eastern coast, settled there. This we believe frequently occurred, in respect to all the maritime parts of the island bordering on the Deucaledonian sea; and the curious reader has only to turn to Buchanan, in order to learn the fluctuating nature of the population of Scotland during the middle ages.

Admiral Schanck was a son of the late Alexander Schanck, Esq. of Castlereg, Fifeshire, by Mary, daughter of Mr. John Burnet, Minister at Moniemusk, in Aberdeenshire, of the ancient and honourable family of Burnet. He was born about the year 1746, went to sea early in life, and was for some time in the merchant service. This was formerly the case more than at present; for some of our ablest commanders of former times, and even some of those who are yet living, were so bred.

In the year 1757 Mr. Schanck served for the first time in a man of war, the Elizabeth of 74 guns, commanded by the late Sir Hugh Palliser. This officer, notwithstanding the odium attempted to be attached to his name in consequence of his disputes with Admiral Keppel, was a man of much worth and discernment; and while he possessed great merit himself, he appeared always ready to distinguish and

to reward it in others. He was appointed at this time to cruize between Cape Clear and Cape Finisterre; and when he afterwards removed to another ship, Mr. Schanck accompanied him in the capacity of master's mate; a station that implies some previous knowledge in nautical affairs.

We next find Mr. Schanck in the Emerald frigate, Captain (afterwards Sir Charles) Douglas, with whom he went to the North Cape of Lapland, in order to observe the transit of Venus; an intention, however, which the prevailing gloominess of the weather prevented.

About the year 1771, our officer joined the Princess Amelia of 80 guns, fitting for the flag of Sir George B. Rodney, who had recently been appointed to the command on the Jamaica station. Previous to this, he appears to have had the good fortune to save the life of Mr. Whitworth, son of Sir Charles, and brother to Lord Whitworth, who was overset in a small boat in Portsmouth harbour. Mr. Whitworth was afterwards lost in America, while serving under Lord Howe. Mr. Schanck was also for some time a midshipman on board the Barfleur.

In the month of June, 1776, after a laborious service of eighteen years' continuance, Mr. Schanck was promoted to the rank of lieutenant, and appointed to the Canceaux, an armed schooner, employed on the river St. Lawrence.* This command he nominally retained for a considerable time; we say nominally, for almost immediately after the commencement of the war in Canada, the late Admiral Vandeput, with whom he had served as a midshipman in India, and who had conceived a just idea of his talents, recommended him as a proper person to fit out a flotilla, to act against the revolted colonists

* It was at about the same period that Mr. Schanck exhibited a talent for mechanics. This had formerly displayed itself, indeed, on several occasions for the good of the service; but what caught the eye of the multitude was the construction of a cot, which, by means of pulleys, might be raised or lowered at pleasure, at the will of the person who reclined in it; while, by means of castors, it could also be removed by himself from place to place without any difficulty. This was afterwards presented, we believe, to the grandfather of the present Lord Dundas, and obtained for the inventor the familiar appellation of "Old Purchase," among his companions.

on the Lakes; in consequence of which he was appointed superintendant of the naval department of St. John's, and in the year following received a second commission, nominating him to the elevated station of senior officer of the naval department in that quarter. In fact, he might have been truly called the civil commander-in-chief, all the conjunct duties of the Admiralty and Navy Board being vested in him. The force under his direction was considerable; no less than four different flotillas, or squadrons of small vessels, being at one time subject to his direction in the civil line. His exertions and merit were so conspicuous, as to draw forth the highest encomiums from the admiral commanding on the station, particularly on account of the celerity and expedition with which he constructed a ship of above 300 tons, called the Inflexible, the very presence of which vessel on the lakes struck with insurmountable terror the whole American fleet, and compelled it to seek for safety in ignominious flight, after having held out a vain boast of many months' continuance, that the first appearance of the British flotilla would be the certain forerunner of its immediate destruction.

The Inflexible was originally put on the stocks at Quebec; her floors were all laid, and some timbers in; the whole, namely, the floors, keel, stem, and stern, were then taken down, and carried up the St. Lawrence to Chamblais, and thence to St. John's. Her keel was laid, for the second time, on the morning of the 2d September; and by sunset, not only the above-mentioned parts were laid and fixed, but a considerable quantity of fresh timber was, in the course of the same day, cut out, and formed into futtocks, top-timbers, beams, planks, &c. On the 30th Sept., being twenty-eight days from the period when the keel was laid, the Inflexible was launched; and on the evening of the 1st Oct. she actually sailed, completely manned, victualled, and equipped for service. In ten days afterwards this vessel was engaged with the enemy; so that it may be said, without the smallest exaggeration of Lieutenant Schanck's merits, that he built, rigged, and completed a ship, which fought and beat her

enemy, in less than six weeks from the commencement of her construction. Among other curious particulars relative to this extraordinary circumstance, it was no uncommon thing for a number of trees, which were actually growing at dawn of day, to form different parts of the ship, either as planks, beams, or other timbers, before night. Few professional men, and methodical shipwrights, would, perhaps, credit this fact, were it not established beyond all possibility of controversy.*

* A list of the British and American flotillas in the engagement on Lake Champlain, on the 11th and 13th Oct. 1776. The former commanded by Captain T. Pringle, the latter by General Arnold:

BRITISH.

| | Guns. | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Inflexible, ship | 18 | 12-pdrs. | Lieutenant Schanck. |
| Maria, schooner | 14 | 6 | Starkie. |
| Carleton, schooner | 12 | 6 | J. R. Dacres. |
| Thunder, radeau | 6 24<br>6 12<br>2 howitzers, | | Geo. Scott. |
| Loyal Convert, gondola | 7 | 9-pdrs. | Longcroft. |

20 gun-boats, each carrying a brass field-piece, from 24 to 9-pounders.

4 large boats, with a carriage-gun mounted in each.

24 long boats, with provisons and stores.

The whole manned by a detachment of seamen from the King's ships at Quebec, and transports. Their numbers amounted to 8 officers, 19 petty officers, and 670 men. The loss in killed and wounded did not exceed forty.

AMERICAN.

| | Guns. | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Royal Savage, schooner | 8 | 6-pdrs. | 4 | 4-pdrs. | Burnt. |
| Revenge, do. | 4 | 6 | 4 | 4 | Escaped. |
| A sloop | 10 | 4 | | | Ditto. |
| Congress, galley | 2 18<br>2 2 | | 2 12<br>6 6 | | Blown up. |
| Washington, do. | 2 18<br>2 2 | | 2 12<br>6 6 | | Taken. |
| Trumbull, do. | 2 18<br>2 2 | | 2 12<br>6 6 | | Escaped. |
| Boston, gondola | 1 | 18-pdr. | 2 12 | | Sunk. |
| Jersey, do. | 1 | 18 | 2 12 | | Taken. |
| Lee, cutter | 1 9<br>4 6-pdrs. | | 1 | 12-pdr. | Destroyed. |

Six gondolas were driven ashore and destroyed; a large schooner and a galley not in the action. Their loss not known, but supposed to have been very considerable.

Exclusively of the armaments which he had fitted out and equipped for service on the lakes Ontario, Erie, Huron, and Michigan, Lieutenant Schanck had the direction of four different dock-yards at the same time, situated at St. John's, Quebec, Carleton Island, and Detroit. In all these multifarious branches and divisions of public duty, his diligence and zeal were equalled only by the strict attention which he paid on all occasions to the economical expenditure of the public money; a rare and highly honorable example, particularly at that time of day, when peculation and plunder were charges by no means uncommon, and when the opportunities which he possessed of enriching himself, without danger of incurring complaint, or risking discovery, were perhaps unprecedented. His services on this occasion were not solely confined to the naval department. When General Burgoyne arrived from England, and placed himself at the head of a formidable army, by means of which, in co-operation with other assistance, it was expected that America would be suddenly and completely subdued, Lieutenant Schanck's talents were again called into exertion. In a country so frequently intersected by creeks, rivulets, streams, and rapid rivers, the progress of troops was liable to an endless variety of obstructions. It is usual in Europe to make use of pontoons on similar occasions; but these were not always to be obtained in America, and even when procured became cumbersome and inconvenient in a forest, as they were to be carried through swamps and woods, sometimes impervious to waggons. To obviate the inconvenience to which General Burgoyne was subjected on this account, Lieutenant Schanck became not only the inventor, but the constructor of several floating bridges, by which the progress of the army was materially aided, and without which it would have been in all probability totally impeded much sooner than it really was. They were so constructed as to be capable of navigating themselves; and were not only equipped with masts and sails for that purpose, but, having been built at the distance of seventy miles from Crown-Point, were actually conveyed thither without difficulty, for the purpose

of forming a bridge at that place. The unhappy result of General Burgoyne's expedition for the subjugation of the colonies is too well known; and it is almost unnecessary to remark, that the floating bridges, like the army destined to pass over them, were but too soon in the power of the enemy.

Such services as these could not but be followed by correspondent rewards; and we accordingly find Lieutenant Schanck promoted, first to the rank of commander, and then to that of post-captain: the latter event occurred Aug. 15. 1783.

It might naturally have been expected, that the interval of public tranquillity that ensued after the contest, which ended in the complete emancipation of our trans-atlantic colonies, would prove some bar, if not to the expansion, at least to the display of Captain Schanck's ingenuity and nautical abilities; this, however, was by no means the case. He invented, or, it may rather be said, he improved, a former invention of his own, relative to the construction of vessels, peculiarly adapted for navigating in shallow water. These were fitted with sliding keels, worked by mechanism.

While in America, our officer became known to Earl Percy, the late Duke of Northumberland; and it was during a conversation with that nobleman, that the idea of this new construction appears to have been first elicited. His Lordship, who discovered a taste for naval architecture, amidst the devastations of civil war, and the various operations of a land army, happened one day to observe, "That if cutters were built flatter, so as to go on the surface, and not draw much water, they would sail much faster, and might still be enabled to carry as much sail, and keep up to the wind, by having their keels descend to a greater depth; and that the flat side of the keel, when presented to the water, would even make them able to spread more canvas, and hold the water better, than on a construction whereby they present only the circular surface of the body to the wave." Mr. Schanck immediately coincided in this opinion; and added, "That if this deep keel

were made moveable, and to be screwed upwards into a trunk, or well, formed within the vessel, so that, on necessity, she might draw little water, all these advantages might be obtained." Accordingly, in 1774, he built a boat for Lord Percy, then at Boston; and she was found to answer all his expectations.

After many years' application, in consequence of a favorable report from the Navy Board, two vessels were at length ordered to be built at Deptford, of thirteen tons each, exactly similar in all respects, in regard to dimensions; one being formed on the old construction, and the other flat-bottomed, with three sliding keels. In 1790, a comparative trial took place, in the presence of the Commissioners of the Navy, on the river Thames, each vessel having the same quantity of sail; and although the vessel formed on the old model had lee-boards, a greater quantity of ballast, and two Thames pilots on board, yet Captain Schanck's beat her, to the complete satisfaction of all present, one half the whole distance sailed.

This experiment proved so satisfactory, that a king's cutter of 120 tons was immediately ordered to be constructed on the same plan; and Captain Schanck was requested to superintend her completion. This vessel was launched at Plymouth, in 1791, and named the Trial.

"The bottom of the vessel," says Captain Schanck, in a paper on the subject, "should be formed quite flat, and the sides made to rise perpendicularly from it, without any curvature, which would not only render her more steady, as being more opposed to the water, in rolling, but likewise more convenient for stowage, &c. while the simplicity of the form would contribute greatly to the ease and expedition with which she might be fabricated. Though diminishing the draught of water is, *ceteris paribus*, undoubtedly the most effectual method of augmenting the velocity with which vessels go before the wind, yet as it proportionally diminishes their hold of water, it renders them extremely liable to be driven to leeward, and altogether incapable of keeping a good wind. This defect may,

however, be remedied in a simple and effectual manner, by proportionally augmenting the depth of the keel, or as so large a keel would be inconvenient on many accounts, proportionally increasing their number, &c. Thus then it appears that a vessel drawing eight feet water only, keels and all, may be made to keep as good a wind, or be as little liable to being driven to leeward, as the sharpest-built vessel of the same length, drawing fourteen, nay twenty, or upwards; and if a few more keels are added at the same time, that she would be little more resisted in moving the line of the keels than a vessel drawing six feet water only. These keels besides would strengthen the vessel considerably, would render her more steady, and less liable to be overset, and thereby enable her to carry more sail."

Such were the principles on which the Trial cutter was constructed. After making a number of experiments with her, all her officers certified, on the 21st Feb. 1791 :—

"That with her three sliding keels she did tack, wear, and steer upon a wind, sail fast to windward, and hold a good wind. They also certified, that they never were in any vessel of her size or draught of water, that sailed faster, or carried a greater press of sail, or made such good weather."

She was inspected again, in 1792, by orders from the Admiralty Board; and the report, which was very favorable, stated, that that she had outsailed the Resolution, Sprightly, and Nimble cutters, as well as the Salisbury, Nautilus, and Hyæna sloops.

The Cynthia sloop of war, and the Lady Nelson, were built on the same principle. The latter, although only sixty two tons burden, and called by the sailors, in derision, "His Majesty's Tinder-box," made a voyage to New South Wales in 1800, under the command of Lieutenant Grant, and weathered some most severe storms in perfect safety.

After the commencement of hostilities with France, consequent to the French Revolution, Captain Schanck's abilities were considered far too valuable to be neglected; and he was accordingly appointed to be principal agent of transports in

the expedition sent to the West Indies, under the orders of Admiral Sir John Jervis, and General Sir Charles Grey. This fatiguing and important service he executed, not only with the strictest diligence, but with an attention to the national finances, uncommon, and perhaps unprecedented. * He remained some time at Martinico, after the capture of that valuable island.

So conspicuous was his assiduity in the preceding service, that when the reverses of war compelled the British troops to quit Flanders, and retire into Holland, whither they were followed by the armies of the French Convention, Captain Schanck was appointed superintendant of all the vessels employed in the various services of conveying either troops, stores, or property, from one country to the other; and his exertions tended at least to reduce disaster within its narrowest possible limits.

The acquisition of coast gained by the enemy, and the general complexion of public affairs, causing an apprehension that an attempt might be made to invade Britain, a new and formidable system of defence was, by the orders of the Admiralty Board projected, arranged, and completely carried into execution, under the direction of Captain Schanck. In short, the defence of the whole coast, from Portsmouth to Berwick-upon-Tweed, was confided to him; and few commands have ever been bestowed of more magnitude and importance, or requiring more extensive abilities. The objects he had to attain were infinitely more multifarious than generally fall to the lot either of a land or of a naval officer; for he was not only under the necessity of contriving and constructing a variety of rafts, and vessels of different descriptions, capable of receiving cannon, but he was also compelled to fit and adapt for the same purpose, the greater part even of the small boats which he found employed in different occupations

* During the West India campaign, in 1794, 46 masters of transports, and 1100 of their men, died of the yellow fever. On board one vessel the disease raged with such violence, that the mate, the only survivor, was obliged to scull his boat on shore, to fetch off negroes to throw the dead overboard; and he himself died soon after.

on the coast. When even these difficulties were overcome, he had still to undergo the task of teaching the inhabitants throughout the several districts, the art of fighting and managing this heterogeneous, though highly serviceable flotilla, in case the necessity of the country should be such as to require their personal exertions. To have overcome these multiplied difficulties would, in itself, be a matter of sufficient praise to entitle a man to the highest tribute public gratitude could bestow, were every other occasion that could call for it wanting.

In 1799, Captain Schanck was again appointed to superintend the transport service connected with the expedition to Holland; and on the formation of the Transport Board, he was nominated one of the Commissioners; a station he continued to hold with the highest credit and honour to himself, till the year 1802; when, in consequence of an ophthalmic complaint, he was under the necessity of retiring from the fatigues of public service.

On the promotion of Flag-Officers, which took place Nov. 9. 1805, Commissioner Schanck was promoted to the rank of Rear-Admiral. He became a Vice-Admiral, July 31. 1810; and an Admiral of the Blue, July 19. 1821.

Admiral Schanck was one of the original members of the Society for improving Naval Architecture, set on foot by the late eccentric John Sewell, the bookseller; and some of the papers published by that Institution were the productions of this ingenious officer. He appears also to have been the inventor of gun-boats with moveable slides, for firing guns in any direction. He likewise fitted the Wolverine sloop with the inclined plane in her gun-carriages, which is justly considered as the greatest modern invention in gunnery.

Admiral Schanck married Miss Grant, the sister of the late Master of the Rolls, by whom he had a daughter, who married, in 1800, Capt. John Wright, R. N. and who died May 6. 1812, leaving a young family.

On the 6th of March, 1823, Admiral Schanck died, at Dawlish, in Devonshire, in the 83d year of his age. We

cannot close this memoir of him more satisfactorily than with the following just eulogium on his character, which appeared in several of the public prints soon after his decease.

"All to whom Admiral Schanck was personally known, have lost a friend not likely to be replaced; the middle class for miles round his abode, a kind adviser in all their difficulties; the poor a hospitable benefactor, who never heard their tale of woe without administering to their wants. Like a great philanthropist, the late Doctor Jenner, he spurned at private aggrandisement, and, without ostentation, gave the results of his mechanical genius and fertile mind for the public good. From his loss of sight, he had for some years retired from public life; but nature appeared to have compensated for this privation by a pre-eminent extension of his other faculties. His mechanical inventions have been long before the world, and entitle him to rank with the ingenious of his day; while his character as an officer and a man gave him a claim to the respect and esteem of society at large."

# BIOGRAPHICAL INDEX

## *OF DEATHS,*

## FOR 1823.

COMPILED IN PART FROM ORIGINAL PAPERS, AND IN PART FROM CONTEMPORARY PUBLICATIONS.

A.

ALEXANDER, Edward, Esq. M. D. of Danett's-Hall, near Leicester; November 27, 1822; after a series of intense and protracted sufferings, which were borne with exemplary fortitude and resignation.

As the particulars of his distressing case cannot properly be detailed here; it will be sufficient to remark, that his disorder, which had long been making insidious approaches, first manifested itself in June 1810, and soon began to wear a formidable aspect. A state of peculiarly painful and complicated disease gradually ensued, clouded all the bright prospects which his successful medical career had opened to his view, and compelled him to relinquish the practical part of an occupation, to which he was exceedingly devoted and admirably adapted. The few intervals Dr. A. was permitted to enjoy of comparative ease from agonizing pain, were usually passed in reading, meditation, and domestic society. Theology and medicine were the subjects to which he principally directed his attention. On these he had, for many years, read much, and thought still more.

His purity of character from early life, his extraordinary moral worth, as well as knowledge and skill in his profession, have rarely been equalled. Nor was his ardent and vigorous mind satisfied with the exercise of his medical functions only: rising above every selfish consideration, he carried into his practice the most exalted Christian virtues. He was not merely the able physician, but the sympathizing friend and comforter of his patients; he listened to their wants and sorrows, was prompt to aid them by his advice, to pour in the balm of consolation, or to relieve their necessities, as their respective situations and circumstances might require. In the performance of his professional duties he was strictly conscientious. No "respect of persons" did he shew; the rich and the poor partook impartially of his care and assiduity. To the latter his services were gratuitous; and likewise, in a considerable degree, to others, who could not, without difficulty, afford to make him a suitable remuneration. His bountiful hand was ever open to the claims of the indigent and the oppressed; and in all the relations of life, the same ardour, the same uprightness and integrity, the same unwearied activity, distinguished his conduct. A remarkable sweetness of disposition, and strong intellectual powers, were in him combined with uncommon "singleness

of heart." His ruling principle was love to God, displayed in a warm and disinterested love of man, wholly free from party spirit and narrow distinctions. Devotion was his delight, studying the Scriptures his dearest employment, and his hope rested on the mercies of God in Christ. Perhaps Dr. A. did not entirely agree with any denomination of Christians; but serious reflection, and patient investigation, led him to a conviction of the truth of the leading tenets of Unitarianism; and from the time of his settling in the vicinity of Leicester, he joined the congregation assembling at the "Great Meeting" in that town. In politics he embraced the liberal side of the question, and was always the firm and strenuous advocate of civil and religious freedom. Every project for the benefit of his country, and the advancement of knowledge, liberty, and truth, obtained his zealous support.

His judgment of those who differed from him was uniformly candid and generous; and never did he retain the slightest malevolent or unkind sentiment against persons, from whom he had experienced undeserved or injurious treatment.

The subject of this brief imperfect outline was the younger son of the late John Alexander, M. D. of Halifax, was born Nov. 25. 1767, and received his classical education at Hipperholm school, which then was, and still is, under the superintendance of the Rev. Richard Hudson, who, for more than half a century, has officiated as afternoon lecturer at the parish church in Halifax.

Dr. A. possessed the advantage of being well initiated in the various branches of his profession during his early youth. At the usual period, he went to London to pursue his anatomical studies, and there became a pupil of Sir William Blizard. Having accomplished his object in the metropolis, he repaired to Edinburgh, and finally took his degree at Leyden, with the highest honour, in October 1791.

In the year 1793 he married his first cousin Ellen, the eldest daughter and co-heiress of the late Samuel Waterhouse, Esq. of Halifax, one of the justices of the peace for the West Riding of the county of York, and a deputy lieutenant for the same district.

Dr. A. fixed at Stafford, and was directly appointed physician to the county infirmary. He removed into the neighbourhood of Leicester, October 1797, where he continued to reside till his deeply-lamented death. All who knew him must regret him, and to his immediate friends his loss is irreparable.

ARROWSMITH, A. Esq. April 16th; in Soho-square; aged 73; the eminent geographer, celebrated as a constructor of maps and charts, throughout Europe and America.

ASGILL, General Sir Charles, Bart. Colonel of the 11th regiment of Foot. He was the third child and only son of Sir Charles, first baronet, by his second wife, a daughter of Daniel Pratville, Esq. secretary to Sir Benj. Harris, ambassador at the court of Madrid.

Sir Charles entered the service on the 27th of February, 1778, as an Ensign in the 1st Foot Guards, and obtained a Lieutenancy, with the rank of Captain, in the same regiment, on February 3. 1781. He went to America in the same year, joined the army under the command of the Marquis Cornwallis, served the whole of the campaigns, was taken prisoner with the army in October, at the siege of York Town in Virginia, and sent up the country, where he remained till May 1782, at which period all the Captains of that army were ordered by General Washington to assemble and draw lots, that one might be selected to suffer death, by way of retaliation, for the death of an American officer, Captain Hardy, whom our Government refused to deliver up, for political reasons, although General Washington demanded it. The lot fell on Sir Charles Asgill, and he was, in consequence, conveyed under a strong escort to the place intended for his execution, in the Jerseys, where he remained in prison, enduring peculiar hardships for the space of six months, expecting daily that his execution would take place.

Sir Charles was unexpectedly released from his confinement by an Act of Congress, passed at the intercession of the Queen of France, who, deeply affected by a most eloquent and pathetic appeal from his mother, Lady Asgill, humanely interfered, and obtained his release. He returned to England on parole, and shortly after went to Paris to make his acknowledgments to the Queen of France, for having saved his life.

He succeeded his father in the baronetcy in 1778; married in 1788 Jemima Sophia, daughter of Admiral Sir Chaloner Ogle, Knight. He was soon after ap-

pointed Equerry to his Royal Highness the Duke of York, and promoted on the 3d of March, 1790, to a company in the Guards, with the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel. He was ordered, towards the end of 1793, to the Continent, joined the army under the Duke of York, served the campaign in Flanders, was present during the whole of the retreat through Holland in the severe winter of 1794, and subsequently returned to England. He received the rank of Colonel on the 26th of February, 1795, and commanded a battalion of the Guards the same year, at Warley Camp. He was appointed, in 1797, Brigadier-General on the Staff in Ireland; received the rank of Major-General the 1st of January, 1798, and was very actively employed during the rebellion of that year. He was appointed Colonel of the 46th foot the 9th of May, 1800, and placed in the command of the garrison of Dublin, and occasionally of the Camps of Instruction, which were formed on the Curragh. He was advanced to the rank of Lieutenant-General on the 1st of January, 1805, and appointed Colonel of the 5th West India regiment in February, 1806. He obtained the Colonelcy of the 85th foot, in October, 1806, and that of the 11th foot, on the 25th February, 1807, for which regiment he raised a second battalion in the space of six months.

Sir Charles Asgill continued on the Staff till 1812, and was promoted on the 4th of June, 1814, to the rank of General.

He was educated in a thorough knowledge of the multifarious services and duties of a military life, which he carried into practice to his own fame, and the advantage of his country. His services in the American war, as a Captain of the Guards, were of a pre-eminent nature, and he also distinguished himself in the revolutionary war, and particularly during the rebellion in Ireland.

ASHBURNHAM, Sir William, bart. Aug. 21st, at his seat, Broomham Place, Guestling, aged 87 years. He was eldest son of the Right Rev. Sir William Ashburnham, bart. Lord Bishop of Chichester, by Margaret, daughter of Thos. Pelham, of Lewes, co. Sussex, esq.; succeeded his father, Sept. 4. 1797; married Anne, daughter of Rev. Francis Woodgate, of Mountheld, co. Sussex, by whom he had issue four sons and one daughter.

His death will be long lamented by the poor, who, when ill, were always allowed nourishment from his house; and on Doling-day, Sir William had for several years made a practice of giving each poor family flour, in proportion to their number. So liberal was he towards his tenants, that they paid only the same amount of rent for their farms as they did to his father.

ASHBURTON, the Right Hon. Richard Barré Dunning, Baron of; Feb. 15th; at Friars Hall, near Melrose, in his 41st year. He was youngest, but only surviving son of John, 1st Lord, by Elizabeth, daughter of John Baring, Esq. of Larkbear, county of Devon, and was born Sept. 20. 1782. On the death of his father, Aug. 18. 1783, who was one of the most distinguished pleaders of the English Bar, he, then only eleven months old, succeeded to the title and estates. He married, September 17. 1805, Anne, daughter of the late William Cunningham, Esq. of Lainshaw, but leaving no issue, the title becomes extinct. The death of this respectable Nobleman will be felt in the county of Sutherland, to which he was long and sincerely attached, as an irreparable loss. His Lordship was a kind and steady benefactor to all the poor in the neighbourhood of his romantic seat of Rosehall, and spent annually large sums of money in beautifying and improving his property there, whereby he gave constant employment to all his industrious tenants.

## B.

BABINGTON, Stephen, Esq. of the Bombay Civil Service, May 19th, 1822, at Tannah, in his 32d year. Mr. Babington's death was occasioned by an accident which occurred while assisting, with his characteristic humanity, to extinguish a fire. He was the son of Dr. Babington, of London, and grandson of Stephen Hough, of Tavistock-street, Bedford-square, the amiable and excellent friend of every charity in the metropolis.

Mr. Babington was educated at the East India College, at Hertford, where he highly distinguished himself. He arrived in India in 1808, and was successively Private Secretary to the Governor, Secretary to the government, Judge and Magistrate of the Northern Concan, and fourth Judge of the Court of Sudder Adawlut and Sudder Foujdary Adawlut. As a Judge, his patience, his un-

ruffled temper, his longsuffering with the ignorance, and even with the inevitable vices of those among whom he had to administer the laws in mercy, were quite exemplary. They acquired him in the first instance the confidence, and finally, combined with his unwearied benevolence, the love of all around him, He became venerated as the father of his district, where his advice was a law with persons of every rank. His cool and unimpassioned judgment, his wide and accurate range of observation, his singular rectitude of understanding in all he did or thought, his sound and liberal views of public law and policy, became daily more visible ; and excited the respect not unmixed with surprise, even of many who had long known him, but who had not detected the uncommon powers of his mind, under the veil thrown over them by his modesty, and by the simplicity of his habits. Young as he was, he rose rapidly without envy to the very first rank in the esteem of his fellow servants, and he had hardly attained the high station that was his due, when he was torn from his friends and his country by an untimely fate. He had for some time been engaged in superintending a revisal of the regulations of the Presidencyof Bombay, for which his temper of mind and the extent of his knowledge eminently qualified him. The sense entertained of his merits in that task by a Government that knows how to appreciate excellence, may be discovered by the terms in which his loss is commemorated, and which now form his best eulogium.

*Extract of a Letter to the Court of Sudder Adawlut ; dated the 29th May,* 1822.

" The Honourable the Governor in Council has received intelligence of the death of the fourth Judge of your Court, Mr. Babington, while on circuit at the Northern Concan, on the 19th instant, and directs me to express to you his sense of the loss which the Service has sustained by that melancholy event.

" Mr. Babington's intelligence, patience, and knowledge of the natives, eminently qualified him for his judicial duties ; and in the more important task of revising the code, his views were as sober as extensive ; his temper both firm and candid ; and his judgment of what was due to the Government was not sacrificed even to his characteristical tenderness to his people."

It is still more difficult to do justice to his private than to his public virtues. A mild and cheerful benevolence pervaded and tempered the whole of his character. He was perhaps somewhat inclined to indolence, unless when he had a friend to serve or a duty to perform. His character then seemed to be changed, and all his faculties were lighted up with ardour and activity. He had nothing of selfishness in his composition ; and what, in one of his warm attachments and ardent feelings is even more rare, he seemed hardly to know what resentment meant. The disagreeable occurrences that met him in life, he softened by good-humoured raillery, and disarmed by temper. He probably has not left a single enemy behind him. He died as he had lived, imbued with a sober and sincere sense of religion : and though called away from the prospects of honour and reputation that were inviting him, the endearments of an affectionate family to which he was fondly attached, and the affection of friends by whom he was tenderly beloved : he resigned them all as became a good and a brave man, with unalterable firmness ; not certainly without regret, but without repining.

The estimation in which a man is held may sometimes be known by slight incidents. Mr. Babington at the time of his death, was only on a casual visit to Tannah in the discharge of his duty as Judge of Circuit. It was singular that so circumstanced, he should have received his last summons in the midst of those among whom he had passed so many years respected and revered. The natives of India are generally accused of coldness of temper and of ingratitude. If such be the case, his singular virtues had the power to dissolve even their indifference. The inhabitants of Tannah, from the time he sustained the fatal injury, remained in crowds near the house of his friend, Mr. Mariott, to which he had been carried, waiting with the keenest anxiety for intelligence regarding him, and messengers passed backward and forward to report the state of his health till he had breathed his last. The crowd then silently dispersed, but in the evening, watching the hour for his funeral, they assembled to the number of several thousands, and followed his remains to the grave with every demonstration of respect and sorrow.

BAILEY, Mr. Peter, Editor of the Weekly Periodical Paper called

*The Museum* ; January 25 ; suddenly in a coach, on his way to the Italian Opera, by the bursting of an aneurism of the aorta in his inside. Mr. Bailey possessed considerable literary acquirements, and he was about pursuing his avocation in attending the Opera, for the purpose of making his observations on the same, and on the performers, for the publication of which he was the editor, when his sudden death took place. He left a wife and three children to bewail their loss.

Mr. Bailey was the son of a solicitor near Nantwich, who had realised great property in Cheshire. His scholastic career commenced at Rugby, and continued at Merton College, Oxford, from whence he removed to London, and entered at the temple to follow another branch of the profession of his father. Instead of following the law, Mr. B. seems to have let the law follow him, until it left him, where it frequently does the more mercurial spirits, carried along in this gay metropolis, like atoms in the system of Des Cartes. We make no hesitation in alluding to this period of Mr. B.'s life, since it enables us to direct the attention of our readers to a publication of his, which does equal credit to the pen and pencil of the author, viz : " Sketches from St. George's Fields, by Giorgione di Castel Chiuso."

Mr. Bailey's first essays were in the higher flight of epic poetry ; some specimens of his power were shown in a printed, but not published, volume, under the title of " Idwal." The poem, of which only portions are there given, but the whole, or at least the greater part, of which has been left in MS. by the author, was founded on the events connected with the conquest of Wales. At the end of the same volume is a Greek poem, originally published in the Classical Journal, a few years ago. The last publication of Mr. B. was an anonymous poem, called, " A Queen's Appeal," of 165 stanzas, in the Spenser measure.

BALFOUR, General Nisbet, Oct. 10th, at Denbigh, co. Fife, at an advanced age. General Balfour was Colonel of the 39th Foot. He entered the service as an Ensign in the 4th Foot, in 1761, obtained his Lieutenancy in 1765, and his company in 1770. He was at the battle of Bunker's Hill in 1775, and wounded, in the action at the landing on Long Island, at the capture of Brooklyn, and at the taking of New York in 1776, on which occasion he was sent home by the Commander-in-chief with dispatches, and received, in consequence, the brevet of major. He was present in the action near Elizabeth Town, in the Jerseys, in the spring of 1777, in the engagements of Brandywine and Germantown, at the siege of Charlestown, and served under Lord Cornwallis part of the campaign after the surrender of the latter place. He was appointed Lieut.-colonel of the 23rd Foot in 1778, and Colonel and Aide-de-Camp to the King in 1782. He served part of the campaign in 1794 in Flanders and Holland; received the rank of Major-general, 12th October, 1793; the Colonelcy of the 39th Foot, 2d July, 1794; the rank of Lieut.-general 1st Jan. 1798; and that of General, the 25th Sept. 1803.

General Nisbet Balfour had never been on half-pay.

BAMFYLDE, Sir Charles Warwick, bart. D. C. L., of Poltimore, in the county of Devon, and Hardington park, in the county of Somerset, and formerly M. P. for Exeter ; April 19th.

Sir Charles's death was occasioned by being shot by a man named Morland, whose wife lived in the service of Sir Charles ; and who, after he had shot him, discharged the contents of another pistol in his own head, which killed him on the spot. Sir Charles having expressed a wish that the cause of his death should be ascertained, his body was opened, and the following is the correct report.

" The ball entered on the left side between the eleventh and twelfth ribs, fracturing the articulation of the former with the spine, and then passed across, grazing the diaphragm or floor of the chest, but not injuring the lungs, and lodged on the inside of the interior part of the cavity between the ninth and tenth ribs, a part of the ball being uncovered and visible from the inside.— Signed, &c."

It appeared that his death was not produced so much by the injury occasioned by the ball, as from a piece of brass wire which was carried into the wound along with the ball, which wire formed part of the spring of his braces. Every attempt to extract it proved abortive ; it corroded and gangrened within the wound, and ultimately produced mortification.

On hearing of the dreadful wound of

Sir Charles Bamfylde, lady Bamfylde, who had lived for several years in a state of separation from her husband, repaired to London to attend upon Sir Charles, and to administer to his comfort.

He was descended from one of the oldest and most distinguished families in Devonshire; being the fifth Baronet in lineal descent from the reign of Charles I. and his ancestors are known to have been the Lords Poltimore, near Exeter, as early as 1272. He was born Jan. 23, 1753; succeeded his father, Sir Richard-Warwick, Aug. 15. 1776; married in the same year the eldest daughter of Sir John Moore, Bart. by whom he had issue, George Warwick Bamfylde, Esq. who succeeds him in his title and estates, and one other son. Sir Charles, after being educated at one of our great public seminaries, repaired to Oxford, where he received the degree of D. C. L. At a proper age he was returned Member for Exeter, which city he represented in seven Parliaments.

His remains, on April 28, arrived at Hardington park, and on the following day were consigned to the family vault, in Hardington church, attended by his two sons, and a few of his intimate neighbours; also by a vast body of his tenantry, eager to pay the last tribute of respect to the memory of one who always proved himself a most kind and liberal landlord.—The service was performed in a very impressive manner by the Rev. J. R. Joliffe, of Ammerdown. Thus finished the career of a man who was a generous and indulgent parent, the life and soul of every social circle, and whose loss will be most deeply deplored.

BARRY, Colonel Henry, Nov. 2. at his lodgings in Bath, in his 73rd year. Colonel Barry was a gentleman well known and equally valued among the higher, scientific, and literary circles of that city. He was Lord Rawdon's (the present Marquis of Hastings) aide-de-camp and private secretary in America, and penned some of the best written dispatches which were ever transmitted from any army on service to the British Cabinet. Additional reputation as an officer was reflected on him by his service in India: on his return from whence, before the commencement of the war with France, he retired from the army.

BARRY, Mrs. Judith, and her sister Mrs. Catharine; the former Jan. 18. the latter Jan. 22; the former 80, the latter 90 years of age. They were aunts to the late, and great-aunts to the present Lord Doneraile, and were in other instances nobly related. In the year 1813 *both* of them underwent the operation of couching, and retained their sight to the last.

BARTLAM, the Rev. John, Feb. 27. in London, of an apoplexy. Mr. Bartlam was born at Alcester, Warwickshire, July 1770. His maternal ancestors were members of the church of England; his paternal, down to his grandfather, belonged to the church of Rome; his father, with a well-cultivated understanding and polished manners, was admitted to an early intimacy with the late Marquis of Hertford, by whose kindness he was appointed first to a military, and afterwards to a civil employment. While he was pursuing his favourite amusement of fishing, in an arm of the sea, near Orford in Suffolk, the boat was suddenly overset, and he was drowned within the sight of his villa, leaving behind him a wife and three sons. After the decease of her beloved husband, Mrs. Bartlam fixed her abode at Alcester, where she received many courteous attentions, and many important services, from the noble family at Ragley. Thomas, the eldest son, after a short stay as Colleger at Eton, was removed to Rugby school, where his brothers Robert and John had been placed, under the care of the late Dr. James, who had meritoriously introduced the Eton plan of instruction, and thus laid the foundations of all the celebrity which that seminary afterwards acquired, and now deservedly retains. In the winter of 1786, he had the misfortune to be in the number of those boys who, in consequence of disobedience, were sent away. Hearing that his case was accompanied by many circumstances of mitigation, Dr. Parr made some enquiries into his general character, and finding that he was a good scholar, and had stood high in the esteem of his master, the Doctor applied for permission to take him as a pupil. The request was granted by Dr. James, and Mr. Bartlam came to Hatton, where he had comfortable lodgings in the village, and received the same instruction which was given to the other pupils of Dr. Parr. His application there was diligent, his progress in classical learning was considerable, and his good behaviour and good nature so endeared him

to the Doctor, as to produce a friendship which continued to the end of his life. Mr. B. entered as Commensalis of Merton College, May 16. 1789; was elected Portionist, April 26, 1790; took the degree of B. A. Feb. 13. 1793; gained the Chancellor's prize for the English Essay, 1794; was elected Fellow of Merton, Aug. 3. 1795; took the degree of M. A. May 25. 1796; was Pro-proctor, 1805; and in the absence of the Senior Proctor, who was confined by illness, Mr. Bartlam delivered a very elegant speech in Latin. Mr. Bartlam was presented to the perpetual curacy of Tetenhall, Staffordshire, by Sir John Wrottesley in the year 1797; and ten years after he resigned it, when the brother of Sir John was of proper age to be his successor. In January 1800, he was presented to the vicarage of Beoley in Worcestershire, by Mr. Holmes, and to the curacy of Studley, by Mr. Knight of Barrells, in Warwickshire. October, 1811, he was presented by the Warden and Fellows of Merton College, Oxford, to the vicarage of Ponteland, in Northumberland. When his attention was called to business by a sense of duty, he was acute without artifice, and active without selfishness. While he filled the office of Bursar in Merton College, he increased the revenues of the Society, by judicious improvements in the method of letting leases; and while incumbent of Studley, he exerted himself strenuously and successfully in founding a parochial school. At Hatton, he was often employed by Dr. Parr, as an amanuensis; and by these means he not only increased his stock of knowledge, but acquired a copious, correct, and often beautiful style in the English tongue. His letters to numerous correspondents, and his more elaborate writings for the Pulpit, abound with proofs of his erudition and his ingenuity.

Bartlam's perception of beauties in prose and verse was quick and lively; his memory was retentive; his flow of words, both in writing and speaking, was ready and copious; and his delivery in addressing, either an enlightened or promiscuous audience, was distinct, without ostentatious precision; animated, without noisy vehemence, or serious, without "austere sanctimony." Hence his talents and his literary attainments procured for him the honourable distinction—"laudari a laudatis viris." And among them may be classed Dr. Cornwall, the venerable Bishop of Worcester, Lord Holland, Sir Charles Monk, the late Dr. Charles Burney, his excellent son, now living; Mr. Nichols, the intelligent and well-known Conductor of the Gentleman's Magazine; Mr. Edmund Henry Barker, the Editor of Henry Stephens's Thesaurus; Mr. Archdeacon Butler, the Editor of Æschylus; Dr. Edward Maltby, the Editor of Morell's Thesaurus; Dr. Symmons, the ingenious biographer of Milton, and translator of Virgil; his son John Symmons, who, like Richard Porson, is a prodigy in extensive reading, never-failing memory, and skilful application; the eloquent and philosophical Robert Fellowes; the sagacious and learned William Lowndes of Gray's Inn; the very learned Samuel Bloomfield, who has long been preparing an edition of Thucydides; the celebrated Mr. Crowe, public Orator at Oxford; and that most profound scholar and exemplary Christian, Dr. Martin Routh, President of Magdalen College. Such are the excellent contemporaries by whom John Bartlam was deservedly respected for his talents. It is, however, to be lamented, that the luxuries of taste, which were always within his reach, decoyed him from the toil of study, and that a consciousness of ability to gain more knowledge, soothed him into content with that which he had already gained. In his political and religious creeds, he was much influenced by the precepts and the example of his instructor. Shunning all extravagant and visionary notions about Government, he was a steady advocate for Constitutional Liberty; and by the natural ardour and benevolence of his mind, he was led to be a zealous champion in the sacred cause of toleration. Wheresoever he discerned intellectual or moral excellence, his head and his heart led him to do homage to the possessors; nor did he stop to inquire whether they were Homousians or Unitarians, Episcopalians or Non-Episcopalians, Lutherans or Calvinists, Protestants or Romanists. At the same time, he was most sincerely and even affectionately attached to the interests and honour of the Established Church. By the advice, and according to the practice of his Preceptor, he weighed attentively and impartially all argumentative discussions upon the merits of that Church in doctrines or

discipline; but his indignation kindled when those doctrines or that discipline were assailed by vulgar raillery or sectarian virulence. In the discharge of his pastoral duties, he was most exemplary. He was ever ready to relieve the wants of his parishioners, to heal their disputes, to enlighten their understandings and encourage their virtues. Perhaps few human beings have passed from the cradle to the grave with less annoyance, from the soreness of vanity, the restlessness of ambition, or the corrosions of envy. Unlike Carazan, (vide the Adventurer, No. 132,) "who was known to every man, but by no man saluted," Bartlam, whether going to the sanctuary or the banquet, was greeted with a smile on every countenance, and every voice of the poor, as he passed onward, was raised in supplication for his health and his happiness. Long, indeed, will he be remembered with esteem, affection, and gratitude, by the inhabitants of Alcester, Studley, Beoley, and many neighbouring parishes. From the late Marquis of Hertford he received occasional acts of courtesy, and there is reason to believe that he would have been honoured with patronage from the present Marquis, who discerned clearly, and estimated justly, his solid merits as a man of letters, a gentleman, and an enlightened, diligent, and faithful teacher of religion. The sweetness of his temper, and the vivacity of his conversation, procured for him many well-wishers, and many admirers in the higher classes of society. Bartlam, in his ordinary intercourse with the world, was unaffecting, unassuming, undesigning; and in domestic life he often recalled to the mind of the observer a beautiful passage in Horace,

"Vivet extento Proculeius ævo
Notus in fratres animi paterni."

To his surviving brother, the Precentor of Exeter, and to his preceptor and guide, Dr. Parr, the loss of a companion so amiable, and a friend so faithful, is irreparable.

He was interred in the church of Alcester, on Friday, the 7th of March, in the same vault with his late worthy brother, Robert. His funeral was conducted with great solemnity, and his remains were accompanied to the grave by his brother, the Precentor of Exeter, by the Hon. Mr. Eardley, by the Rev. Dr. Vaughan, Dean of Chester and Warden of Merton, by Dr. Parr, by Dr. John Johnstone, and by many respectable gentlemen and clergymen in the neighbourhood of Alcester.

BENT, Mr. William, bookseller, in Paternoster Row, aged 75. Mr. Bent was conductor of the well known monthly literary list, and formerly editor and proprietor of the Universal Magazine. He was a man much esteemed for his unassuming merit and personal integrity.

BENTLEY, William Nassau, Esq. son of Mr. Bentley of Highbury, at Lexington, Kentucky, aged 33. By this event his family and friends are thrown into heavy affliction, for he was much respected, and deeply regretted by all who knew him. At the time of his death he was engaged in writing an account of his travels, with a view to publication, and in which he had made considerable progress. He was eminently qualified for the task, and for which he had abundant materials, having travelled (by land and by water) about twenty-five thousand miles, including in this account no journey of less than one thousand miles. He had traversed the principal parts of the United States, and coursed along the great rivers, Wabash, Ohio, and Mississippi, down to New Orleans: no doubt his description and observations upon the newly-settled Western States, in particular, would have been acceptable to the public. His literary, astronomical, and scientific attainments in general, were considerable; and, had he lived, it is probable mankind would have been benefited by his labours.

BINGLEY, the Rev. William, A.M. F.L.S. of Christchurch, Hants, March 11, at his house, Charlotte-street, Bloomsbury, after a short illness. He was a native of Yorkshire, and being left an orphan at a very early age, was designed by his friends for the profession of the Law, in which he was for some time educated. His own inclination, however, leading him to prefer the Church, he went in 1795 to St. Peter's College, Cambridge, where he took his degrees of B.A. 1799; M.A. 18. . . Whilst he was an Under-graduate in this College, he made two tours in Wales, which furnished the subject of his first publication, which came out in two vols. 8vo. entitled, "A Tour through North Wales during the Summer of 1798." Of his "Animal Biography, or Anecdotes of the Lives, Manners, and Economy of the Animal

Creation," published in 1802, 3 vols. 8vo. 2d edition, 1813, and two or three other editions since; there are two German translations, and one in the French language. He edited the "Correspondence between the Countesses of Pomfret and Hertford," all the copies of the second edition of which were destroyed by the fire that consumed the printing office of Mr. Gillet.—Besides the above, he published the following works: "The Economy of a Christian Life," 2 vols. 8vo. 1808; "Memoirs of British Quadrupeds," vol. 1. 8vo. 1809; "Biographical Dictionary of the Musical Composers of the three last centuries," 2 vols. 1813. For many years he was engaged upon a "History of Hampshire," not yet published, but it bade fair to have been a work of the best kind. He was also ardent in general literary pursuits, and a considerable collector.

BLOSSETT, Sir Robert Henry, Knt. February 1, at Calcutta, of which he was Lord Chief Justice. Sir Robert was formerly an eminent Counsel upon the Norfolk Circuit, and Deputy Recorder of Cambridge. He was appointed Lord Chief Justice of Calcutta, and received the honour of knighthood, in 1822.

The loss sustained, not only by his friends and connections, but by the public at large, and particularly by the Indian empire, will be fully appreciated here, where his talents, learning, and virtues were well known. The close of his life, which was as exemplary as the whole course of it had been, and was marked by a composed and tranquil spirit of Christian resignation, has afforded an awful and instructive lesson to that country, which, in the brief experience of two months' exercise of his judicial functions, had yet found ample confirmation of the high character which had so deservedly recommended him to his appointment. He died of a disease in the lower intestines, which must have been of very long continuance, and which the faculty were surprised had not much earlier put an end to his life.

BOND, Right Hon. Nathaniel, October 8, at his seat in Dorset; after a long illness borne with fortitude and resignation. Mr. Bond was one of His Majesty's Privy Council, a King's Counsel, and a Bencher of the Inner Temple; son of the late John Bond, Esq. of Kingston Hall, co. Dorset, who had about half the houses in the borough of Corfe Castle, which he himself represented in 1790.

Being designed for the bar, after the necessary preliminary education at Winchester and Cambridge, he was entered of the Inner Temple. He practised for some time, both in the King's Bench, as well as on the Western circuit, and obtained a silk gown.

He was many years M. P. for Corfe Castle. During Lord Sidmouth's administration, he had a seat at the Board of Treasury, and was subsequently appointed Judge Advocate of the Army, which offices he discharged with the highest credit to himself and advantage to the public, till a failure of health induced him successively to resign them.

In 1802 he delivered his sentiments at large, relative to the Definitive Treaty.

In 1803 he took an active part relative to the Nottingham election, and also on the Nottingham Police Bill; and in 1804 his name appears with that of the Addingtons, Mr. Fox, &c. &c. on the division of 221 to 181, against the National Defence Bill, which was the first measure of Mr. Pitt's administration.

On the 8th of April, 1805, Mr. Addington and many of his friends having in the mean time joined the new administration, we find Mr. Bond voting in favour of Mr. Pitt's amendment to Mr. Whitbread's criminatory motion against Lord Melville.

On June 11th, after Lord Melville, at the conclusion of a speech of considerable length, had withdrawn, and Mr. Whitbread had, in compliance with his former notice, moved an impeachment against him "for high crimes and misdemeanours," Mr. Bond arose, to propose an amendment, the purport of which was, "that the Attorney General be directed to commence a criminal prosecution against Henry Viscount Melville, for certain offences alleged against him, in the report of the Select Committee; and that this officer in the mean time be directed to stay proceedings in the civil suit."

On this occasion, he went at large into the evidence adduced against the noble Lord, and commented on what he had said in justification. The member for Corfe Castle allowed "that the guilt of the noble Viscount had been rendered more apparent by the proceedings of the Select Committee, but he deprecated the mode recommended by the representative for Bedford, as being tedious on one hand, and expensive on the other,

quoting the trial of Mr. Hastings as a case in point, which ought to be blotted out of the annals of this country."

On a division, the original motion, as proposed by Mr. Whitbread, was lost by a minority of 77, and the amendment carried by a majority of 9.

Mr. Bond was a man of learning, eloquence, and the strictest principles of honour. His manners were polished and engaging, and few men have died more universally or more deservedly beloved and lamented.

BOWMAN, Mr. Robert, June 13, at Irthington near Carlisle, in his 118th year. This Cumberland Patriarch was born at Bridgewood Foot, a hamlet about two miles from Irthington, in the month of October 1705, in the house where his grandfather had resided, and where his father also was born, both of whom were brought up to husbandry. His ancestors were Roman Catholics, and in the early part of his life he professed that religion; but many years ago he became a member of the Church of England, and was a constant and orderly attendant upon Divine Worship until prevented by age and infirmity. From early youth he had been a laborious worker, and was at all times healthy and strong, having never taken medicine nor been visited with any kind of illness, except the measles when a child, and the hooping cough when he was above one hundred years of age. During the course of his long life he was only once intoxicated, which was at a wedding, and he never used tea or coffee; his principal food having been bread, potatoes, hasty-pudding, broth, and occasionally a little flesh meat. He scarcely ever tasted ale or spirits, his chief beverage being water, or milk and water mixed; this abstemiousness arose partly from a dislike to strong liquors, but more from a saving disposition. His habits of industry and disregard of personal fatigue were extraordinary; having often been up for two or three nights in a week, particularly when bringing home coals or lime. In his younger days he was rather robust, excelled in bodily strength, and was considered a master in the art of wrestling—an exercise to which he was particularly attached. He was of a low stature, being not above 5 feet 5 inches in height, with a large chest, well proportioned limbs, and weighing about 12 stone. His vigour never forsook him till far advanced in life, for in his 108th year he walked to and from Carlisle (16 miles) without the help of a staff, to see the workmen lay the foundation of Eden bridge. In the same year he actually reaped corn, made hay, worked at hedging, and assisted in all the labours of the field with apparently as much energy as the stoutest of his sons. As might be expected, his education was very limited; but he possessed a considerable share of natural sense, with much self-denial, and passed a life of great regularity and prudence, without troubling himself by much thought or reflection. His memory was very tenacious. He remembered the rebellion in 1715, when he was ten years of age, and witnessed a number of men running away from the danger. In the second rebellion, in the year 1745, he was employed in cutting trenches round Carlisle; but fled from his disagreeable situation as soon as an opportunity offered for escaping. He did not marry till he was 50 years of age, and his wife lived with him 52 years, dying in 1807, aged 81. In 1810 one of his brothers died at the age of 99, and in 1818 a cousin died aged 95; another cousin is now living, 87 years old. He has left six sons, the youngest of whom is 50 years of age, and the eldest 62; his grandchildren are 20 in number, and his great grandchildren only 11. He never had any daughters. About the year 1779 he lost all his teeth, but no mark of debility appeared about his person before 1813, when he took to his bed, and never was able to use his limbs afterwards. During the first nine years of his confinement his health and spirits continued good, and he was free from corporeal pain; but for the last twelve months his intellects became rather impaired. On the 12th June he was seized with illness, which in fourteen hours put a period to his protracted existence. He grew weaker and weaker as the day declined, but experienced no sickness.

Mr. Bowman resided during the latter part of his life with one of his sons upon his own estate, and has died possessed of considerable property, the fruit of unwearied perseverance and active industry through a longer portion of time than usually falls to the lot of man.

BOYD, Mrs. Frances, at Margate. Mrs. Boyd was relict of Hugh Boyd, esq. the reputed author of the Letters of "Junius," and mother of ——Boyd, esq. the accomplished Greek scholar, and author of many esteemed translations of the writings of several of the ancient

Greek Fathers. Mrs. Boyd herself was highly accomplished in literature, and has been considered one of the best Latinists of modern times.

BRIDGES, Lieut. Gen. Thomas, of the Hon. East India Company's service, in Upper Wimpole st. in his 80th year. He commanded the right wing of the army under the command of Lord Harris at the capture of Seringapatam.

BRIDGWATER, John William Egerton, Earl of; at his seat at Ashridge in Buckinghamshire. This noble lord was the son of John, Lord Bishop of Durham, by Anne Sophia, daughter of the Duke of Kent. He was born August 29. 1749: and, being bred to the army, in the year 1783 he was major of the 20th regt. of dragoons, and that year married a daughter of Samuel Haynes, esq. by whom he had no children. He had never been on active service as a soldier abroad, but had been on the staff both in England and Ireland, and had risen to the rank of general, his commission bearing date in 1812. Before his accession to the peerage, he sat many years in parliament for the borough of Brockley, and voted invariably with administration. On the death of Francis, the last Duke of Bridgwater, the title of duke became extinct; but the earldom of Bridgwater, and the title of Viscount Brockley, fell to this gentleman. Lord Bridgwater was, when he died, colonel of the 14th dragoons, steward for the duchy of Cornwall to the estates of that duchy in Hertfordshire, and master of Grothan Hospital, Durham, also F. R. S. On the death of the late Duke of Bridgwater, he succeeded to the Buckinghamshire estates, and the patronage of the borough of Brockley, and a large fortune. He is said to have been the largest holder of Bank-stock of any man in England. His Lordship was much of an economist, and had been able to expend a very large sum in rebuilding the family-seat of Ashridge, now one of the most splendid mansions in England. Lord Bridgwater has been long ill. By staying out too long on a shooting-party with the Duke of York, one of his feet was so much affected by the frost, that, at one time it was feared amputation would be necessary, and he actually lost some of his toes. He was a man of a quiet domestic turn, and much esteemed in the circle of his acquaintance. He gave extensive employment to the industrious poor.

BUCKLEY, General Felix, Sept. 14, at Cobham Lodge, Surrey: supposed to be 105 years of age, and certainly the oldest General in the Army List. In November 1748, Mr. Buckley was made a Cornet; early in 1750, Brigadier and Lieutenant in the 2d troop of Horse-guards; and in the October of the following year a Captain in the same troop of Horse. He received the brevet of Major, 6th August, 1762; was appointed Guidon and Major in his regiment, 28th September, 1764; Cornet and Major, 8th Feb. 1765; 2d Lieutenant and Lieut.-colonel, 6th March, 1771, in the room of Lieut.-col. Slaughter; 1st Lieutenant, and Lieutenant-colonel, 28th July, 1773: Colonel by brevet, 19th Feb. 1779; Major-general, 20th Nov. 1782; Lieutenant and Colonel in his regiment, 18th Nov. 1790; Lieutenant-general, 3d May, 1796; and attained, on the 1st Jan. 1801, the rank of General. He was Governor of Pendennis Castle; and had been in the army upwards of 72 years.

BUTLER, the Reverend Weeden; July 14; at Greenhill, near Harrow, in the 81st year of his age.

This venerable man was born in High-street, Margate, 22d September, O. S.; 3d October, N. S. 1742; the sixth son of Daniel Butler, Esq. a reputable solicitor of that place. At the age of fourteen years, he had lost both his parents; and, therefore, with his own free will and consent, was articled by an elder brother, Mr. Richard Butler, of Rye, apprentice and clerk, for the term of six years, to Mr. Benjamin Rosewell, of Angel-court, Throgmorton-street, London, attorney and solicitor.

The engagement was made on the 24th December, 1757; but, when the stipulated term expired, notwithstanding Mr. Rosewell demonstrated the most perfect approbation of his services, by offering to accept the young freeman gratuitously for a partner in business, the subject of this memoir renounced for ever the profession of the law, on conscientious grounds, and resolved, by dint of still harder study, and the most diligent and intense application of heart and mind, to improve his intellectual powers, and to prepare and fit himself for entering into holy orders. About this interesting crisis, by which the whole tenor of his life was to be materially determined, he frequented (not without an eye to steady inquiry and rigorous dis-

crimination) all the celebrated churches, chapels, and meeting-houses, within and around the metropolis. The result of his search after truth fixed his choice, and he devoted his time thenceforth without wavering to the service of his God, as a humble minister of Christ's Gospel, and a firm member of the Establishment, upon the fullest conviction of its excellence. The systematic course of his classical and theological reading, which he never entirely laid aside, was in an essential measure chosen, directed, and aided, by that variously-gifted but unhappy character, the eloquent, learned, polite, humane, gay, vain, extravagant, dissipated, handsome, popular preacher, Dr. William Dodd; to whom, in his turn, he acted as an assiduous and indefatigable amanuensis, from 1764 till his patron's ignominious end in June 1777.

Dr. Dodd's "Commentary on the Holy Bible," a work in three volumes, folio, begun in 1765 and published in 1770, was in part carefully compiled, and altogether written out fairly for the press by the Rev. Weeden Butler, who also assisted in editing the last four volumes of "The Christian's Magazine," and revised the rough copy and corrected the proof sheets of the poem in blank-verse, "Thoughts in Prison." In the last singularly affecting composition, occur lines so indicative of the worth of the person eulogized and of the condemned author's gratitude, that we subjoin them with pleasure: —

"But, I am lost! a criminal adjudg'd!
A guilty miscreant! Canst thou think, my friend, [found!—
Oh Butler, — 'midst a million faithful
Oh canst thou think, who knowst, who long hast known
My inmost soul; oh canst thou think that life," &c.

Dr. Dodd was licenced on the 3d October 1767, to be the morning preacher in Charlotte-street Chapel, Pimlico, and he appointed his amanuensis to be the reader in that then fashionable house of prayer, in which Queen Charlotte constantly rented four very capacious pews for the household until her Majesty's death. On the 24th February, 1776, the Doctor resigned his office of morning preacher in the chapel; and Doctor Courtenay, rector of St. George's, Hanover-square, at the Doctor's request, nominated in his room the deserving reader; who was licenced accordingly, and by purchase became the proprietor of one quarter part of the concern, officiating therein zealously and regularly up to the year 1814. In 1778, he was lecturer of St. Clement, Eastcheap, and St. Martin Orgars.

On the 16th December, 1771, Mr. Butler married Miss Ann Giberne, of Parliament street, Westminster. By this lady he had issue, four sons and a daughter. Two sons (one an infant) and his wife died before him. For more than forty years he was master of a classical school, in which he educated his three sons; viz. 1. the Rev. Weeden Butler, M. A. of Chelsea, his successor to chapel morning duty and to the school, rector of Great Woolstone, Bucks, and lecturer of Brompton chapel, Kensington; 2. the Reverend George Butler, D. D. of Harrow, head-master of the school, and rector of Gayton, Northamptonshire; 3. Charles William Butler, Esq. captain of the William Pitt extra East Indiaman, who, on the 17th December 1813, was shipwrecked with all his crew, during a tremendous gale at midnight, off Algoa Bay, after firing several half-minute signal guns.

In 1814, by the advice of friends, the subject of the present article retired from Chelsea to the recluse village of Gayton, where *remotis arbitris* he admirably discharged the duties of Curate to his son, till increasing infirmities compelled the veteran to withdraw from that responsible and important post in 1820, at first to the Isle of Wight, next to Bristol, finally to Greenhill.

The following letter from the Botanical Professor of Cambridge, co-proprietor of Charlotte-street chapel, on the occasion of Mr. Butler's reluctant secession from the scene of his earliest ministry, is far too honourable to the Professor and to the memory of the defunct, to be omitted: —

"My dear Sir, I ought to have answered your favour of the 8th instant sooner, and might certainly have done it; but time runs on insensibly, and my ability for writing is very small. As I enter on my eightieth year on Tuesday next, I have reason to be thankful that I am able to read or write at all, that I can walk about my premises and drive myself in my gig; and, above all, that I can yet preach every Sunday. I was truly gratified to find that you intend removing to Gayton: both be-

cause the retirement to so pleasant and healthy a situation, and quitting the bustle and fatigues in which you have been engaged, must be very agreeable at your time of life; and also because the flock will not be left to a common hireling, but will, I am well persuaded, be duly fed with the most salutary food. This is an object which must be near the heart of every conscientious clergyman. It is melancholy to see several of our neighbouring parishes without so much as a resident curate, served irregularly once on the Sunday, in haste. Accordingly, Dissenters swarm in them all; and in one of them, there are sometimes five or six persons in the church, and five or six hundred in the meeting. In this parish there are only five or six Dissenters, and they are among the lowest of the people, not scrupling to come to church, and sending their children to the Sunday-school.* The cause of this probably is, that the rectors have been constantly resident ever since the reformation. For the last hundred and twenty years my family have been both patrons and rectors; and we, having also more than half the property of the parish, have considerable influence in it. Indeed, many of the farmers have been either servants themselves in the family, or have married servants from it. I have three tenants, brothers, and sons of a servant, who was also clerk of the parish: industrious young men, two of them bringing up families with comfort, the third having only one son. I did not know that your son Mr. Weeden Butler, had so numerous a family. I accept him cheerfully as your successor. With my compliments and good wishes to both your sons, and earnest prayers for your comfort in your new situation, I remain, my dear Sir, your very faithful friend and servant,

"THOS. MARTYN."

"*Pertenhall, 28th Sept.* 1814."

Of the unassuming Gospel Minister under our consideration, although no action can be mentioned calculated to surprise and astonish, yet many were the charitable deeds which his right hand wrought, and his left hand knew not: and much might be recorded in full proof of spiritual merit of no common order. In his ordinary intercourse with mankind he acted with upright intentions; and, although sometimes disappointed and deceived, he deceived, he disappointed none. His word was truly his bond; and he fulfilled it, not unfrequently to his own hindrance. As a son, he was dutiful and affectionate, as an apprentice, submissive and docile, as an amanuensis, skilful and intelligent, as a husband, attentive, gentle, and kind, as a father, mild, indulgent, and impartial, as an instructor of youth, courteous and forbearing, as a friend, faithful and constant, as a master of a regular family, punctual and condescending, as a subject, loyal to his prince; in every distinct department of social life, in short, he shone forth a blameless pattern to his children and to his neighbours. But, viewed as a Clergyman of the Established Church of England, he exhibited loftier qualifications and more splendid endowments. Called to the ministry by no worldly considerations, he acted from principle, not for gain. Receiving his sacred commission from heaven, he obeyed, and cast Mammon behind him. He preached on temperance and righteousness, and he was a temperate and righteous man. He felt exactly as he taught. From his pulpit he enforced the saving and sound doctrine of faith with good works: he himself believed the pure Gospel of Christ; he himself took up his cross and followed his adorable Redeemer through thorns and briars; he himself meekly let his light shine before his fellow mortals, that they might see his works and glorify his God. Of his purse often bounteous and always liberal in due proportion to his means; of his advice and recommendation and labours of love, never sparing or dilatory in the hour of trial and distress; to the close of his active and useful pilgrimage he possessed and he uniformly displayed a generous heart, a sagacious head, an honest and unclenched hand. Honoured in his congregation when alive, by numbers whom he esteemed and loved, he died in a good old age without harbouring one thought of unkindness, and without leaving to his knowledge one enemy. His practice corresponded to his profession. His conduct throughout the busy week bore witness to the sanctity of his precepts, whilst his precepts on the Sabbath-day inculcated with unction and holy fervour, piety, plain dealing, peace, and good will. His diet simple, his meal temperate, his draughts limited; he was constitutionally and habitually abstemious and sober. His corporeal and mental faculties, of course, were weapons keen and bright. worn by use,

not rust; for, alert and active in disposition, and from youth accustomed to toil, in health, he rose betimes by a settled plan, whilst his repose was uncertain and mainly depended on the value and pressure of immediate duties; since very early had he fixed the solemn purpose not unnecessarily to defer whatever he could perform. Even his slightest amusements were wisely and conscientiously chosen; and whilst they tended to relax the mind, recruited the spirits, and repaired and refreshed instead of enervating the body. In his strength of manhood, he now and then gardened, bowled, fished, sailed, travelled; but he never danced, he never hunted, he never gamed:—he was consistent.

In March 1786 he planned, and, in September 1787, with the aid of pecuniary contributions sanctioned by the Hon. and Rev. Wm. Bromley Cadogan, he instituted the Chelsea Sunday Schools. "Thus, being dead, he yet speaketh."

After a month's confinement to his chamber, this excellent man, whose decay had been gradual though very perceptible, died without struggle or groan at Greenhill near Harrow; on the 14th of July, 1823, in the eighty-first year of his age.

A revered parent's remains were placed in the family vault at Chelsea by the executors, his two surviving sons.

His late Royal Highness the Duke of Kent had a great regard for Mr. Butler. In a letter to the late James Neild, Esq. dated Quebec, 4th Nov. 1791, his Royal Highness says, "You will be pleased to thank Mr. Butler for the Sermon he has been so good as to present me with; as also for the very polite letter which accompanied it. He may depend, when my establishment shall at a future period be formed, on my remembering the promise I made him when at Carlton-house." Accordingly, on the 20th of May, 1799, the Duke appointed Mr. Butler one of his Domestic Chaplains.

Mr. Butler was the last survivor of the founders of the Society meeting in Craven Street for the discharge and relief of persons imprisoned for small debts. He was also one of the founders of the Sea bathing Infirmary, at his birth place, in 1792. By desire of the Pimlico and Chelsea volunteers, he became chaplain to their united corps, forming "The Queen's Volunteers," in 1798. He was likewise a freemason.

Mr. Butler's writings were multifarious, but his known publications are few, and mostly reprints of other writers. Among these the following are ascertained.

1. "The Cheltenham Guide," 8vo. original. 2. "Single Sermons," 4to. and 8vo. original. 3. "Jortin's Tracts," 2 vols. 8vo. 1790; much enlarged. 4. "Wilcock's Roman Conversations," 2 vols. 8vo. 1797; 5. Memoirs of Mark Hildesley, D.D. Lord Bishop of Sodor and Mann, and Master of Sherburn Hospital; under whose auspices THE HOLY SCRIPTURES were translated into the Manks Language," 8vo. 1799, original; 6. "An Account of the Life and Writings of the Rev. George Stanhope, D.D. Dean of Canterbury, author of the Paraphrase and Comment on the Epistles and Gospels," 8vo. original.

He most materially assisted his friend and co-adjutor the late James Neild, Esq. in preparing for the press a third edition of the "Account of the Society meeting in Craven Street," published in 1805; and still more so in the enlarged final edition of 1812, every line of which he twice transcribed; and also took upon himself the labour of correcting the proof sheets. All these works he superintended gratuitously for others or printed at his own sole expence.—"Labor ipse voluptas: Gloria Deo."

Hardly one charitable institution exists in London, to which Mr. Butler's popular oratory did not essentially contribute credit and cash.

A very fine portrait of Dr. Dodd, painted by Gainsborough, and a large quarto volume of the Doctor's unedited poems in MS. bound, including a tragedy, called "The Syracusan," and a comedy called "Sir Roger de Coverly," are left by Mr. Butler to his legatees. The portrait is the only likeness extant. The poems are pleasingly composed. Rev. Philip Dodd and Rev. Weeden Butler, junior, possess all the Doctor's unprinted sermons.

BUXTON, John Esq. of Northampton, May 24th, aged 64. In religion a Dissenter, and in politics a Whig, he was of the most retired and unassuming habits, except when roused by a sense of public duty, on which occasions he supported his principles with a zeal, an energy, and a perseverance which will be long remembered. In private life he was amiable and benevolent; feelingly alive to the wishes and

happiness of his family and friends, and his purse and his time ever open to the public institutions and private calls of charity.

CAITHNESS, the Right Hon. James Sinclair, Earl of; at his seat Barrogill Castle, near Thurso, in his 57th year; Lord Berriedale, and a baronet; formerly one of the representative peers for North Britain, in the Imperial Parliament, but retired in consequence of ill health; Lord-Lieutenant, co. Caithness, and Post-Master-General for Scotland. He was cousin to John the eleventh Earl, and was descended from Alexander Sinclair, Esq. of Stempsters, second son of William second Earl of Caithness. He received some part of his education in the town of Elgin, co. Moray.

His Lordship married 1784, Jane second daughter of Colonel Alexander Campbell of Barcaldine, and niece to the Right Hon. Sir John Sinclair, of Ulbster, Bart. and had issue the present peer and eight other children; five sons, of whom the eldest died in 1802, and the others are now living; three daughters, two of which are married, and one died in 1803. His Lordship succeeded to the title on the death of his cousin John, April 8, 1789. In 1802 he was appointed Lieut.-Colonel of the Caithness, Sutherland, and Cromarty Militia.

By His Lordship's premature decease his family and friends have sustained an irreparable loss; in every relative duty, as a husband, as a parent, as a friend, as a master, his virtues were eminently conspicuous; and it may with truth be said, that he never lost a friend, and never had an enemy. He had been for ten years a martyr to a severe and lingering illness, which he bore with the utmost resignation and composure. He is succeeded in his titles and estates by his eldest son Alexander, now Earl of Caithness. His amiable wife survives him.

CAMPBELL, Sir Ilay, of Succoth, Bart. 28th March, in the 89th year of his age.

This venerable person was born on the 23d of August, 1734. He was the eldest son of Archibald Campbell of Succoth, and his mother, Helen Wallace, was the daughter and representative of Wallace of Ellersley, a branch of the family of Sir William Wallace. He came to the bar in 1757, was made Solicitor-General in 1783, Lord Advocate in 1784, and was soon after chosen member of the Glasgow district of burghs, which he continued to represent in parliament, taking an active share in all the important transactions of the time, until he was raised to the chair of President of the Court of Session in 1789. In 1794 he was placed at the head of the commission of oyer and terminer, issued at that disturbed period for the trial of those accused of high treason in Scotland, and the manner in which he acquitted himself on that occasion was highly commended by the English lawyers of the day. He continued to hold the situation of president of the Court of Session for upwards of nineteen years, and resigned his high office in autumn 1808, after having discharged its arduous duties with the utmost ability, integrity, and zeal. But the faculties of his mind remaining entire, he was afterwards chosen to preside over the two different commissions for inquiring into the state of the courts of law in Scotland; which business he conducted with his accustomed industry and talent.

For many years before his elevation to the bench he had the most extensive practice of his time, and indeed there was scarcely any cause or business of importance in which he was not engaged or consulted. He was particularly remarkable for the excellence of his written pleadings. Many of them are perfect models of perspicuity, force, and elegance. The best criterion of his judicial eminence during the long period when he presided on the bench, is the high estimation in which his recorded opinions are now held by all Scotch lawyers.

In politics he was a warm admirer of the principles of Mr. Pitt; and he enjoyed the friendship and confidence of many eminent public men, particularly of Lord Chancellor Thurlow, and the late Lord Melville, with both of whom he was in habits of frequent correspondence.

The anxiety he felt to discharge the duties entrused to him fully and faithfully, made him desirous to quit public life before age had in any degree impaired the powers of his mind; and therefore he resigned the President's chair while yet in the full possession of that profound and active understanding which had been exerted in the unremitting discharge of his professional and public duties for nearly half a century.

After his retirement from the bench,

he resided principally on his paternal estate of Garscube, where the vigour of his mind remained unabated, and, being freed from the fatigues of public life, the amiable traits of his character became more extensively displayed, and increased the admiration of those who had been spectators of his former career. Until within a few weeks of his death he was constantly occupied with pursuits of various kinds. He took a principal share in the business of the county of Dumbarton, and was much consulted by the magistracy of the neighbourhood, particularly in the late perilous times. He spent much of his time in reading and in the study of general literature; amused himself with agriculture, and received the visits of those numerous persons in England and Scotland with whom he had been connected in public and private life.

In these occupations, and in the exercise of that benevolence which was a remarkable trait of his character; possessing, until his last short illness, perfect good health, and a mind as acute as it had been in the vigour of his manhood; loved and respected by every one, and surrounded by his numerous descendants, whom he delighted to assemble under his patriarchal roof, he enjoyed a period of retirement from public life, which in point of happiness and length of duration, seldom falls to the lot of public characters, and which was the deserved reward of those laborious services that will be recollected as long as the law of Scotland exists.

Sir Ilay Campbell was married to Susan-Mary, daughter of Archibald Murray, of Cringalty, Esq. one of the Commissioners of Edinburgh, by whom he had six daughters, five of whom are married; and one son, Archibald, one of the Scottish Lords of Session.

CARDIGAN, Elizabeth, Countess Dowager of, June 23, at her house in Seymour-place, May Fair, aged 65; after a short but painful illness, of an inflammation which baffled the skill of her physicians. She was the widow of James the fifth Earl of Cardigan, who died Feb. 24, 1811, and to whom she was married April 28, 1791.

Her Ladyship was the eldest daughter (her twin sister Ameliahaving died June 8, 1768) of John the third Earl of Waldegrave, and Lady Elizabeth Leveson Gower, sister of Granville first Marquis of Stafford, K. G., and was born May 26, 1758. On the establishment of the household of the princess royal (now Queen Dowager of Wurtemburg), she was appointed lady of the bedchamber to her royal higness, and continued in that situation up to the period of her marriage; shortly after which she succeeded to the same office with our late most gracious and excellent Majesty Queen Charlotte, and discharged the duties of the same till her lamented decease. The attachment of all the members of the royal family to Her Ladyship commenced in their earliest youth, remained unshaken to the last, and their sincere grief at her loss is the best tribute to her numerous virtues, her steady friendship, and amiable qualifications.

Her Ladyship has left behind one surviving sister and brother: viz. Lady Caroline Waldegrave, also lady of the bedchamber to the Princesses; and Admiral Lord Radstock, G. C. R.

Her remains were interred in the vault of the Earl of Waldegrave's family at Navestock in Essex, on the 1st of July. The body was inclosed in a coffin of rich Genoa crimson velvet, with heraldic ornaments, and plate, on which was the following inscription: "Elizabeth Countess Dowager of Cardigan, died June 23, aged 65 years." The funeral procession was agreeable to her rank; the carriages of their royal highness the Duke of Gloucester, Princess Sophia, and Princess Sophia Matilda, and many others, attended.

CARR, Miss, in Beaumont-street, aged 62. Miss Carr was daughter of an eminent banker of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, sister of the late high sheriff, and first cousin to the present Lord Darlington. She was a woman of masculine strength of mind, and extraordinary literary and scientific attainments, and equally distinguished for her attachment to the cause of public liberty. She was the author of many papers in the Monthly Magazine, bearing the signature C., and also a constant correspondent of the principal newspapers. She had travelled much, and knew the world and society at large better than most persons of her time.

CARTWRIGHT, the Rev. Edmund, D.D.F.R.S. and F.R.L.S. October 30. He was the fourth son of William Cartwright, of Marnham, co. Nottingham, Esq. born in 1743. He first entered at University College, from whence he was elected a Fellow of Magdalen College, Oxford. He was

early distinguished by his literary talents, and published, in the year 1762, an Ode on the birth of his present Majesty. Of his poetical productions, the most popular was, "Armine and Elvira, a legendary tale," which has gone through several editions, and which will be long read and admired for its pathos and elegant simplicity. For several years he was a principal contributor to the Monthly Review, and some of its most interesting articles between the years 1774 and 1784, are of his composition.

But the most lasting monument of his fame is founded upon his mechanical discoveries, which have greatly contributed to the commercial prosperity of the country. The application of machinery for the purpose of weaving is of his invention, for which he took out a patent in the year 1786. Having at that time to struggle against the clamorous opposition of the working mechanics, and some of the manufacturers who had adopted his invention being detered from using it not merely by the threatening of incendiaries, but by the actual burning to the ground of a newly-erected manufactory for the reception of 500 looms, where 30 only had been set to work, an entire stop was then put to the use of his invention, and his patent elapsed before he had reaped the benefit which was due to him. Soon after the expiration of his patent, the invention came into general use. The consideration of the immense advantage which the country derived from it, together with the loss which he and his family sustained in bringing it to perfection, induced parliament in 1810, to make him a grant of ten thousand pounds. He also took out patents for combing wool and making ropes by machinery, and was the author of many improvements in arts, manufactures, and agriculture, for which he received various premiums from the Society of Arts and Board of Agriculture.

It being presumable, that the patent of a Mr. Hulls, early in the last century, for a steam-boat, which had long sunk into oblivion, was as unknown to him as it has been till very lately to the public, it may be affirmed that the idea of propelling carriages on land, and vessels on the water by steam, was also one of his inventions. The writer of this short memoir saw upwards of thirty years ago his plan of a steam-vessel, which was afterwards communicated to an American engineer, with whom he was intimate, who introduced it in the United States. It is to be hoped that a person to whose inventive genius posterity is under such obligation, will find an adequate historian; and that while we pay the willing tribute of our admiration to those who render their country feared and powerful, we do not withhold it from him who has so greatly contributed to its prosperity, and to the encouragement of its arts and industry.

Dr. Cartwright was married first, to Alice daughter of Richard Whitaker of Doncaster, Esq., by whom he has left one son and three daughters; and, secondly, to Susanna, daughter of the Rev. Dr. Kerney, who survives him.

CHAMBRE, Sir Alan, Knight, Sept. 20; at the Crown inn, Harrogate, in his 84 year; late one of the Judges of his Majesty's Court of Common Pleas. He was of Gray's Inn, Barrister-at law. In 1796 he was elected Recorder of Lancaster, which appointment he resigned in 1799, and was succeeded by W. L. Hubbersty, Esq. In 1800 he was appointed one of the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas, which he resigned in 1816, and was succeeded by Mr. Justice Park.— The remains of this venerable Judge were removed from Harrogate, for interment in the family vault at Kendal, Westmorland.

CHARTRES, the Rev. James, Sept. 1, at Warboys, in Huntingdonshire, of an apoplectic fit. Mr. Chartres was Fellow of King's College, Cambridge, Vicar of Godmanchester and of West Haddon. His death will be severely felt, and sincerely regretted, by his family and all who had the happiness of his acquaintance. If any eulogium on his benevolence and virtues need to be recorded, the following address, presented to him by the governors of the Free Grammar School at Atherstone, on his resigning the situation of head-master of that institution, will best express the high estimation in which he was held:

"The Trustees of the Free Grammar School of Atherstone, impressed with sentiments of pleasure and regret, now feel it incumbent upon them to address the Rev. James Chartres; — of pleasure, on looking upon his conduct as head-master of that School during a period of thirty years, which was distinguished by active virtue, kindness, and benevolence, more especially towards those who under his protection have imbibed the principles of religion,

literature, and classical learning, and have been stimulated to the practice and pursuit of virtue by his most honourable and amiable example; — of regret, on being deprived of the society of a man whose uniform behaviour, urbanity, and pleasing manners, both in private and social life, have rendered him most deservedly esteemed and respected. They cannot conclude, without requesting him to accept their warmest and most sincere wishes for his future health, happiness, and prosperity, and have directed this testimony of their respect to be recorded in the minute-book of the Corporation, signed with their common seal, this 25th day of March, 1817."

Copies of this address were forwarded to this excellent man by the governors with a present of plate, towards the purchase of which several inhabitants of the town and neighbourhood contributed with the governors, as expressive of their attachment, and of their general approbation of his conduct as master of this seminary, where, under his tuition, many men of high literary attainments have received the rudiments of their classical education. Copies were also sent to each of his diocesans, the bishops of Lincoln and Peterborough; but such was his modesty, that he wished it not to be made more public; which, during his life-time, was reluctantly complied with.

CHRISTIAN, Edward, Esq. M.A. of Gray's Inn, Barrister-at-Law; Chief Justice of the Isle of Ely; Downing Professor of the Laws of England, in the University of Cambridge; Professor of General Polity and the Laws of England, in the East India College, at Hertford; and a Commissioner of Bankrupts. Mr. Christian died at his lodge, in Downing College, March 29th. He was formerly Fellow of St. John's College, B.A. 1779, M.A. 1782, and was distinguished for his classical acquirements, having obtained the chancellor's medal in 1779.

He published: — "Examination of Precedents and Principles, from which it appears that an impeachment is determined by a dissolution of Parliament," 1790, 8vo.; "Dissertation shewing that the House of Lords, in cases of judicature, is bound by precisely the same rules of evidence as are observed by all other Courts," 1792, 8vo.; "Blackstone's Commentaries, with notes and additions," 12th edition, 4 vols. 8vo. 1795, 16th edition; "A Syllabus of Lectures delivered in the University of Cambridge," 1797, 8vo.; "Charge to the Grand Jury at the Assizes held at Ely, March 9," 1804, 4to.; "Account of the Origin of the two Houses of Parliament, with a Statement of the Privileges of the House of Commons," 1810, 8vo.; "Origin, Progress, and present State of the Bankrupt Laws in England," 1812, 2 vols. 8vo.; "Instructions on a Commission of Bankrupt," 8vo.; "Treatise on the Game Laws," 8vo.; "Plan for a Country Provident Bank; with Observations upon Provident Institutions already established," 1816, 8vo.

COCHRANE, the Hon. and Rev. James Atholl, M.A. 35 years vicar of Manfield, co. York, being presented in 1788 by his late Majesty, who also, in Aug. 1792, presented him to the vicarage of Long Horsley, Northumberland. He was the sixth child and fifth son of Thomas, late Earl of Dundonald, brother to the present Earl and Sir Alexander Forrester Inglis Cochrane, G.C.B. Admiral of the Red, and uncle to the celebrated Lord Cochrane. He married Miss Mary Smithson, but by her had no issue. He was formerly chaplain to the 82d regiment of foot; and published "A Plan for recruiting the British Army," 1779, 4to.; "Thoughts concerning the proper constitutional Principles of manning and recruiting the Royal Navy and Army," 1791, 4to.; "A Letter concerning the Establishment of a Provision for Sailors and Soldiers after certain length of Services," 1805, 8vo.; "Two Tracts on Agricultural Subjects," 1805, 8vo.

CONDER, Mr. James, haberdasher, of Ipswich, March 22d, after an illness of only twelve hours, occasioned by the bursting of an internal abscess, and in his 61st year. This worthy and respectable man was the youngest son of the Rev. John Conder, D.D. pastor of the congregational meeting of Protestant Dissenters, on the pavement, Moorfields, London, and divinity tutor in the dissenting academy at Homerton, by Miss Flindell, of Ipswich. He was born at Mile-end, and educated at an eminent dissenting school at Ware, in Hertfordshire, then under the superintendence of the Rev. Mr. French, a minister of the Unitarian persuasion. He married Miss Mary Notcutt, the

fifth daughter of Mr. George Notcutt, of Ipswich, by whom he has left two sons and a daughter.

The character of the deceased exhibited many amiable traits; and without any violation of truth it may be said, that as a father, a husband, and a friend, he was indulgent, kind, and affectionate, and throughout life adorned these situations by the uniform practice of every virtue. Of integrity unimpeached, and of a life and conversation that became the gospel of Christ, he studied to approve himself to God, and to evince his love to his Redeemer, by a rigid attention to every relative duty, and by a calm but persevering course of unaffected piety. His benevolence, founded on principle, and corroborated by habit, was not active at intervals, and at other times torpid and inert; but his efforts to do good to every one around him were constant and uninterrupted. To many charitable institutions, of which he was a most active and efficient member, he gave an unremitted attention, and watched over their interests with a parental solicitude. The idea of the establishment of a society, in the town of Ipswich, which is designated by the name of "the Friendly Society," from the benevolent nature of its object, was no sooner suggested to him, than it immediately engaged his active services; and to him, beyond any individual member, it is indebted for that support and patronage which it has so deservedly obtained.

His death was sudden and awful, and accompanied with severe bodily suffering; but, under the providence of God, he was prepared for its approach. The manly fortitude and christian resignation with which he met this agonizing event was indeed highly commendable; the hope of the Gospel supported him under the trial, and by the firm reliance on the merits and mediation of a Saviour, his end was peace and joy.

His remains were deposited in the cemetery of the meeting-house, in Tacket-street, Ipswich, amidst a mournful and attentive crowd of spectators, where a just and well-drawn eulogium on the virtue and character of the deceased was pronounced by the Rev. Charles Atkinson.

Mr. Conder was much attached to the study of antiquities, and eager in their investigation and pursuit. He was in possession of an extensive numismatic collection, and his series of provincial tokens was probably unique. His collections, likewise, relative to the history of the county of Suffolk, were considerable; and in the department of Pictorial Illustrations, were ample, yet select. This, indeed, was his favourite pursuit; and in the prosecution of it he spared no pains to bring it to complete perfection.

He published a work of great utility to the provincial *Jetton* Collector, under the title of "An Arrangement of Provincial Coins, Tokens, and Medalets, issued in Great Britain, Ireland, and the Colonies, within the last Twenty Years, from the Farthing to the Penny size," 1799, 8vo. and two vols. small 4to., a work on which considerable attention was bestowed to render it acceptable, and which the author's own extensive collection could alone have enabled him to complete.

His knowledge of the dissenting history and interests of the county of Suffolk was likewise deep and extensive, and enriched with a variety of anecdotes well calculated both for amusement and instruction. He had meditated, for some time past, a "History of the Dissenting Establishments in the County, including Biographical Notices of their respective Ministers," on the plan of that useful, entertaining, and well-written work of Mr. Wilson's, entitled, "The History and Antiquities of Dissenting Churches and Meeting Houses in London, Westminster, and Southwark." On the utility of such a work it is unnecessary to enlarge. To the Protestant Dissenter it has long been a desideratum, and would prove most highly valuable. It is, indeed, a matter of surprise, that while the parochial churches in the county, and the lives of their respective incumbents, have received ample illustration from the pen of the antiquary and historical *churchman*, the sanctuaries of the dissenters have been hitherto left entirely unexplored,* and the biography of their respective pastors unrecorded by the intelligent *non-conformist*.

Mr. Conder was a frequent contributor to many periodical publications; and his name is honourably recorded for assistance received in the preface to Wilson's "History and Antiquities of

* To this remark "Nichols's Leicestershire" forms an exception.

Dissenting Churches," and Brook's "Lives of the Puritans."

History too seldom records the quiet excellencies of private individuals. The memory of those, indeed, who "along the cool sequestered vale of life have kept the noiseless tenor of their way," is too frequently doomed, after their short existence is terminated, to survive only in the recollection of their more immediate acquaintance. But the writer of this short biographical notice, who admired the virtues of the deceased, and was gratified by his friendship, is anxious that the quiet excellencies of a character, who had deservedly conciliated the esteem of his neighbours and acquaintance, and who, amid the cares of life, and the toils of business, had been ever mindful of eternity, should not pass away unnoticed, but be recorded for the imitation of others; and has, therefore, paid this humble but well-merited tribute to the memory of a much-respected friend, a sincere Christian, and a truly virtuous and honest man.

CONSTABLE, Sir Thomas Hugh Clifford, Bart. of Tixall, in Staffordshire, and of Burton Constable, in Yorkshire, February 25, at Ghent, aged 60. He was the eldest son of the late Hon. Thomas Clifford, youngest son of Hugh, third Lord Clifford, of Chudleigh, in the county of Devon, and of the Hon. Barbara Aston, youngest daughter of James, fifth Lord Aston, Baron of Forfar, Scotland; born Dec. 4, 1762; married June 7, 1791, Mary Macdonald, second daughter of John Chichester, of Arlington, co. Devon, Esq. (by his second wife, Mary Macdonald, of Tiendrish, in North Britain,) and had issue one son, Thomas-Aston, yet a minor, who succeeds to the title and estates, and two daughters. He was created a baronet in 1815, by the title of Sir T. H. Clifford, at the particular request of Louis XVIII.; and in 1821, succeeded to the estates of the late F. Constable, Esq. of Burton Constable, near Hull; on which occasion he took the name of Constable.

His parents being Roman Catholics, he was educated at Liege, and afterwards at the famous College of Navarre, in Paris (since converted to the Polytechnic School.) He travelled over Switzerland on foot, where he formed an acquaintance with the late Mr. Whitbread. On his return from his travels, Sir Thomas conceived an ardent passion for the study of botany, which became his favourite pursuit. Of the extensive and accurate knowledge which Sir T. C. acquired in this pleasing branch of science, he has left a great proof in the *Flora Tixalliana*, which is appended to the "Historical and Topographical Description of the Parish of Tixall," which he composed in conjunction with his brother, Mr. Arthur Clifford, and of which he furnished almost all the materials. This amusing and instructive work was published at Paris in 1818. At a later period Sir T. Constable imbibed a taste for the study of history, antiquities, topography, heraldry, and genealogy, in all of which he was conversant. He had conceived the plan of a "History of the Normans," and had made considerable progress in it. He frequently amused his leisure hours with lighter pursuits; he translated into English verse the fables of La Fontaine, and he had contrived to hit off, with remarkable felicity, the almost inimitable *naïveté* and indescribable arch simplicity of that original author. In his latter years Sir T. Constable completed a new metrical version of the Psalms. He produced also a work in French, entitled, "L'Evangile Médité." From this religious work he extracted forty meditations on the Divinity and Passion of Christ, for the forty days of Lent, which he translated into English, and published at his own expense. No one supported through life a more uniformly good character, and very few will be more sincerely and deservedly regretted.

COOMBE, William, Esq. 19th June, in his 82d year, at his apartments, Lambeth Road. A gentleman long known to the literary world by his various productions, but who never affixed his name to his works.

He was educated at Eton and Oxford. He possessed great talents, and a very fine person, as well as a good fortune, which, unhappily, he soon dissipated among the high connections to which his talents and attainments introduced him, and he subsequently passed through many vicissitudes of life, which at length compelled him to resort to literature for support. Innumerable are the works of taste and science which were submitted to his revision, and of which others had the reputation. A

love of show and dress, but neither gaming nor drinking, was the source of his embarrasments. He was indeed remarkably abstemious, drinking nothing but water till the last few weeks of his life, when wine was recommended to him as a medicine. But though a mere water drinker, his spirit at the social board kept pace with that of the company. He possessed musical knowledge and taste, and formerly sung in a very agreeable manner. His conversation was always entertaining and instructive, and he possessed a calm temper with very agreeable manners. He was twice married. His second wife, who is now alive, is the sister of Mrs. Cosway, and possessed of congenial taste and talents.

He originally excited great attention in the fashionable world, by a poem, entitled "The Diaboliad," in two parts; the second of which was far inferior to the first. The hero and heroine were generally understood to be a nobleman and a duchess lately deceased. "The Philosopher of Bristol," &c. and "The Flattering Milliner, or Modern Half-hour," performed at Bristol in 1775, were likewise by him; as was "The Devil upon Two Sticks in England," being a continuation of "Le Diable Boiteux of Le Sage," 4 vols. 1790; 2d edit. 6 vols. 12mo. 1810; in which many very distinguished characters at that period were introduced, and the whole entitles him to the name of the English Le Sage, which some have been pleased to confer upon him, though far inferior to Le Sage's work. He was the author also of several political pamphlets, which made a considerable impression on the public, among which were "The Royal Interview," "A Letter from a Country Gentleman to his Friend in Town," "A Word in Season," "The Letters of Valerius on the state of Parties," 8vo. 1804, and many others. He also wrote those letters which appear under the title of "Letters of the late Lord Lyttelton."

Within the last few years, under the liberal patronage of Mr. Ackermann, who continued to be a generous friend to him till his last moments, he brought forth a work which became very popular and attractive, under the title of "The Tour of Doctor Syntax in search of the Picturesque." It was originally inserted in the Poetical Magazine, published by Mr. Ackermann, but afterwards reprinted in 8vo. 1812; 2d edit. 1813, and subsequent editions. This work, which he extended to a "Second and Third Tour," with nearly the same spirit and humour which characterised the first, will for ever rank among the most humorous productions of British literature. He afterwards produced poems, entitled, "The English Dance of Death," and "The Dance of Life," which were written with the same spirit, humour, and knowledge of mankind that marked the other works. His last poem was "The History of Johnny Quæ Genus, the Little Foundling of the late Dr. Syntax." All these works were illustrated by some admirable prints from the designs of Mr. Rowlandson.

For Mr. Ackermann he also wrote "History of Westminster Abbey," 2 vols. 4to. 1812; "Six Poems illustrative of Engravings by H. R. H. the Princess Elizabeth," 4to. 1813; and also part of the descriptions to the "Microcosm of London," 3 vols. 4to.; and was author of the papers, entitled, "The Modern Spectator," in Ackermann's Repository of Arts.

The Bristol Observer of July 16, publishes the following anecdotes of this highly-favoured literary humourist, as given by a gentleman, one of his contemporaries, during his residence at Bristol Hotwells, which place he visited about the year 1768:—"He was tall and handsome in person, an elegant scholar, and highly accomplished in his manners and behaviour. He lived in a most princely style, and, though a bachelor, kept two carriages, several horses, and a large retinue of servants. He had resided abroad for many years. It was said that he was the son of a tradesman in London, who left him a very handsome fortune, but which it is supposed he soon dissipated, and then commenced author. He was generally recognized by the appellation of 'Count Coombe.'"

From another quarter, says the same respectable Journal, "we have been told that a gentleman once gave Mr. Coombe the friendly hint that his sister-in-law, a lady possessing a fortune of forty thousand pounds, 'might with ease be wooed, and without pains be won.' But this suggestion 'the Count' spurned from him contemptuously. The lady soon afterwards became the prize of a soldier of seemingly more precarious fortune, who, we believe, still survives her—an example of greater prudence and circumspection than he by whom she was rejected."

"As an example of his powers of conversation, the late Dr. Estlin related that a friend once met Mr. Coombe walking in Tyndall's Park with a young lady under each arm—both of whom were in tears. 'In the name of heaven, Coombe!' exclaimed his friend, at their next meeting, 'what had you been saying to those poor girls with whom I met you the other day, to produce so much distress?' — 'What distress? — when?' enquired the Count, in a tone of alarm at the imputation. On his memory being brought home to the fact, he rejoined, 'Oh! nothing at all—some melancholy tale of imagination, trumped up to suit their palate, and diversify the scene. But of the pearly drops I was not so keen an observer as yourself.'"

The life of Mr. Coombe, if impartially written, would be pregnant with amusement and instruction; but those whose literary contributions might have provided interesting materials are probably most of them with him in the grave; and he will hereafter be chiefly remembered as the author of "Doctor Syntax."

We ought not to conclude this article without bearing testimony to the firm reliance which Mr. Coombe placed in the divine origin of the Christian religion, and a future existence; and to the fortitude and resignation with which he supported his full conviction of the near approach of his final release from all sublunary troubles.

COOKE, the Rev. John, D. D. Feb. 3, at the President's lodgings, Corpus Christi College, in his 89th year. Dr. Cooke was president of that college, Rector of Woodeaton and Begbrooke, Oxfordshire, and for about 50 years an active magistrate for that county. He was of Corpus Christi College, where he proceeded M. A. Jan. 14, 1757; B. D. Jan. 28, 1765; D. D. May 2, 1782; and in 1783, was elected president of his college. Two years after he had taken his degree of B. D. he was presented by J. Heyland, esq. to the Rectory of Woodeaton; and in 1776, by Sir J. Dashwood, Bart. to that of Begbrooke. He was emphatically termed the 'Father of the University' In religion stedfast and orthodox—in politics true to his king and country—in conduct generous and hospitable—in manners gentle though dignified, he might have been regarded as the representative of those olden times, we daily hear praised, but seldom see imitated. Dr. Cooke was for many years, as before mentioned, in the commission of the peace; during which period, conciliating the love of the poor, and gaining the respect of the rich, he proved that an upright and attentive magistrate is a blessing to all around. By his death, the university has lost one of her most solid ornaments, the poor a steady friend, and the country a firm support.

COOKE, the Rev. John, May 4, at Greenwich Hospital, aged 85. Mr. Cooke was many years one of the chaplains and one of the directors of the hospital, and rector of Dinton, Bucks. He received his academical education at Trinity College, Cambridge, where he proceeded B. A. 1761; M. A. 1764. He was presented to the rectory of Dinton in 1773, by his late Majesty. In association with the Rev. John Maule, Mr. Cooke published, in 1789, "An Historical Account of the Royal Hospital for Seamen at Greenwich," collected by permission from original papers and records, and embellished with engravings. In 1799, he also published, "A Voyage performed by the late Earl of Sandwich round the Mediterranean, written by himself; with Memoirs of his Life," 4to. Some letters addressed to Lord Sandwich's son, and to Mr. Cooke, from Bp. Douglas and Sir Alex. Cochrane, in consequence of this publication, will be found in Nichols's "Literary Anecdotes," vol. iv. p. 498; vol. ix. p. 746. Mr. Cooke has left a widow at a very advanced age.

CORNWALLIS, the Most Noble Charles, Marquis and Earl Cornwallis, Viscount Broome, Baron Cornwallis of Eye, in the county of Suffolk; at his residence in Old Burlington Street, August 16th.

This highly respected nobleman was the only son of Charles, the first Marquis, and the illustrious Governor-general of India, (who died at Ghauzepoor, in the province of Benares, on the 5th of October, 1805, worn out with an active life spent in the service of his country, and covered with honours and glory,) by Jemima, the daughter of James Jones, Esq.

His Lordship was born on the 19th of October, 1774; and in 1796, was elected one of the knights of the shire for the county of Suffolk, which honourable station he retained till the decease of his father 1805. On the 17th of April, 1797, he married Lady Louisa Gordon, the first daughter of Alexander, Duke of Gordon, by Jane, the daughter of

Sir William Maxwell, Bart. and by whom he has had issue five daughters, viz. Lady Jane, born Oct. 5, 1798, and who married May 13, 1819, the Hon. Richard Neville, the son and heir of Lord Braybrook; Lady Louisa, born Feb. 24, 1801; Lady Jemima, born April 29, 1803; Lady Mary, born Nov. 17, 1804; and Lady Elizabeth, born January, 1807. On the 25th of May, 1803, he was appointed to the command of the eastern battallion of Suffolk militia, and in 1805, master of his Majesty's buck-hounds.

From the great and deserved estimation in which His Lordship was universally held, his loss will be severely felt by his family and friends; and more particularly in the neighbourhood of his estates, upon which he generally resided. His amiable character and unassuming disposition, the mildness and urbanity of his manners, and the kindness and benevolence of his heart, rendered him throughout life as beloved as he was respected. The state of his health had been such as to induce his medical attendants to recommend a visit to the continent, which he was about to undertake, when his disease terminated fatally. On no other occasion would he have deserted his country; and never would he have made the cheapness of the continent a plea for increasing the embarrasments of his countrymen.

His Lordship dying without heirs male, the marquisate becomes extinct; but he is succeeded in the earldom by his uncle, the Hon. and Right Rev. James Cornwallis, the venerable Bishop of Lichfield and Coventry.

This exemplary prelate is the third son of Charles, the fifth Lord and first Earl Cornwallis, by Elizabeth, the eldest daughter of Charles, the second Viscount Townshend. He was born on the 25th of Feb. 1742, and received the early part of his education at Eton, from whence he was removed to Merton College, Oxford, of which society he became a fellow. He was appointed chaplain to Marquis Townshend when lord lieutenant of Ireland; and was presented by his uncle Frederic, archbishop of Canterbury, to the valuable rectories of Wrotham, in Kent, and of Newington, in Oxfordshire. From a prebend of Westminster he was preferted to the deanery of Canterbury, in which he was installed April 29, 1775. In 1781, he was consecrated bishop of Lichfield and Coventry; and in 1791, on the translation of Bishop Douglas to the see of Salisbury, he succeeded him as dean of Windsor; which, in 1794, he exchanged for that of Durham. He married April 30th, 1771, Miss Catharine Mann, the fourth daughter of Galfridus Mann, Esq. M. P. for the borough of Maidstone, by Sarah, the daughter of John Gregory, Esq., and by her (who died Sept. 17, 1811) has issue Elizabeth, born in 1774, and died in 1813; Charles; Susan; who died infants; and James, born Sept. 20, 1778, who represented the borough of Eye in the parliaments of 1796 and 1802, and who married Dec. 12, 1804, the only daughter of Francis Dickens, of Woollaston Hall, Northamptonshire, Esq. and formerly a knight of the shire for that county.

COWLEY, John, Esq. Sept. 26, in Guildford Street, aged 76. Mr. Cowley was for many years a respectable Scotch factor in Cateaton Street. In 1780 he was elected a representative in common council for the ward of Cheap; and distinguished himself in that court as a diligent attender and an able speaker, particularly on the subject of the city finances. During the chamberlainship of the celebrated Mr. Wilkes (and not without a hope of himself succeeding to the chamberlain's gown), he kept a watchful eye over the money department of that important office, and frequently reprehended the ancient mode in which the accompts were then kept; but never could hit upon any flaw, or the slightest error or mismanagement; for, whatever might be the demerits of Mr. Wilkes in other respects, his conduct in that official situation was faultless, and even exemplary. Indefatigable and punctual in the concerns of his own extensive business, polite and affable in his conversation, and always neatly elegant in his personal appearance, Mr. Cowley realised the character of a complete gentleman and an upright English merchant; and in his domestic habits he was a kind husband, an affectionate father, and a faithful friend.

CROSBY, Mr., at Gosberton. It is supposed that he has left behind him more than 50,000*l.*; yet in his life he would hardly allow himself common necessaries. Neither of the Elwes's, nor even Dancer himself, could be more squalid, or more penurious in a general way, and yet this man kept a good table as far as beef and bacon went, and was always accessible to any *poor* man that

might call at his house: rich, and what he called "fine" men, he detested.

CUTFIELD, Captain William, R. N. commander of his Majesty's sloop of war the Barracouta, Nov. 30, 1822, at Delagoa Bay, Africa, aged 35.

Capt. Cutfield was the eldest son of Mr. J. Cutfield of Deal, an old and meritorious officer, who had been upwards of 50 years a master in his Majesty's navy, and who during the last years of the war was master-attendant of that dock-yard.

Capt. Cutfield entered the navy in 1796, on board the Overyssel man of war, of 64 guns, Capt. (now Admiral) Bazely. In 1799 he went in her to the Texel, and in 1802, he left her to join the Arrow, Capt. Vincent, and after cruizing some time in the Channel, sailed in her to the Mediterranean, where he soon afterwards joined the Belleisle, Capt. (now Admiral) Hargood, one of the ships of Lord Nelson's squadron, then on the look-out for the French and Spanish combined fleets. In the memorable action which followed he was slightly wounded in the breast, and soon afterwards he came home in hopes of promotion; but being disappointed, he again joined the Belleisle, in which he served as mate for some months. In March 1806 he was promoted to the rank of lieutenant, and soon after was appointed to the Grasshopper, Capt. Searle, and sailed in her to the Mediterranean, where the very active service he was employed in during the year 1807, perpetually commanding the boats in cutting out the enemy's vessels, conducting prizes into port, &c. &c. frequently caused honourable mention of his name in the Gazette of that time, and procured him his captain's commission in May 1808, at that time about the 21st year of his age. On his return home in 1809 he volunteered his services to the commander-in-chief of the naval part of the Walcheren expedition, and was appointed by him to command all the small hired craft employed; and at the close of that expedition brought home the dispatches to government from Sir Richard Strachan. He continued on half-pay till June 1814, when he was appointed to command the Woodlark sloop of war, which he immediately joined at Plymouth, and was employed on some active services between that port and Passages till the beginning of 1815, when he was ordered up the Mediterranean with dispatches for Sir C. V. Penrose. In 1816 he returned and paid off his ship at Chatham: from that time till Oct. 1821, he remained on half-pay. In Jan. 1822, being appointed to the Barracouta, he sailed from Spithead in company with Capt. Owen, of the Leven frigate, his commodore, on a voyage to survey and explore the harbours and rivers on the eastern coast of Africa. On his return from the survey of one of the rivers in Delagoa Bay, after an absence of fourteen days arduous service in the open boats, the fever, so dreadful in those parts, appeared among the crew, and to that cruel disorder this worthy young officer, eight others, and 60 of the crew, unfortunately fell victims. They penetrated 80 miles up the river, having to encounter the dreadful beast called the hippopotamus, who bit out five planks from one of their boats, and to disperse large parties of the natives, who endeavoured to surprize them during their bivouac on shore.

The death of this brave and enterprising young officer is a great loss to the naval service of his country, and must ever be severely felt by his much afflicted relatives, to whom his exemplary conduct as a good son, an affectionate brother, and a generous friend, justly endeared him.

## D.

DICKENSON, the Rev. Samuel, rector of Blymhill, co. of Stafford, May 22, aged 90. Mr. Dickenson was a learned and ingenious naturalist. He was presented to the above rectory in 1777, by J. Heaton, and J. Fowler, Esqrs. To the Rev. Stebbing Shaw's valuable "History of Staffordshire" he was of great assistance, by kindly exerting his classical abilities, and throwing much light upon the various vestiges of the Romans in that county; and by communicating a catalogue of plants found in the county, rendered essential service in the botanical and agricultural departments. His son, who is a great zoologist, communicated to the same work the article on Zoology.

DICKSON, William, Esq. LL.D. at his apartments in Beaufort Buildings. Dr. Dickson was a native of Moffat, in the south of Scotland. He received a respectable education, partly at Edinburgh. Early in life he went to Barbadoes, where he officiated as a teacher

of mathematics in a respectable establishment in that island; and was, for some years, secretary to the governor. While acting as a volunteer in the artillery he had his right hand carried off by the explosion of a cannon. On his return to this country he took a most active part in the abolition of the slave trade; in the business of procuring petitions against that infamous traffic Scotland was the district allotted to his exertions, and he travelled many thousand miles on his benevolent mission, and greatly injured his constitution. But the Doctor was an enthusiast in whatever he undertook. Notwithstanding the loss of his hand very few men ever wrote more. He was a man of very extensive erudition, and an excellent mathematician, and contributed a great many papers which, at an early period, tended to establish the reputation of the Philosophical Magazine. He was a man of true piety, and real practical religion. For his exertions in the abolition of the slave-trade he obtained, through the influence of Mr. Wilberforce, a situation in the Mint; though the salary was moderate, by strict economy he contrived to save a considerable sum of money, and, though to himself severe, his purse was always open to his friends, and many of his young countrymen were relieved from temporary distress from his slender funds. He had retired from active employment for some years; he expressed in his will a singular wish, that if he were the survivor, he should be laid in the same grave with his friend and coadjutor, the revered Clarkson.

DOWLAND, James, Esq. Aug. 5, at Cuckney, co. Nottingham, in his 72d year. Mr. Dowland was many years steward to Earl Bathurst. He was a man of a strong and comprehensive mind, which he had highly cultivated by a natural and enthusiastic love for literature and general information. His reading was extensive, and his memory being in no ordinary degree retentive, there was scarcely a subject which befitted a man of science and a gentleman to be acquainted with, but what was familiar to him. These qualifications rendered him an agreeable and instructive companion, and it was hardly possible for any one to be but a short time in his society, and not gain information from his conversation, be exhilirated by his wit, and pleased with the general suavity of his manners. His more immediate friends (and those only can fully appreciate his worth) may and will contemplate with a melancholy pleasure the recollection of past enjoyment. In the heyday of life, in the midst of convivial pleasures, there are sensations that rarely occur even to the most considerate; it is by death alone that we form a just estimate of what we once possessed, and it is by death alone that the value and vanity of human attainments can be justly appreciated.

An excellent likeness of Mr. Dowland's good-humoured countenance was lately published in lithography.

DROGHEDA, Charles Moore, Marquis and Earl of, Viscount Moore, Baron of Mellefont in Ireland, Baron Moore of Moore Place, co. Kent, K.P. Governor of Meath and of King's and Queen's Counties, a Field Marshal in the army, Col. of the 13th Regiment of Hussars, and Constable of Maryborough Castle, Dec. 22, 1822, in Dublin, aged 92.

This venerable nobleman was born June 29, 1730; succeeded his father as sixth Earl and eighth Viscount, Oct. 28, 1758, at which time his father, together with his brother, the Hon. and Rev. Edw. Loftus Moore, were lost at sea, in their passage to Dublin; and Feb. 15, 1766, married Anne Seymour, eldest daughter of Francis first Marquess of Hertford, K. G.; and by her (who died Nov. 4, 1787) had issue, 1. Charles, born Aug. 23, 1770. 2. Lord Henry, (joint muster-master-general in Ireland). 3. Isabella, died 1787. 4. Elizabeth-Emily, Countess of Westmeath. 5. Mary, married Alexander Stewart, uncle to the present Marquis of Londonderry. 6. Gertrude. 7. Alice, died 1789. 8. Anne, died 1788. 9. Frances, wife of Right Hon. J. Ormsby Vandeleur.

In 1762 he obtained the 18th reg. of Light Dragoons, of which he remained colonel until their late disbandment. He was one of the original Knights of St. Patrick in 1783, and in 1791 was created Marquess of Drogheda. Having been muster-master-general, and master of the ordnance, he was, in 1797, appointed joint post-master-general of Ireland; and Jan 17, 1801, was created an English peer, by the title of Baron Moore, of Moore Place, co. Kent. His lordship is succeeded by his eldest son Charles, who not being in sound health, the management of the estates devolves on Lord Henry Moore.

The remains of this venerable noble-

man, on the 3d January 1823, arrived in Drogheda, in a hearse, splendidly decorated, and drawn by eight horses. A number of carriages followed, in which were the mourners, the bearers, and the domestics of the deceased. The funeral procession was met at the entrance of the town by the mayor and a numerous assemblage of the corporation in their robes, who attended to pay their last tribute of respect to the departed nobleman, who was the oldest freeman of their body; and, in compliance with His Lordship's will, the members who attended were provided with scarfs and hatbands. Almost all the clergymen of the town and the immediate vicinity attended in their gowns. The procession moved to St. Peter's church. The chief mourner was Lord Henry Moore, second son of the deceased. The other mourners were the Rev. Henry Moore, Ponsonby Moore, Esq., R. Moore, Esq. and the Rev. C. Moore. The bearers were, Sir Henry Meredyth, Bart.; B. T. Balfour, Esq.; the mayor, the recorder, Major Cheshire, Ralph Smyth, Esq. Dominick O'Reilly, Esq. and the Rev. J. Bagot.

The Duke of Gordon, and Earls of Carlisle and Fitzwilliam, are now the only survivors who were in possession of their titles at the accession of Geo. III.

DUDLEY AND WARD, the Right Hon. Willam Ward, Viscount; Baron Ward of Birmingham; a Baronet, and Recorder of Kidderminster; April, 25th, at his seat Himley Hall, Co. Stafford; aged 74. He was born January 21, 1750; married Aug. 1. 1780, Julia, second daughter of the late Godfrey Bosville, of Gunthwaite, in Yorkshire, Esq. by whom he had issue an only son, the Hon. John William Ward, F. R. S. and M. P. in various parliaments, who succeeds to the title and estates.

While the Hon. William Ward, he himself sat as knight of the shire for co. of Worcester, in the parliament convoked in 1780. Oct. 8, 1788, he succeeded to the Viscounty in consequence of the demise of his half-brother John; and by that event became the owner of considerable wealth, both above and below ground.

Shaw, in his "History of Staffordshire," describes Himley-Hall as consisting of "a spacious hall or dining room, well furnished with pictures, &c. on the left of which is a billiard-room, and beyond that the library. The opposite wing consists of a large and admirable music-room, superbly decorated with full-length portraits of the late Lord and Lady Dudley, &c., and at the end, one of the best private organs in the kingdom, His Lordship being much devoted to music; so that he never fails during the autumnal and winter months to entertain his friends at his hospitable board, with the enchanting harmony of the Miss Abrahams, Knivett, &c.

"But what still redounds more to His Lordship's credit, is that inestimable gift of charity, which here so frequently makes the widow's heart to sing for joy.

"This place has likewise been long celebrated for its splendid fire-works upon all public and loyal occasions.

"I cannot therefore conclude this account better than by the following lines, written by one of His Lordship's ingenious visitors, W. T. Fitz-Gerald, Esq. upon a board now fixed against a remarkable old yew-tree, in the steep walk on the left of the house:

'This stately yew which has for ages stood
The gloomy monarch of its native wood,
Perhaps some Norman Baron planted here,
Who liv'd by rapine, and who ruled by fear.
The tree a symbol of its master's mind.
Emblem of Death, and fatal to mankind!
Beneath its boughs no verdant plants are seen,
Its baneful branches poison every green.
And thus the feudal tyrant's hated reign
Oppress'd the village, and laid waste the plain.
To these dire scenes a happier age succeeds,
No despot threatens, and no vassal bleeds.
At Himley now the poor man finds relief,
Forgets his poverty, and checks his grief;
Raises his languid eyes and drooping head
To bless the liberal hands that gives him bread;
While in the mansion mirth and song attend,
To cheer the stranger, and delight the friend.
But still the yew, though hastening to decay,
Retains the venom of its pristine day
Its branches still their gloomy nature show,
And frown upon the cheerful scene below."

We with pleasure adopt the following character of this benevolent nobleman:

"The death of men, whose lives have been only distinguished by political contention may attract notice, but cannot excite sympathy. Not so, when the generous, the good, and virtuous man departs this mortal scene; he leaves a void in society not easily filled up! Such is the death of the late Lord Dudley. This amiable nobleman shunned the walks of ambition, for the tranquil paths of domestic life, of which he was without ostentation, one of the ornaments; though no man had a warmer attachment to the constitution of his country, or felt a more disinterested loyalty to his sovereign. His benevolence was as princely as his fortune! It was not confined to public charities, where, indeed, his name was always conspicuous, but, as from a centre, extended to a circle so large, that none but those well acquainted with the populous part of the country in which this excellent nobleman resided, can form a just idea of its magnitude. Hundreds of the poor will feel his loss; and many in a superior rank of life, will secretly lament that the hand is cold which voluntarily relieved them from the pressure of misfortune, with a delicacy of feeling that doubled the benevolence of the act.

"As long as gratitude warms the human heart, the memory of Lord Dudley will be dear! and though he died without a will, the widow, the orphan, and the friendless have this consolation to assuage their sorrow, that his highly-gifted son, the successor to his honours and splendid fortune, is also the heir of his benevolence—ALTER ET IDEM."

DUPRE, the Rev. Edward, D. C. L. Rector of the Parish of St. Helier, Dean of Jersey, Chaplain of the garrison, formerly Fellow of Pembroke College, Oxford; March 27, after a long illness, aged 69. At an early period of life he displayed great taste for the belles lettres, which he never afterwards abandoned. In the more serious callings of his profession, he was remarkable for an eloquence at once manly and impressive. Never did a Christian orator in that island deliver from the pulpit more excellent and pathetic discourses. As a member of the legislative body, he supported with all his power the sacred course of social order, and he was the most formidable opponent to every species of licentiousness. His superior abilities were so generally acknowleged, that to him was constantly confided the drawing up of the addresses which the States carried to the foot of the throne. In private life he was the delight of society, by the charms of his wit and the extent of his knowledge. His charity was without ostentation; the unfortunate never sought relief from him in vain. The sweetness of his character, and his domestic virtues, constituted the happiness of a respectable family, by whom he was tenderly beloved.

## E

EAMER, Sir John, Knt. Alderman of London; March 29th, at Brighton, in his 74th year. He was originally an eminent wholesale grocer in Wood-street; served the office of Sheriff of London and Middlesex in 1794; was elected Alderman of Langbourn Ward Feb. 27, 1795; was knighted April 13, 1795; and was elected Lord Mayor in 1801. Sir John Eamer was Colonel of one of the regiments of London Militia; and in consequence of disagreement in the regiment, was brought to a court martial in 1805, when he was honourably acquitted, and his accusers were ordered to be displaced from the regiment. In the latter part of his life, he was elected justice of the Bridge Yard, and sitting alderman for the borough of Southwark. On a warm, treacherous sun-shining day, he imprudently ventured to sit on the beach, which sapped the foundation of a frame already bending under the weight of age and infirmity. His second son, Charles-Samler Eamer, Esq. died at Ghazeepoore, Aug. 21, 1805.

EDWARDS, George, Esqr. M. D. of Barnard Castle, co. Durham, and late of Suffolk-street, Charing Cross; Feb. 17; in the 72d year of his age.

Dr. Edwards was a gentleman of literary talents, and the author of the following political works:

"The Aggrandisement and National Perfection of Great Britain," 1787, 2 vols. 4to.; "The Royal and Constitutional Regeneration of Great Britain," 1790, 2 vols. 4to.; "The practical Means of effectually exonerating the public Burthens, of paying the National Debt, and of raising the Supplies of War without new Taxes," 1790, 4to.; "The great and important Discovery of the 18th Century, and the Means of setting right the National Affairs,'

1781, 8vo.; "The Descriptions and Characters of the different Diseases of the Human Body; being the first Volume of the Franklinian Improvement of Medicine," 1791, 4to.; "Effectual Means of providing against the Distress apprehended from the Scarcity and high Price of different Articles of Food," 1800, 8vo.; Practical Means of counteracting the present Scarcity, and preventing Famine in future," 1801, 8vo.; "The Political Interests of Great Britain," 1801, 8vo.; "Peace on Earth and Good-will towards Men; or the Civil, Political, and Religious Means of establishing the Kingdom of God upon Earth," 1805, 8vo.; "Measures as well as Men; or the present and future Interests of Great Britain," 1806, 8vo.; "A Plain Speech to the Imperial Parliament of Great Britain," 1807, 8vo.; "Means adequate to the present Crisis," 1807, 8vo.; "The Discovery of the true and natural Era of Mankind," 1807, "The National Improvement of the British Empire, or an Attempt to rectify Public Affairs," 1808, 2 vols. 8vo.

ELLIOT, the Rev. W. He was a native of Langholm, N. B. and was educated at the university of Edinburgh, where he distinguished himself. On his leaving college in 1809, he went to sea with Sir P. Malcolm. Next year he sailed to the East Indies, and when the expedition was undertaken against Java, he was on board the flagship; and was made purser to the Baracouta sloop of war. On his return to Madras, he found he had been promoted to the Bucephalus frigate, in which vessel he returned to Europe in 1813. After remaining nearly a year among his friends in Scotland, he again joined his ship, and was employed in conveying back the Russian troops to St. Petersburgh, and afterwards in the unfortunate expedition against New Orleans. Though following a profession little congenial to literary pursuits, he continued with great diligence a course of study, and in addition to keeping up his acquaintance with the classics, he added an intimate knowledge of most of the European languages. On the reduction of our naval establishment, he directed his views to the Church of England, and received ordination from the Bishop of Norwich. He obtained the curacy of Walford, the duties of which he discharged with the greatest assiduity and and zeal. Through his means the heritors liberally endowed a school, which had never before been known in the parish, and he had the satisfaction to see it productive of the most beneficial effects. He died at the early age of 33.

ERSKINE, Thomas, Lord; Nov. 17th; at Almondale, in Scotland, in his 75th year. As it is impossible at so late a period of the year to collect such authentic materials as would enable us to do justice to this distinguished and eloquent man, we shall abstain from any attempt of the kind; intending to make a memoir of Lord Erskine one of the principal features of our next volume.

## F.

FARNHAM, John James Barry Maxwell, second Earl of, Viscount Maxwell, Baron of Farnham, Governor of Cavan, one of the representative Peers for Ireland, and a Trustee of the Linen Manufacture; July 24, at the Pulteney Hotel, in the 65th year of his age. His Lordship was the eldest son of Barry, third Lord and first Earl of Farnham, by his first wife Margaret, second daughter and co-heiress of Robert King, of Drensen, co. Meath, Esq. He was born in February 1760; and in 1784 married Grace, only daughter of Thomas Cuffe, of Grange, co. Kilkenny, Esq., but has left no issue; he succeeded his father, the late Earl, October 17, 1800.

He was endeared to his numerous relatives and friends by the most kind and generous qualities, and by all the domestic virtues which constitute the chief ornament, and contribute to the happiness of private life. As a benevolent landlord, constantly residing on his estates, spending his great income amidst his numerous tenantry, encouraging their industry, relieving their wants, and in every way promoting their interests. — This is the view in which the exemplary character of the deceased nobleman should be contemplated, in justice to the memory of departed worth; and in this important view he was a public benefit to his country. It is remarkable, that the most uniformly tranquil county of Ireland was that in which this nobleman's extensive estates were situated, and in which he was a constant resident. His residence amongst his tenantry was the result not of private feeling only, but of the most honourable public principles; and if absenteeship be justly reckoned as one of the calamities of Ireland, we say to her landlords,

Remember the virtues of the Earl of Farnham and imitate his example!

His remains were removed from the Pulteney Hotel to be interred in the family vault at Cavan in Ireland, which was performed on the 20th of August.

Colonel Barry, the distinguished representative of the county of Cavan, was cousin-german to the late Earl of Farnham, and succeeds to the bulk of his estates, and to the barony of Farnham.

The great body of the inhabitants of the county assembled on the melancholy occasion, to testify the universal respect and attachment which the virtues of the deceased patriotic nobleman had procured for him, and the general sorrow for his loss. Numbers went to meet the hearse near the bounds of the county, a distance of 18 or 20 miles from the place of interment; and such was the vast multitude of persons of all ranks who mournfully attended his remains to the grave, that the funeral procession, though occupying a considerable space in breadth, extended to a length of upwards of three miles. It was impossible so supply more than a comparatively small portion of the vast assemblage of scarfs and hatbands, though more than 1500 were distributed. The Lord Bishop of the diocese, attended by upwards of thirty of the clergy in their robes, met the coffin on its entrance into the town, and conducted it to the church; and the remains of the deceased nobleman were conveyed to interment in the family vault with every funeral honour due to his distinguished rank. But the tears of friends — of domestics — of a numerous tenantry sorrowing for their benevolent landlord, who had so long resided with them as their friend and benefactor — the grief of all who were assembled on that sad occasion — these were distinctions of far higher value, which no rank could procure, and which are to be purchased only by virtues.

FIELD, Major James, late of the 44th regiment; and some time resident at Chicklade, near Hindon (of which place he was a native); January 19th, at Taunton; aged 87. Major Field distinguished himself at the taking of Quebec, in 1759, under Wolfe, and was, perhaps, the last surviving officer present at that engagement. He also fought at the battle of Bunker's Hill, when a ball penetrated his body, and passed out of his side.

FIELDING, the Reverend Allen, of St. Stephens, Canterbury. He was the second son of Henry Fielding, Esq. the most celebrated novel writer of this country; and younger brother of the late William Fielding, Esq. the eminent special pleader and police magistrate, who died in 1819. Mr. A. Fielding was of Christ Church, Oxford, M. A. 1800; Vicar of Shepherd's Well, Kent, 1783; of Hadington, 1787; and Rector of St. Cosmas and Damien in the Blean, 1803.

FISHER, Alexander Metcalfe, Esq. April 22, 1822; in the wreck of the Albion. Mr. Fisher was professor of mathematics and natural philosophy in Yale College. He was born in Franklin, Massachusetts, in 1794. After completing the preparatory course of study, he entered Yale College in the year 1809, where he was distinguished for his high classical attainments. He received his bachelor's degree in 1813, when he left the college. The two subsequent years he passed partly in his native town, in attending to moral and metaphysical science, and partly in theological studies, at Andover. In 1815 he was elected tutor in Yale College. In 1817 he was chosen adjunct professor of mathematics and natural philosophy; and, in 1819, he entered upon the full duties of his office. Having prepared a full course of lectures in natural philosophy, he resolved on making an excursion to Europe, and embarked at New York for Liverpool, on board the Albion packet. In the wreck of that vessel, professor Fisher is said to have been much injured when the masts were carried away, but the particular circumstances are unknown. Soon after the intelligence of his death was received in America, an eulogy, embracing the principal circumstances of his life and character, was delivered by professor Kingsley in the College Chapel.

FISHER, R. B. Esq. at Guernsey. Mr. Fisher was one of the brothers of the Bishop of Salisbury; Paymaster of the 1st battalion of the 60th regiment, and formerly Steward of Saint Mary Magdalen College, Oxford. — He was, we believe, the author of the following works: — "A practical Treatise on Copyhold Tenure," 8vo., 1794, 2d edit. 1804; "A Sketch of the City of Lisbon, with Observations on the Manners, &c. of the Portuguese," 12mo. 1811.

FITZGERALD, the Honourable Edward; June, 3d, at Sierra Leone. Mr.

Fitzgerald held the office of chief justice and judge of the vice-admiralty court in the colony of Sierra Leone, and was also commissioner of arbitration on the part of his Majesty in the mixed commission under the treaty for the prevention of the slave trade. Mr. Fitzgerald was a native of Ireland. When he came over to this country, for the purpose of keeping his terms at one of the inns of court, he employed himself for some years in the arduous occupation of reporting the debates in parliament, for which his talents and acquirements eminently qualified him. He afterwards conducted "The Pilot," a respectable evening newspaper. Mr. Fitzgerald was a man of most amiable disposition and gentlemanly manners, highly esteemed by a large circle of friends, whose grief at his untimely death is increased by the reflection that he had nearly completed the term of his residence on the African coast, and in a few months would have been enabled to return home, in the possession of independence, if not of affluence. The malignant fever, however, which has been so fatal in the colony of Sierra Leone, in a few days put an end to all those pleasing anticipations. In 1811 Mr. Fitzgerald published a very pleasing poem, called "The Regent's Fête." His poetical powers, indeed, were such, that had his more important avocations allowed him to cultivate them, they would of themselves have raised his name to distinction.

FORDYCE, Mrs. Henrietta; Jan. 10, at Bath; aged 89. She was relict of the late Rev. Dr. James Fordyce, author of the celebrated "Sermons to Young Women," and aunt to Mrs. Fordyce Knapp. Distinguished in her early years for rare and splendid talents, genius, and brilliancy of wit, together with piety, rectitude of thought, and simplicity of mind and manners seldom equalled, she engaged and secured the esteem and best affections of Doctor Fordyce; and during a period of thirty years, which they passed together, he found in her the bright pattern of her sex.

FREER, George, Esq.; Jan. 2nd; aged 53. Mr. Freer was senior Surgeon of the General Hospital, Birmingham, and author of "Observations on Aneurism, and some Diseases of the Arterial System," 4to. 1807.

FRYER, Henry, Esq, at Stamford. Mr. Fryer was a most benevolent gentleman, as the following account of the charities which he bequeathed will show:

"The interest of 2000*l.* perpetually to be applied for the use of the poor widows of Bedesmen who at their deaths were upon the foundation of Lord Burghley's Hospital in St. Martin's, and Truesdale's Hospital in Stamford; the interest of 1000*l.* perpetually to the trustees of Hopkins's Hospital; of the like sum to the trustees of Williamson's Callis; of the like sum to the trustees of All Saints' Callis; and of the like sum to the Trustees of Snowden's Hospital, for the poor widows for the time being on those establishments in Stamford, which were before very scantily endowed; the interest of two sums of 50*l.* to be annually applied in the purchase of meat during the winter for the use of the poor of Stainfield, in the parish of Morton, near Bourn, and of Folksworth in Huntingdonshire; and the interest of 100*l.* to be distributed by the vicar of St. Martin's yearly, at Christmas, among twenty poor widows of that parish; to the Blue-coat School in Stamford, 100*l.*; to the National School for Girls in Stamford, 100*l.*; to the Sunday School in St. Martin's, 100*l.*; to the Peterborough Clergy Charity, 100*l.*; to the Lincoln Clergy Charity, 100*l.*; to the Society for promoting Christian Knowledge, 100*l.*; to the Society for the Relief of Persons imprisoned for Small Debts 100*l.*; to the Asylum for Deaf and Dumb, 100*l.*; to the School for Indigent Blind 100*l.*; and to the Philanthrophic Society, 100*l.* There is a bequest of 1000*l.* for charitable purposes at the discretion of the executors; and the whole residue of the personal estate, which we understand is considerable, is given towards the establishment of a General Infirmary for the town of Stamford and the county of Rutland and surrounding country, if by the co-operation of benevolent individuals that object can be carried into effect within a limited time, — or if not, then the fund is disposed of in favour of existing infirmaries or hospitals."

G.

GALLOWAY, Mr. Thomas, aged 95 years; a native of the parish of Monzie. He belonged to the Duke of Perth's regiment, and with them fought in the battle of Culloden, and is supposed

to have outlived all his contemporaries of that time. After the termination of that unfortunate struggle, he continued secreted among his friends in the country, till the general amnesty, when he entered upon a small farm, which care and good management turned to such good account, that his little capital soon accumulated, till he became one of the greatest and most respectable farmers in Strathearn; "but Fortune, ever fickle," at length turned her back on her former favourite. He got himself involved in several law suits, and met with so many losses by people in the country, that he died in the utmost poverty, being obliged to friends and neighbours for his support.

GASCOIGNE, Mr. Thomas; Dec. 23, 1822, at East Retford, county of Derby. He was on that day found dead in his own house, lying with his face on the floor, and his feet in bed. — The Coroner's Jury returned a verdict of, *Died by the visitation of God.*

Mr. Gascoigne was a truly eccentric character, and no person ever had a more decided claim to the appellation of miser. He was born at Derby, 24th June, 1738. At an early period of his life, Mr. Gascoigne's parents removed from Derby to Ordsall, a village near Retford; when arrived at a proper age, he was bound apprentice to a shoemaker of Retford, who was a burgess of that place, and consequently, at the close of his apprenticeship, Mr. G. was entitled to the privilege of a freeman, and at his death was the oldest burgess upon the list. Some time after the expiration of his apprenticeship he obtained a situation in the Excise at Derby, which he retained until an accident obliged him to retire on a pension, when about forty. About this time, an uncle of Mr. G.'s died, who left him the owner of several houses, situated in Derby, one of which is the Crown Inn: he then returned to Retford, and followed his vocation as a shoemaker, which he continued to do till within the last ten years. During the whole of his long life he was never known to employ a doctor. He regularly went once a year to Derby to receive his rents, on which occasion he put on his best coat and boots, and cocked-hat, all of which have now been in use for more than forty years. It was his practice always to walk, carrying with him a pair of old saddle bags, hung over his shoulders, containing provisions necessary for his whole journey. On his way thither, as also on his return, he generally reposed during the night on Nottingham Forest, thinking himself and property more safe there than in a public house, and being too penurious to pay for a bed, or call at an inn for refreshment. His saddle-bags were not only used for the purpose of carrying the provisions necessary for the journey, but were also a subservient receptacle for potatoes, and every other eatable which might fall in his way, and which he did not fail to carry home with him. During one of his tours to Derby, about five years since, his house was broken open, and robbed of bills and cash to the amount of 500*l.*, which was but a small sum compared with what was secreted in the house and escaped the search of the robbers. His punctuality as a paymaster, for his rent and all that necessity compelled him to purchase, was very strict, as was also his accuracy as a book-keeper; for at the time of the robbery, he had carefully booked the number of every note, the name of the person who signed and entered them, and the date: he likewise kept an account of his expenditure, which for many weeks appeared to be only a penny and twopence per week. As he chiefly subsisted on what he picked up in the streets, principally on market days, he became well known to all who frequented the market, particularly as he always wore a long coat, which, with his stockings, could scarcely be said to contain a single particle of the original, being patched and darned with worsted. In the use of coals he was very sparing, for in making his fire he first put a few sticks and coals, then a tier of stones, next a few more coals, and at top another tier of stones, which in time became red-hot; but it was only to bake his bread that he made a fire: he also roasted potatoes enough to serve him till he baked again. His house was truly a miserable abode, and had more the appearance of a receptacle of filth, than the residence of a human being; the walls had not been white-washed, nor the floors washed, for twenty years. In one corner lay a heap of stones for his fire; in another, hundreds of pieces of old leather, which he had gathered for the purpose of patching his shoes. The principal part of his furniture consisted of an old clock, a table, bed, and several old chairs, all of which had been the property of his father; none of them appeared to have been cleaned for a number of years, or even to have been

removed from their situation, they being covered with dust to a great thickness. Mr. Gascoigne lived and died a bachelor. The full amount of his property is not known, but supposed to be some thousands, the whole of which will belong to two nephews.

GIFFARD, Thomas, Esq, of Chillington, co. Stafford; August 1, in his 60th year.

Mr. Giffard was a Roman Catholic, and spent the greater part of his days on his ancient family estate. He was in early life one of the favoured and intimate friends of his present Majesty. They were then thought to be two of the most accomplished men in Europe.

In 1788 he married the Hon. Charlotte, second daughter of William second Lord Viscount Courtenay, who survives him; and by whom he has left issue five sons (the eldest of whom, Thomas William, born March 28, 1789, succeeds to the estate) and seven daughters.

Mr. Giffard had his full share of eccentricities; but among other good qualities, he was never known to forfeit his word: this he always held as sacred as his bond.

The first mention we find of this respectable family—a family distinguished by deeds of chivalry and valour,—not inferior to many in the British peerage in antient, pure, and noble lineage—and who have inherited the estates on which they reside ever since the period of the Norman Conquest,—is in Erdeswick's "Survey of Staffordshire;" and is as follows: "I take it that at the time of the Conquest, Chillington was the inheritance of Will'us filius Corbution; who held the same of the Bishop: for after, about the time of King Stephen, Peter Corbeson gave the same (as I take it) in frank marriage with Margaret, his sister, to Peter Giffard; which Peter I take to be a younger son of some of the Giffards, Earls (Dukes) of Buckingham." In early periods many members of this family have held high and important stations in the county.—Thomas Giffard, of Chillington and Carswall Castle, in the 12th year of the reign of Henry IV.; John Giffard, 9th of Henry VIII.; Sir John Giffard, knt. 13th and 17th of Henry VIII.; Thomas Giffard, 21st Henry VIII.; Sir John Giffard, knt. 22nd and 23rd Henry VIII.; Sir Thomas Giffard, knt. 1st Mary, who was also elected a representative in parliament for the county; and John Giffard, 15th Elizabeth; were sheriffs of the county.

A visit from Queen Elizabeth to an ancestor of Mr Giffard at Chillington in 1575, is noticed in the new edition of the "Progresses" of that illustrious Queen, vol. i. p. 535; and it is probable, that the family was frequently honoured by a visit from King James the First, who was several times in Staffordshire.

After the battle of Worcester, Colonel Giffard was instrumental in the preservation of his Majesty Charles the Second, whom he sheltered on his estate at the White Ladies, till a place of better concealment was provided at Boscobel.

Aug. 14, the remains of the late Mr. Giffard were removed from Chillington Hall for interment in the ancient cemetery of the family, situated in the chancel of Brewood. After the obsequies, according to the ritual of the Roman Catholic church, had been performed, the body was laid in state. The coffin lay under a black velvet pall; at each end were placed branches, in which large wax lights were burning; at the top of the room stood a marble bust of the deceased, a crape scarf hanging from the shoulder to the bottom of the pedestal, and in the centre of the room was placed a hatchment, emblazoned with the arms of Giffard, impaling those of Courtenay.

The cavalcade attending his funeral reached nearly a mile in length, and as it slowly proceeded along the extensive avenue in front of the hall, the throng of people accumulating as it advanced, produced an effect of imposing and melancholy grandeur.

GILCHRIST, Octavius, Esq. F. S. A. at Stamford, co. Lincoln, in his 44th year.

Mr. Gilchrist was a distinguished literary character. His father served during the German war as lieutenant and surgeon in the 3rd regiment of dragoon guards, but upon the return of this regiment to England, he quitted the service, and retired to Twickenham, where the subject of this memoir was born in 1779. He was educated at Magdalen College, Oxford. He was brother to Mr. A. R. Gilchrist, an artist of considerable genius, who formerly resided at Oxford. He left the University to assist a relation engaged in trade at Stamford, which he afterwards carried on for his own benefit. In 1804 he married the daughter of Mr. J. Nowlan, of the Hermitage, London. He was a writer,

in the Quarterly Review, and contributed some notes to Mr. Gifford's edition of Ben Jonson's Works. Mr. Gilchrist published, "Examination of the Charges of Ben Jonson's Enmity towards Shakspeare," 8vo. 1808. "The Poems of Richard Corbet, Bishop of Norwich, with notes, and a Life of the Author," 8vo. 1808. "Letter to W. Gifford, Esq. on a late edition of Ford's Plays," 8vo. 1811. Early in 1814, Mr. Gilchrist printed, but we believe never circulated, proposals for publishing a "Select Collection of Old Plays, in 15 vols. 8vo.; with Biographical Notices, and Notes critical and explanatory." It was the expectation of Mr. Gilchrist, "not only to include within 15 vols. a series of dramas sufficiently numerous and varied to illustrate the rise and progress of the English stage, but to comprehend every histrionic production of what may be called the minor dramatic writers anterior to the revolution, in his judgment worthy of preservation." The series was to have included the Collections of Dodsley, Reed, and Hawkins. To these were to have been added selections from the works of Greene, Peele, Lodge, Nash, and others, equally interesting from their rarity and literary merit; with specimens of Masques and Pageants by Peele, Middleton, and Haywood. The late controversy respecting Pope arose out of an article of Mr. Gilchrist's published in the London Magazine.

GRANT, Charles, Esq. 31st October; at his house in Russell Square.

He did not retire to rest till about four in the morning, and at six he was a corpse. Only his medical attendant and his butler were in the house, Mrs. Grant and family having for some time resided at Dartford. After filling some of the most responsible civil offices in Bengal at an early period of his life, with great credit to himself, and advantage to the East India Company, Mr. Grant was, in 1794, elected a director of the East India Company, and frequently sustained the weighty and responsible situation of Deputy Chairman and Chairman of the Court. Mr. Grant was more than 80 years of age. He was a native of the North of Scotland, and possessed considerable estates in the county of Inverness, which he represented for many years in parliament. We are not without hopes that we shall be able in our next volume to present our readers with a memoir of this gentleman, than whom few individuals ever passed a more active, useful, and honorable life.

GRAY, Charles Gordon, Esq. Dec. 19, 1822; at Stratton House, near Chilcompton, Somerset; aged 63.

Mr. Gray was a Vice President of the Bath and West of England Agricultural Society, to which society his scientific knowledge of stock, and of husbandry in general, is well known.

He has left a widow and a family of children.

He was of the Grays of Sutherlandshire. His grandfather, Mr. Hugh Gray, of Helmsdale in that county, was a gentleman farmer, well skilled in farming and farming stock, whose eldest son, Robert G., went out an adventurer to Jamaica, and became a respectable and successful planter, was particularly famous for his skill of cattle, and for having the best pen of them in that island; so that skill in farming stock and husbandry might be said to be hereditary in the family. He was very much esteemed in Jamaica, and was father of the deceased.

All the Grays of Sutherland were descended from a son of Lord Gray, who having killed the constable of Dundee, in revenge for an injury done to his father, fled thither and concealed himself. They spread into many branches, obtained large possessions, and were, for the space of about 200 years, among the most respectable families in that county. Of late only they have become nearly extinct, except in the female descendants.

GRIME, Anne, Widow; March 23; at Pilling in Lancashire. She was married the first time at the age of 17, was a wife 18 years, then continued a widow 14 years: married again, and was a wife 27 years; again a widow 4 years; at the age of 80 she married for the last time, and continued a wife 13 years. She died at the age of 93, being only a widow a few months. — She had no children, save to her first husband, from whom sprung upwards of 300 children and grandchildren, 40 of whom were great great grandchildren.

GROSVENOR, John, Esq. the celebrated surgeon of Oxford, June 30, at Oxford, in his 81st year.

Mr. Grosvenor was the son of Stephen Grosvenor, gent. Sub-treasurer of Christ Church, in the University of Oxford, by Sarah, daughter of Rev. —— Tottie, Vicar of Eccleshal, and was descended from a long line of ancestors

for many years settled at Ongarsheath in the parish of Ashley, Staffordshire, a younger branch of the family of that name which came over with the Conqueror, and of which the elder is ennobled in the person of Earl Grosvenor, of Eaton Hall, Cheshire.

Mr. Grosvenor was educated under Mr. Russell of Worcester, a gentleman of great eminence in his profession; and after walking the hospitals in London, at a very early period of life, obtained the situation of house surgeon to the Lock Hospital. From this place he moved, in the year 1768, to Oxford, upon the invitation of his uncle Dr. Tottie, canon of Christ Church (the author of the well known Sermons, and of the admirable Epitaph on Bishop Hough in Worcester Cathedral,) a person then of great influence, and under whose appointment Mr. Stephen Grosvenor had, by accepting an office of no great consideration at Christ Church, endeavourd to retrieve the prodigality of his father and grandfather, by which the estates of the family had been entirely dilapidated. Soon after his settlement at Oxford, Mr. Grosvenor succeeded to the place of anatomical surgeon on Dr. Lee's foundation, which recommended him to the friendship of Dr. Parsons, the reader under that endowment, and the most popular physician ever known in Oxford, between whom and himself the closest intimacy afterwards subsisted, and which introduced him also into full practice at Christ Church. In this situation he distinguished himself by extraordinary skill and knowledge, and occasionally in the absence of the reader, he lectured to the students on topics applicable to the dissection of the day. Mr. Grosvenor gradually obtained considerable reputation as a surgeon; and on the death of Sir Charles Nourse, he found himself in complete possession not only of nearly all the business in the university and city, but of that also on every side within 30 miles of Oxford. At one period he might be said almost wholly to have lived on horseback. Though urged frequently, from the confidence reposed in his judgment, to enlarge the sphere of his exertions, he most scrupulously and most honourably acted on the distinction preserved at Oxford between the different branches of the medical profession, between the physicians, surgeons, and apothecaries; and while he never condescended to soil his fingers with the preparations of pharmacy, he constantly refused at the same time to invade the province of the physician. He practised simply as a surgeon, in the proper and strict sense of the word. In the talents which belong to this profession, he probably never was surpassed. With powers of discrimination, which enabled him in the most difficult cases to form a correct opinion, he united a firmness of mind which disposed him instantly on the exigency to act on it; and in the performing of the necessary operation, while his skill and anatomical knowledge secured the patient from all danger, the softness and delicacy of his touch, the unfailing and almost magical dexterity of his hand, contributed greatly to lessen the pain, and assuage the terrors with which the exhibitions of surgical skill are too often attended.

——Subitoque omnis de corpore fugit
Quippe dolor; omnis fletit imo vulnere sanguis.
Jamque secuta manum, nullo cogente, sagitta
Excidit, atque novæ rediere in pristina vires.

As his assistance was called in by the country practitioners in all cases of difficulty and importance, his experience was not less than that of a metropolitan operator; and from hence probably he derived that confidence and firmness, without which no certainty of result can be expected, and no expertness can exist. He was no friend to a frequent and copious administration of medicines, from a want of confidence in their virtues, where lightly or indiscriminately applied: but in cases where the use of specifics was required, he exacted a faithful and rigid attention to his prescriptions. Elevated greatly above his provincial contemporaries by his superior eminence, he was a stranger to the feelings of jealousy, and never resorted to those arts of detraction which sometimes disgrace professional competition. Of himself and his own successful career he never spoke; he left his services to speak for themselves, fully persuaded that no efforts are more generally abortive than those of the person who tries by sounding the trumpet of his own merits to swell his importance beyond its proper limits. In the latter period of his practice, Mr. Grosvenor rendered himself justly celebrated throughout the kingdom by the application of friction to lamenesses or imperfections of motion, arising from stiff or diseased joints. He had first used it

with success in a complaint of his own, a morbid affection of the knee; and by degrees its efficacy was so acknowledged, that he was visited by patients from the most distant parts, of the highest rank and respectability; among others, by Mr. Hey, the able surgeon of Leeds, whose life has been given to the public by Mr. Pearson of Golden-square. Those who have benefited by the process recommended by him, and pursued under his own immediate superintendance, in cases of this sort, and from total inability have been restored to a free use of their limbs, are best able to attest his merits. That he was scarcely in any instance known to fail, was perhaps attributable to the circumstance that he used his utmost efforts to dissuade from coming to Oxford to try the experiment, every one, of whose case, from previous communications, he entertained any doubt. Possessed at this time of affluence, he became very indifferent about business, and at a time of life when he was still capable of active exertions, and his strength was but little impaired, he began to contract his practice. This he effected by resigning, in the first instance, the Anatomical Surgeonship at Christ Church, by delining his University avocations, and gradually withdrawing himself from country journies and attendances. For the last ten years of his life, he had wholly given up his profession, except in the instances of his rubbing patients, and those also he discouraged as much as possible. In his general deportment, Mr. Grosvenor was reserved, and frequently taciturn, especially among those of his own sex; but in the company of ladies, his unsociable disposition dissipated; he became lively and jocular, and indulged in an easy raillery and playful badinage which never failed to delight highly the younger part of his fair auditors. He had indeed naturally a strong turn to humour, which, however, he was seldom inclined to indulge, and which he kept within very narrow bounds.

About 50 years ago he was strongly suspected (we believe without reason) of being the author of a series of poetical Letters, in the style of the Bath Guide, which severely ridiculed the foibles, and laughed at the amusements of the civic *noblesse* of Oxford. These things, however, have long passed away, and are now forgotten; and the few belles (now grandmothers), who survive, perhaps will readily forgive the satirist (whoever he was), from whose verses their best title to earthly immortality is derived. Mr. Grosvenor was also endowed with literary talents, which he had but little leisure to cultivate, and took no pains to divulge.

In 1795 he became, on the death of his friend Mr. William Jackson, the University Printer, who, 40 years before, with the assistance of Bonnell Thornton, T. Warton, and Colman, had established the Oxford Journal, the chief proprietor of that publication, of which he took on himself the editorship, an occupation which he easily performed during his breakfast hour each morning, when the London newspapers arrived. In his hands it continued to be, though assailed by rival competitors, one of the most widely circulated and profitable weekly prints—a proof that respectability of management is a match in general for the attractions of novelty, and even the boastings of pretension.

In his private and professional character, Mr. Grosvenor was a bountiful benefactor to the poor; of which no stronger evidence need be given than that for forty years he had his surgery open from eight to ten in the morning, during which time he not only gratuitously administered his own skill to all who needed it, but also supplied at his own expence, where wanted, medicines, by orders on the neighbouring druggist's shop.

He was twice married; first, to Anne, daughter of——Hough, esq. of the East India Company's service, and widow of John Parsons, M. D. Clinical Professor and Anatomical Reader in the University of Oxford; and secondly to Charlotte, daughter of the late Charles Marsack, esq. of Caversham Park, in the county of Oxford. He left no issue by either marriage.

GUNNING, Sir George William, bart. April 7, in Saville Row, aged 61. He was the second child, and the first son of Sir Robert Gunning, first Baronet, by Anne, daughter of Robert Sutton, of Scofton, county of Lincoln, Esq.; was born February 15, 1763; succeeded his father, Sept. 22, 1816; married Feb. 10, 1794, Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Henry Bridgeman, first Lord Bradford, ancestor to the present Earl, and by her (who died May 5, 1810), had issue eight children, seven sons and one daughter. He is succeeded in his title and estates by his eldest son, Robert Henry Gunning, Esq.

He was not, according to worldly phraseology, a great man, but infinitely superior, he was a good one; his name shone not on every occasion in the lengthened list, the child of ostentation as often as of charity, but the heart to sympathise with, and the hand to succour the unfortunate were eminently his, and few ever appealed either to the one or to the other in vain.

## H.

HAIGHTON, John Esq. M.D. F.R.S. March 23. Dr. Haighton commenced his noviciate in the medical school of Southwark, and, after qualifying himself, he accepted the appointment of surgeon to the Guards. He relinquished this office, and was appointed Demonstrator of Anatomy in the Borough Medical School, and to his abilities that establishment is greatly indebted for the character and reputation it has maintained in the medical world. While in this situation, he cultivated the science of experimental physiology; and, on the death of Dr. Skeete, at that time Lecturer on Physiology, he succeeded him in that department. A few years after he had commenced his lectures, he became the coadjutor of the late Dr. Lowder, a celebrated lecturer on midwifery; and, in consequence, this science of late years principally engaged his attention: for the last thirty years he has been considered the most able teacher of midwifery in Europe. On the death of Dr. Turnbull he was elected Physician to the Eastern Dispensary: this appointment he resigned on account of the increase of his private practice. Dr. Haighton has displayed his professional knowledge in several valuable papers and communications, and various literary productions of merit, particularly a Treatise on the Tic Dolourеux.

HARDING, the Rev.——, aged 44. Mr. Harding was drowned whilst bathing in a river near Nottingham. He had been married only the short space of eight weeks, and intended the day on which he was drowned to purchase furniture for a new house that was building for him. Soap and towel were found lying on the bank, his watch was in his hat, and about 70*l.* were found in his pockets. It is conjectured, that about the time he was in the agonies of death, the workmen had just finished the roof of his house, and were huzzaing at the completion of their work. The day following was to have been a day of festivity on the occasion. He was a man of unassuming manners, great kindness, and the most correct conduct; and his memory will be long and deservedly cherished by all who knew him. During the whole period of his residence in that neighhourhood, his chief delight was in diffusing and promoting the glory and love of God, and in relieving the wants of the poor and indigent.

HARRISON, the Rev. J. July 8, at Preston, of apoplexy. Mr. Harrison was incumbent curate of Grimsaigh, near Preston, and late one of the Masters of the Free Grammar School at the latter place. He was instituted to the Curacy of Grimsaigh in 1799, by the Vicar of Preston. This gentleman was preparing for publication an *Entymological Enchyridion*, great part of which is printed; at the time of his death he was transcribing part of the copy, and that moment writing the line "subpœna, a *summons*," the ink of which was wet on the paper when he was found a lifeless corpse on the floor, his spirit having been summoned to the bar of the Almighty.

HARROCKS, John Mr. March 3, at his house, in Bold-street, Liverpool; in his 73d year. His prospects in early life were not of the most flattering kind; but by industry, attention, and frugality, he acquired a comfortable independence. In his transactions with the world, his conduct was invariably regulated by the strictest probity and honour; and the fortune which he so laudably obtained was not consumed in idle vanity, or in any species of self-indulgence, but was rendered subservient to the most valuable of all purposes, the desire of doing good.

Though distinguished by a sound and manly understanding, he was still more so for benevolence of heart, which was manifested by the most diffusive charity. No appeal was made to him in vain; no distress was ever passed by unpitied and unrelieved; his hand was ever open to succour and befriend; and his numerous and ample donations to many of the public institutions of his native town, notwithstanding his efforts to conceal the giver, were well known to, and duly appreciated by, the inhabitants. He was by principle sincerely attached to the civil and ecclesiastical establishments of his country, and sup-

ported them invariably, strenuously, and zealously.

As long as honourable industry shall be respected and genuine philanthropy esteemed, so long will the tribute of admiration be paid to such a character as that of John Harrocks.

HARROP, Mr. J. Feb. 22d; at Broughton Priory, near Manchester, aged 59. Mr. Harrop was proprietor of the Manchester Mercury; his conduct as a public character, and the proprietor of a newspaper, was distinguished for loyalty to the king, and an unshaken attachment to the constitution as it exists, and he had, universally, the merit of consistency, and the credit of political integrity.

HASTINGS, General Sir Charles, Bart. Sept. 30; at Willesley Hall, co. Derby, aged 72. Sir Charles was Col. of the 12th Foot. He was a natural son of Francis tenth Earl of Huntingdon, who died October 2, 1790, unmarried; was born March 11, 1752. June 2, 1788, he married Parnell Abney, daughter and sole heiress of T. Abney, of Willesley Hall, co. Derby, Esq. who was son of Sir T. Abney, Knt. one of the Justices of the Common Pleas; by whom he had issue, two sons living, and one daughter who died young.

On the 21st of July, 1798, he was promoted from the rank of Lieut.-colonel of the 61st Foot, to be Colonel in the army, and the same day further promoted to the rank of Major-General in the army. On the 1st of October, 1803, he was appointed a Lieut.-general in the army. On the 25th of Feb. 1806, he was created a Baronet of Willesley Hall. In 1813 he was appointed a General in the army.

He was Lord of the Manors of Willesley and Packington. His father bequeathed him landed property in Packington and Ashby to the amount of 2000*l.* a year.

HAWORTH, Dr. Adrian Hardy, formerly of Little Chelsea, but lately of Cottenham near Beverley, Yorkshire; F. L. S. President of the Etymological Society; May 2, at his house in Red Lion Square. Dr. Haworth was the author of some papers in the Transactions of the Societies to which he belonged, and of the following publications: "Observations on the Genus Mesembryanthemum," 8vo, 1794.—"Lepidoptera Britannica," 8vo, 1804.—"Synopsis Plantarum succulentarum, cum Descriptionibus, Synonymis, Locis, Observationibus Anglicanis, Culturaque," sm. 8vo, 1812.

HURST, Mr. William, August 9, aged 80. He had been a famed pedestrian, having visited most parts of England and Scotland on foot; nor did he confine his walks to his own country only, but visited many parts of the Continent, such as Flanders, France, Portugal, Gibraltar, the island of Malta, &c. His usual beverage and food when travelling were tea, bread and butter. His walks were long and rapid—walking from Margate to London, and back in two days, spending in the journey only a few pence. In one of his tours he was shut in a fort, when it was besieged by the French; he continued there during the siege, and was taken prisoner when it capitulated; but was set at liberty when the object of his pursuit was known.

I.

IBBETSON, Mrs. Agnes, relict of the late Counsellor Ibbetson, and daughter of Andrew Thompson, Esq. of London; in February, at Exmouth, in her 66th year. Possessed of a great and rich variety of knowledge, her stores of thought were enlivened and combined with an energy of character, which imparted the tone of genius and originality to her commonest actions and conversations. Devoted to literary pursuits with an ardour which can be fully appreciated only by the companions and associates of her friendship, in every object of nature and science, "truth genuinely established upon investigation," was her sole aim and desire.

Endowed with a liberal and enlarged taste for literature, in the English, French, and Italian languages, she decidedly preferred the path of natural philosophy; especially geology, mineralogy, and astronomy, in all of which she made great progress; but her favourite pursuit beyond all others, and wherein she has usefully and eminently evidenced the vigour of her intellect, was botany, and especially the physiology of plants. Here her mind embraced the subject with a powerful impression of the wonders displayed in this most amazing feature of the divine economy, and under the sense of its rich and felicitous illustration of Nature's works, she has developed data connected with "the life of the seed," "its germination,"

and "progress to maturity," not only curious and highly interesting, but also important and useful. The application of the solar microscope to establish every link of her chain of facts and deductions, stamps her communications upon this subject with a peculiar value.

The powerful tone of her mind, and her desire to appreciate the wonders of the vegetable tribes, have accomplished much in this path; and it is earnestly to be desired and hoped, that those papers may be given to the public to which she had put her last touches, after twenty years' unabated investigation.

In this her favorite pursuit, she will long be known to the world, as her observations are most honorably recorded, not only in Nicholson's and other scientific Journals, but their substance is also transferred and copied into the Edinburgh and other national Encyclopedias, and already have received testimonies of high respect and appreciation from foreigners of distinguished science.

These attainments, although bright and flattering, are however only for the world at large. To her friends who were favoured with her society and esteem, her memory will be distinguished by a native simplicity of manner and candour of thought, wholly divested of pretension or superiority; rendering her talents sources of pleasure, and her pursuits the medium of never ceasing amusement and instruction.

Above all, the exalted and unbounded nature of her charity and zeal to soften distress and pain, and to relieve the destitute under all circumstances, stamped her life with a value beyond all that science or literature can bestow; and combined to create a soft and impressive habit and manner, which converted esteem very quickly into friendship, and rendered friendship, grounded on a knowledge of her real worth, permanent and indelible.

ILLINGWORTH, the Rev. Cayley, D. D. F. S. A. Archdeacon of Stow, Rector of Scampton and of Epworth, Vicar of Stainton, and one of His Majesty's Justices of Peace for the parts of Lindsey; August 28th at his house, Scampton, Lincolnshire, in his 65th year. Dr. Illingworth's loss will be long felt and lamented, not only by his family and friends, to whom he was endeared by uniform kindness of heart, a generous temper, and a disposition peculiarly social, but by the country at large, whose able servant he had been for a period of nearly forty years.

In the church, his manner was dignified, his elocution solemn and impressive; his doctrines were those of the Liturgy; equally opposed to infidel sophistry and to gloomy fanaticism.

He had a mind at once capable of judicial research and literary accomplishment, The "Topographical Account of Scampton," published in the year 1810, is the only work of taste which his more important engagements allowed him leisure to indulge in. The profits of it he devoted to the charitable fund for the Widows and Orphans of distressed Clergymen.

As a magistrate, Dr. Illingworth was indeed eminent. To use a homely phrase, he was a thorough man of business. At his entrance into public life, he found himself imperiously called upon by the circumstances of the times, to take a large share in the civil administration of the county. He at once devoted himself to its duties with a vigour which never relaxed, indefatigable patience, and unshrinking intrepidity, regardless of that obloquy which ever attends the inflexible exercise of justice.

Such a man is a public treasure, the true constitutional bulwark, both of personal property and of national liberty.

## J.

JORDAN, Gibbes Walker, Esq. M.A. F.R.S. February 16, in Portland-place, in his 66th year. Mr. Jordan was one of the Benchers of the Inner Temple, and Colonial Agent for the Island of Barbadoes. In 1804 he published "The Claims of the British West India Colonists to the Right of obtaining Supplies from America, stated and vindicated," 8vo.

## K.

KEMPE, John, Esq. June 1st; in the New Kent Road; in his 75th year. Mr. Kempe was for the long period of fifty years, Bullion Porter to his Majesty's Mint, an office of considerable trust and responsibility; its duties consisted in taking charge of the bullion received into the Mint for coinage, and re-issuing the same to the importers when coined. Many millions in this

way, passed through Mr. Kempe's hands. To the fidelity and worth with which he executed this charge, the highest testimony has been borne by the Right Hon. Lord Maryborough, the master and worker of the Mint, in his late recommendation of Mr. Kempe to the Treasury, for superannuation, as also by his respectable deputy, J. W. Morrison, Esq. in a letter of condolence to Mr. Kempe's son. As a father, a friend, and a truly honest man, Mr. Kempe has left a chasm in the circle of his family, his connexions, and his neighbours, which can never be supplied.

The office of Bullion Porter to his Majesty's Mint was previously held by Mr. Kempe's father Nicholas, who obtained it of the Duke of Newcastle, by whom he was patronized. He enjoyed also the particular favour of William Duke of Cumberland, the victor of Culloden, in whose yacht he had made several voyages in a civil capacity, and attracted the notice of the Duke. Mr. Nicholas Kempe was twice married; first to Miss Elizabeth, daughter of Mr. James Humphreys of Deptford in Kent, who, in the industrious exercise of an honest occupation, acquired a small freehold property, which descended through his daughter to the Kempes. This was the mother of the late Mr. John Kempe, who was born at Deptford on the 14th of April 1748. By his second marriage, Mr. Nicholas Kempe became united to the wealthy and beautiful coheiress of the Meriton family.* The charms of this lady have been faithfully recorded by the lively pencil of Romney, who pronounced her the greatest beauty of her day. — Possessed of a considerable fortune, Mr. Nicholas Kempe resided for many years at his house in Ranelagh-walk Chelsea, a place in those days considered as a retreat from the bustle of the metropolis. There, in conjunction with Sir Thomas Robinson, he became one of the original proprietors of Ranelagh Gardens, which were contiguous to the grounds of Mr. Kempe's mansion.†

Mr. John Kempe for some years resided at the house of his father, who lived according to the true style of old English hospitality; his villa, his equipage, and his grounds were at all times at the service of his friends, and many eminent persons of the day were the frequent guests of his table. Among these were Romney the portrait painter, and Stubbs the animal painter, Dixon the celebrated mezzotinto engraver, Mr. N. Kempe's sister the lovely lady Hamer, Sir Thomas Robinson, the unhappy poet Smart, and the Rev. Mr. Inkson. This last-named gentleman was certainly acquainted with the author of Junius's letters, whoever he might be, for it was often mentioned by Mr. John Kempe, as among his early reminiscences, that he heard Mr. Inkson predict at his father's table, some time before their publication, both the nature and appearance of those extraordinary writings. Of Smart the poet, he also told many interesting anecdotes. "Smart loved (he would say) to hear me play upon my flute, and I have often soothed the wanderings of his melancholy by some favourite air; he would shed tears when I played, and generally wrote some lines afterwards." Mr. Kempe had indeed a great natural talent for music, he drew the sweetest tones from his flute, could play almost any air by ear, and was so sensibly alive to the charms of harmony, that the sublime compositions of Handel or Mozart produced on him an effect, at times, altogether over-powering. He way endowed with a solid understanding, and considerable natural talents for the fine arts. These he developed in the copies which he obtained leave to make from Hodges's paintings deposited at the Admiralty, being views of various countries discovered in the voyages of Furneaux, Byron, and Cooke, in which as a lieutenant, Mr. Kempe's relative, the late admiral, had been a participator. In early life he both modelled and carved animals, fruit, and flowers, with elegance and taste; and not having been brought up by his father to any profession, pursued for some time that of sculpture as a laudable addition to his worldly means. The carvings on the fine organ at the Church of Wrexham, built by the celebrated Green, were of his hand, and several others of the same maker were also decorated by him. Mr. Green, as a mark of his regard, presented him with the identical spinet which stood in Handel's bed-chamber; for that "mighty master" of harmony would often rise in the middle of the night to touch on the instrument the

* Meriton, or "*de Merton*," an Oxfordshire family, whose name frequently occurs in the antient deeds inserted in Kennet's Paroch Antiq.

† The house lately occupied by General Wilford in Ranelagh Park.

sublime compositions which vibrated in his imagination.

Unfortunately for Mr. Kempe, his father, who had married again at an advanced period of life, left at his demise the greater part of his large property at the disposal of his young and beautiful widow, who soon after gave her hand to Mr. Dixon the engraver, before mentioned, a tenant of one of the houses at Chelsea which bear the family name. Thus but a small proportion of his expected inheritance came to the share of Mr. John Kempe. Though naturally disappointed of his just expectations, with that submission of mind which formed a principal feature of his character, he received with thankfulness and content his mediocrity of fortune. In the year 1781, he married Miss Anne Arrow, daughter of Mr. James Arrow of Westminister, a union permitted by Providence to continue 42 years; and he found in the dear partner of his affections an exemplary mother to his children, and a faithful friend, who supported the severest trials of life with a vigour of conduct and of mind, unbroken by the pressure of age, anxiety, or calamity.

Two of Mr. Kempe's children died in infancy. His eldest son, Alfred John, still survives. His daughter, Anna-Eliza, was married in 1818 to that eminent antiquary, artist, and excellent young man, Mr. C. Stothard, the dreadful manner of whose death gave a severe shock to the declining health of her parent, who sheltered with the fondest affection a widowed daughter and her infant child. The name of Mrs. C. Stothard was already known to the public, by her "Letters on Normandy and Brittany;" her sufferings have been narrated in the Memoirs of her husband's life, which she has since published. But a few months previous to his death, Mr. Kempe had the consolation of seeing his daughter united to the Rev. E. A. Bray, M. A. Vicar of Tavistock, Devon, a gentleman who exchanged the labours of the bar for more peaceful and congenial studies; known to the literary world as the adapter of the excellent and orthodox sermons of our old divines to a more modern and popular style, also by some elegant lyric effusions.

In his public capacity, Mr. Kempe, it has been observed, was remarkable for the assiduous, honest, and faithful discharge of his duties. In private life he was a most worthy and affectionate husband and father, a sincere and kind friend. The tenor of his life exhibited the sincerity of his faith as a Christian; so entirely submissive was he to the will of his Creator, that to trust in God, to believe him "all-sufficient," were words which he uttered at all times of trial and affliction. He was a man of such singular honesty and simplicity of heart, that, judging the world by the inmate of his own bosom, he may truly be said to have "thought men honest who but seemed to be so." Generous and hospitable to his friends, long, very long, will his memory be held in dear estimation by a numerous circle who experienced the liberal warmth and kindness of his disposition. This is a prouder boast than all the quarterings of the herald; yet it may be observed, that he was descended from a very ancient family, whose Saxon appellation CEMPA, which literally signifies a soldier, and whose arms, 3 wheat-sheaves in a field gules, surrounded by a bordure or, denote perhaps the harvest of some well-fought field. The pedigree of the Kempes is remarkable for its alliances with the descendants of Geoffrey Plantagenet and Hugh Courtenay, Earl of Devon; and among its honourable ornaments, it reckons the celebrated John Kempe, Cardinal and Archbishop of Canterbury, in the time of Henry VI.

Mr. Kempe, but a few hours previous to his death, adverted with pious confidence to the motto of his family arms, "They who sow in tears shall reap in joy." May the survivors fully experience the comfort it holds out!

His remains were deposited in Bromley church-yard, Kent, in the same grave with those of his infant granddaughter Blanch, posthumous child of Charles Alfred Stothard. They were attended by his afflicted and affectionate widow, his son, daughter-in-law, and elder grandson. Although spared to his family beyond the usual time allotted to man, to them such a loss can alone be alleviated by the hopes of Christianity, and by the love and honour which embalm the name of the righteous even in this perishable world.

KEY, William Cade, Esq. of Hampstead;—Oct. 14th, at Bath, in the arms of his family; aged 49. Mr. Key was third son of the late Jonathan Key, esq. and one of the respectable firm of Messrs. Keys, eminent Wholesale Sta-

tioners in Abchurch-lane, the successors to Aldermen Wright and Gill.

Mr. Key had for some time stood foremost in the list of gentlemen in nomination as fit and able persons to serve the office of one of the sheriffs of London; an honour which an infirm state of health alone prevented his accepting. The same cause operated on a vacancy in the court of aldermen, occasioned lately in Langbourn Ward by the death of Sir John Eamer, when his nephew, John Key, esq. was elected by his neighbours to that honourable situation.

In 1819, Mr. Key married the eldest daughter of the late Richard Down, esq. banker, of Bartholomew-lane, by whom he had one son and one daughter, who have now to mourn the loss of a most affectionate husband and father. Mr. Key's uniform good temper and pleasantness of manners had secured him the esteem of a very large circle of friends, by whom his death will be deeply lamented. He was buried on the 22d, in the family vault at Hampstead.

## L

LAMBERT, the Rev. James, Senior Fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge, April 8, at Fersfield Parsonage House, Norfolk. He was the son of Rev. Thomas and Anne Lambert, the father being at the time of his birth Vicar of Thorp, near Harwich, and afterwards Rector of Melton, near Woodbridge, in Suffolk. He was a member of the Zodiac Club, at Cambridge, consisting of the most eminent literary characters of that day, and was not less remarkable for his literary attainments than for the polished urbanity of his manners. His son James, born the 7th March, 1741, O. S. received the rudiments of his education at the Grammar-school at Woodbridge, under Mr. Ray, till about the fifteenth year of his age, when his father superintended it till he was admitted in 1760 to College. In 1763 he became a scholar on the foundation. In 1764 he obtained the Chancellor's Gold Medal for classical attainments, taking his first degree of B. A. the same year, when he was fifth or sixth on the first Tripos, or what is generally called fifth or sixth Wrangler. In 1765 he was elected Fellow of Trinity College, and about that time was ordained. He became officiating curate at Alderton and Bawdsey, near Woodbridge. In 1767 he took his degree of M. A. and became a resident and assistant tutor in Trinity College. In 1771 he was elected Greek Professor. About this time the great question was agitating for the relief of the clergy in the matter of subscription to the 39 articles, which was greatly supported by many of the most distinguished members of the university, among whom Mr. Lambert was by no means the least active. In 1772 he received a proposal to accompany Prince Poniatowsky to Poland, which he declined. In 1773 he formed the resolution not to accept any clerical preferment, in which he persisted to his death, having repeatedly passed by the best livings in the gift of the college, which in succession were offered to him. In 1774 the University was much occupied with the resolutions then proposed by Mr. Jebb for annual examinations, of which Mr. Lambert was a strenuous supporter, and was named one of the syndicate or committee to establish a plan of uniting polite literature with the mathematical and philosophical studies of the place. In this attempt he had, among other eminent men, for his intended colleagues, Dr. Watson, afterwards Bishop of Landaff; Hey, afterwards Norrisian Professor of Divinity, and author of Lectures on the 39 articles; Dr. Farmer, well known among Shakspeare's critics and book collectors; Paley, Tyrrwhitt, the well-known Unitarian, who showed his zeal for the university by leaving at his death 4000*l.* for the encouragement of Hebrew Literature; and Pearce, afterwards Master of Jesus College, and Dean of Ely. His colleagues were not, however, all agreed in the approbation of the plan, for we find by Dr. Jebb's account of the proccedings of those times, that Dr. Halifax and Dr. Farmer "did all in their power to obstruct their brethren," Farmer declaring that the proposed grace "would be the ruin of the university, and shake the foundations of the constitution in church and state." In consequence of the appointment of the Syndicate, nineteen resolutions were proposed, which were all rejected, there being for the first six—Ayes 43—Noes 47.—For the next five, Ayes 41—Noes 48.—For the next eight, Ayes 38—Noes 49.

Some other attempts were made, but equally failed, and no alteration took

place till the year 1780, when another day was added for examination, and more stress was laid upon national law and moral philosophy, particularly on Locke on the Human Understanding. In 1775 Mr. Lambert quitted the assistant tutorship, and in 1777 left college to superintend the education of Sir John Fleming Leicester, bart, and his brothers, residing with them at Lady Leicester's, partly in London, and partly at Tabley, in Cheshire. In 1780 he resigned the Greek professorship, and in 1782 he returned to college with Sir John Leicester. His connection with the Leicester family continued till 1787, when the two younger brothers, Henry and Charles, took their bachelor's degree; from which time he resided principally in college, making occasional excursions on visits to his numerous friends in different parts of the island. In 1789 he was appointed Bursar of the College, which he held for 10 years; from this time, to nearly the end of his life, he was punctual in his attendance at the annual examinations, as also at the examinations for scholarships and fellowships.

Mr. Lambert, though well versed in the severer studies of the university, paid more attention to polite literature and theology. To the latter subject his conscientious scruples necessarily made him devote much of his time; and it was not till after a thorough examination of the Scriptures, that he gave up the doctrines of Athanasius, and adopted in their stead the precepts of our Saviour, according to the true principles of Protestants, that from the Bible, and from the Bible only, their religion is established; and though he sacrificed much to his conscience, the consequent losses did not excite a moment's regret, and no one seems to have followed better the apostolical precept, "Rejoice evermore."

Natural history, in every branch, was among his favourite pursuits.

The elegant and moral turn of his mind is well known to those friends to whom on various occasions he communicated those poetical effusions which never failed to unite instruction with amusement. He particularly endeared himself to the young, who never lost their regard for him in after age.

His cheerfulness did not forsake him to the last, and after a well-spent life, he left this world with the utmost resignation to the Divine Will, and the Christian hope that he should in a future life he admitted to participate in the glories of his Saviour.

Though he outlived many of his friends, sufficient are still left to cherish his memory, with the recollection of his virtues, that integrity of character, amiable disposition, and highly-gifted mind, for which he was so eminently distinguished.

He departed this life at the house of his much-valued friend and relative, Mr. Carter, at Fersfield, and was buried agreably to his wish, in the parish church of that village.

LAMBTON, Lieutenant-Colonel William, Superintendant of the Grand Trigonometrical Survey in India; Jan. 20, at Kingin Ghaut, fifty miles south of Nagpoor, while proceeding in the execution of his duty from Hydrabad towards Nagpoor.

The Annals of the Royal and Asiatic Society bear ample testimony to the extent and importance of the labours of Colonel Lambton, in his measurement of an arc of the meridian in India, extending from Cape Comorin, in lat. 8° 23′ 10″ to a new base line, measured in lat. 21° 6′ near the village of Takoorkera, 15 miles S.E. from the city of Ellichpore, a distance exceeding that measured by the English and French geometers, between the parallels of Greenwich and Tormentara in the Island of Minorca.

It was the intention of Colonel Lambton to extend the arc to Agra, in which case the meridian line would have passed at short distances from Bhopaul, Serange, Nurwur, Gualiar and Dholpore. At his advanced age, he despaired of health and strength remaining for further exertion; otherwise it cannot be doubted that it would have been a grand object of his ambition to have prolonged it through the Dooab, and across the Himalays, to the 32d degree of north latitude. If this vast undertaking had been achieved, and that it may yet be completed is not improbable, British India will have to boast of a much larger unbroken meridian line than has been before measured on the surface of the globe.

Though the measurement of the arc of the meridian was the principal object of the labours of Colonel Lambton, he extended his operations to the east and west, and the set of triangles covers great part of the peninsula of India, defining with the utmost precision the

situation of a very great number of principal places in latitude, longitude and elevation; and affording a sure basis for an amended Geographical Map, which is now under preparation. The triangulation also connects the Coromandel and Malabar coasts in numerous important points, thus supplying the best means of truly laying down the shape of those coasts, and rendering an essential service to navigation.

It was the colonel's intention himself to carry the meridian line as far north as Agra, and he detached his first assistant, Captain Everest, of the Bengal artillery, to extend a series of triangles westward to Bombay, and when that service should be completed, eastward to Point Palmyras, and probably Fort William, by which extensive and arduous operation the three Presidencies of India would be connected, and several obvious advantages gained to geography and navigation. But it is in the volumes of the proceedings of various learned societies, that the accounts of the labours of this veteran philosopher, whose loss we lament, must be looked for, and who, for 22 years, carried on his operations in an ungenial climate with unabated zeal and perseverance, and died full of years, and conscious of a well-deserved reputation.

LEDWICH, the Rev. Edward, L.L.D. F.S.A. of London and Scotland, and member of most of the distinguished literary societies of Europe; August 8th, at his house in York-street, Dublin, in his 84th year. Mr. Ledwich was a learned and industrious antiquary and topographer. He was a native of Ireland, and fellow of Trinity College, Dublin, Vicar of Aghaboe in Queen's County, Secretary to the Committee of Antiquaries of the Royal Irish Academy; and formerly a resident at Old Glas Durrow. In 1789, Mr. Gough acknowledged his obligations to Mr. Ledwich and other curious gentlemen of Ireland, "for an excellent comprehensive View of the Government of that kingdom, from the earliest times to the latest Revolution in it," inserted in his most valuable edition of Camden's Britannia.

In 1790, this learned and elegant antiquary published a most valuable volume, entitled "Antiquities of Ireland," which came out in numbers, containing a large collection of entertaining and instructive essays on the remoter antiquities of that island. He opened his work with establishing the *Scandinavian* origin of the Irish, herein differing from their vulgar national tales concerning Noah's grand-daughters Partholanus and Milesius, but grounding what he advanced on the succession of writers from Camden to Warton. For having called in question the legendary history of St. Patrick, which he invalidated as a fiction invented long after the time when he is said to have lived, besides critically examining the several works ascribed to him, and other tales of the dark ages, he was attacked by some antiquaries of the Roman Catholic persuasion, who allowed their bigoted attachment to their religion to supersede what had been obtained by indefatigable research.

When the late celebrated Captain Grose went to Dublin for the purpose of completing his noble design, "to illustrate the antiquities of England, Wales, Scotland, and Ireland," he formed an acquaintance with this gentleman, urged by the above-mentioned excellent specimen of his consanguinity in authorship. Upon his death, which shortly followed, Mr. Ledwich, at the request of the publisher, became the editor of "The Antiquities of Ireland," in two vols. 4to.; and with great liberality, and the utmost success, engaged in the laudable design of completing what his predecessor had begun, but did not live to carry on to any considerable extent. The first volume of this valuable work came out in 1794, and the second in 1796.

In the same year, as the second volume of the above national work was published, he produced a judicious, informing, and interesting work, in imitation of the scotch clergy, who, under the encouragement of Sir John Sinclair, conducted their statistical enquiries with such success in their own country. It was entitled, "A Satistical Account of the Parish of Aghaboe, in the Queen's County," 1796, 8vo.

Besides the above works, he contributed to the volumes of the Archæologia, a "Dissertation on the Religion of the Druids," in vol. vii. p. 303, and "Observations on our own Antient Churches," vol. viii. p. 165.

Mr. Ledwich was a member of a little society for investigating the anti-

quities of Ireland, at the head of which was the Right Hon. Wm. B. Conyngham, Teller of the Exchequer at Dublin; but which was dissolved, it is said, in consequence of the free pleasantry with which Mr. Ledwich treated certain reveries circulated among them; and occasionally alluded to in his Antiquities of Ireland.

LETCHWORTH, Mr. of Katesgrove, Reading; July 25, of apoplexy. In his public principles he shewed himself the steady and consistent assertor of liberty, civil and religious. There is hardly a public institution in that town, which has for its object either the moral improvement, or the innocent amusement of its inhabitants, which did not find in him at once the enlightened advocate, and the liberal contributor.

LEWIS, William, Esq. F.L.S., February 7; at his house, at Hendon. Mr. Lewis was a native of Jamaica; but, sent to England at an early age, he received the rudiments of his education at Hadley, under the father of the present Baron Garrow; and was afterwards transferred to the counting-house of his own guardian, Mr. Wm. Bond, of Walbrook, an eminent West India merchant, where he acquired those habits of business, and that quickness at accounts, which distinguished him through life, till nearly the close of it. Mr. Lewis was confidentially concerned in the payment of the principal prizes captured by Lord Keppel; and accordingly took an essential part in rescuing his Lordship's character from the charges brought against it. His views, however, failing in a connexion with his guardian, he disengaged himself from his original pursuits, and embarked his capital in a rectifying distillery, where, a victim to the odious oppression of the Excise Laws, he soon associated himself with certain others, who, in conjunction with the malt distillers, attempted by communications with the Government, and close attendance on the Parliament, to mitigate the rigour of a system, that, combined with other circumstances, determined him, in the end, on quitting trade.

Through his exertions on these occasions, as they occurred from time to time, as well as from the high opinion entertained of his skill and knowledge in the nicer operations of a scientific business, Mr. Lewis was generally looked up to by its principal members, as a leading organ to advise with; and in that capacity fulfilled the office of Honorary Secretary to the Society of Rectifying Distillers, for a great number of years.

Mr. Lewis had studied chemistry, under his friend Dr. Higgins: to whose early researches, and sagacious conjectures, as appears by a copious detail of them preserved by Mr. Lewis, he ascribed more merit, than to the positive discoveries of subsequent times; and from being also an adept in the mechanical application of philosophical apparatus, to denote and ascertain the various processes of distillation, Mr. Lewis, when a new hydrometer was proposed for the Excise, took a warm interest in the question; and exhibited many curious experiments, to prove the superiority of Quin's instrument, before the late Mr. Cavendish, and other members of the Royal Society, who met on the occasion at Messrs. Christian and Lewis's distillery.

Mr. Lewis, strongly attached to the politics of Mr. Fox, was known to be opposed to the measures of Mr. Pitt; and it was, therefore, not a little surprising that he should be chosen, but perhaps more extraordinary that he should undertake to give effect to one of the most unpopular proceedings of that minister. When the Income Tax was introduced, Mr. Lewis was returned, with the late Sir Nathaniel Conant, by the county of Middlesex, to sit as a Commercial Commissioner for the city of London and its vicinity, with a select number of the aldermen, a portion of the Bank and East India directors, and a few other public characters, in representation of the chief bodies; and when the nature of this arduous, responsible, and confidential appointment is considered, it is no small credit to the memory of any individual engaged in it, particularly one of anti-ministerial politics, that he should have performed the laborious duties of the office for three years, while the act continued, without fee or reward, on principles of pure public service.

Mr. Lewis was, for many years, in the commission of the peace, and attended regularly at the Middlesex Sessions; but an infirmity of hearing, which grew upon him of late, precluding his interference in the judicial functions of the bench, he confined himself principally to those pertaining to the management and discipline of the House of Correction; and especi-

ally to the regulation of the New Prison in Clerkenwell, which was re-erected under his immediate inspection, aided by the professional judgment of his equally zealous associate in the task, Mr. Saunders, the architect. Mr. Lewis was actively engaged in other commissions of the Crown; was a director of different public offices; and a member of many learned and scientific societies.

When the Linnæan Society was incorporated, he was one of the fifteen original fellows included in the charter, and empowered to appoint the others; and amongst a large circle of philosophical acquaintance, comprising the most distinguished characters of the day, Mr. Lewis was universally esteemed, as a man of very superior attainments, in almost every branch of science.

On leaving business, many years before his death, he devoted himself to the seclusion of his garden, in which he chiefly delighted, as affording him the means of prosecuting his favourite study of botany; and, of remarkably accuracy in his observations, and fond of contemplating the works of nature, he made frequent use of the microscope and telescope to promote useful knowledge, and to encourage elegant amusement. In private life, he was cheerful and entertaining; inquisitive himself, and communicative to others, he indulged his family and friends with conversation of the most instructive kind, seasoned, on his side, from a fund of anecdote, with humorous illustrations peculiar to himself. Mr. Lewis was naturally of a gouty habit; and this, irritated by a formidable complaint in the bladder, at length seized him in a vital part, and put an end to his existence — verifying the remark of Lord Bacon, that when a learned man dies, who has been long a-making, a great deal dies with him.

LORING, the Venerable Henry Lloyd, D.D. Archdeacon of Calcutta; Sept. 4, 1822, in the 38th year of his age. The father of Archdeacon Loring, Joshua Loring, Esq. was, before the American revolution, permanent High Sheriff of the province of Massachuset. He followed the fortunes of his mother country, and repaired to New York, where he was appointed Commissary General of Prisoners, an office which he discharged with humanity and disinterestedness. At the peace he settled with his family in Berkshire. His brother, Commodore Loring, distinguished himself as a brave, intelligent, and active officer.

Dr. Loring, who was born in the year 1784, was brought up at Reading, under Dr. Valpy, and became Fellow of Magdalen College, Oxford, where his classical attainments, his general information, and his amiable disposition, gained him the love and admiration of those who knew him. As a clergyman, he rendered himself extensively useful by his zeal and knowledge, by his enlightened charity, and by the faithful discharge of his pastoral duties. In all the Christian graces and social affections, which flowed from the most immaculate purity of heart, it may be safely asserted that he was equalled by few, and exceeded by none. These amiable qualities naturally gained him many friends, particularly that accurate discerner of merit, the Marquis of Hastings, who recommended him to the appointment of Archdeacon of Calcutta, where he arrived in 1814. In that situation he was indefatigable in his earnest and successful endeavours to fulfill the designs of the government, and to widen the sphere of Christianity. He was a pattern to all succeeding dignitaries in that arduous and important field of action. He was orthodox without bigotry, conciliating without selfish views, and liberal without dereliction of principle. He had the happy art of directing all religious societies into the most effectual support of the sound doctrines of the Church of England. As a preacher, he was chaste, animated, and impressive. Some of his sermons, on public occasions, were printed at the request of his congregations, and are distinguished by the purest flow of piety and persuasion.

On the lamented death of Bishop Middleton, the care of the diocese devolved upon him, in conjunction with his own immediate duties. His labours became consequently so multiplied, and his anxiety to discharge them strictly, was so urgent on his mind, that it is supposed his life became the victim of exertions unremitted amidst the severities of a burning climate. The immediate cause of his decease was a sudden and violent attack of cholera morbus, which baffled all the powers of medicine, and in a few hours deprived the Christian world of one of its brightest ornaments. He died at Calcutta, on the 4th of September 1822; in the 38th year of his age.

We might enlarge on the merit of this excellent character; but we shall do a fuller justice to his memory in quoting from the Calcutta Gazette the words of a friend, who was a witness of the application of his talents, and of the extent of his usefulness.

"Archdeacon Loring was in every respect, and in the truest sense of the word, 'amiable;' it was impossible to know and not to love him. Honest, plain, and manly integrity, 'doing to others as he would be done by;' unaffected humility, 'esteeming others better than himself:' gentlemanly principles and manners, and sincere piety, all united greatly to endear this respectable clergyman to the now sorrowing circle of his friends. The tenderness and goodness of his heart, and the delicacy of his feelings, are deeply engraven on minds which have been soothed and cheered by his kind and affectionate attentions, while they were also gladdened by the innocent playfulness of his manners, emanating from the peace of a guileless heart. As a tender husband, a fond parent, a pious son, an affectionate brother, and a valuable friend, he has left a chasm which nothing here below can fill.

"Christianity entered deeply into his character, and influenced the conduct of his life. He regarded religion as an awful thing, and cultivated it in humility of heart and in faith, conscious of his imperfections and demerits, and therefore void of familiarity and presumption."

Dr. Loring married in 1816, Henrietta Louisa, daughter of N. E. Kindersley, Esq. of Sunning-hill, and has left two children.

LUSHINGTON, William, Esq. September 11th at Tunbridge Wells, aged 77. Mr. Lushington was formerly a merchant in London, and agent for the Isle of Grenada. He was elected M. P. for the City of London in 1795, on the death of Mr. Alderman Sawbridge; and in the same year was elected Alderman of Billinsgate Ward, on the death of Mr. Alderman Sainsbury. He resigned his Alderman's gown in 1799; and retired from the representation of the City of London, at the General Election in 1802. He also filled the offices of Vice-President of the Artillery Company, Treasurer of the City of London Lying-in-Hospital in the City-road, and Vice-President of the Society of Patrons of the Charity Schools, of the Asylum for the Deaf and Dumb, and of the Universal Medical Institution in Old Gravel-lane. He was also a Director of the British Fire Office. Mr. Lushington was a man of great abilities, and an eloquent speaker, both in parliament and in the city senate. He published "The Interests of Agriculture and Commerce inseparable," 8vo. 1808.

## M.

M'NAB, Henry Grey, Esq. M. D. Physician to His Royal Highness the Duke of Kent; February 3d, at Paris, in his 61st year. This gentleman, whose death has been so deservedly lamented, was at an early period of life Professor of Elocution in the University of Glasgow, where he was the friend and disciple of the celebrated philosopher Reid. He was for many years a prisoner of war at Montpellier in France, under the tyranny of Buonaparte, experiencing the most severe privations and separation from his family, and was marked by his humanity and liberality to those in captivity. At one time, during an insurrection, he was instrumental in saving the town from being laid in ashes, and his claims on the French government have not been settled. The worthy doctor was the author of several distinguished works; and, about the period of his death, had finished a Treatise upon National Education, founded on the Word of God, and agreeable to the special desire of his Royal Highness, who was known to be so deeply interested in the cause of the rising generation. Dr. M'Nab was also engaged in a work against "Premature Interment," in which he was patronized by the Duke de Cazes. An eloquent oration was pronounced over the ashes of this philosopher and friend of humanity, by Count Laffan Ladebat, who was much attached to him. He was interred in the cemetery of Pére La Chaise.

MACKEN, Mr. John, the Sailor Poet, 7th June, at Enniskillen, after a protracted and painful illness, which he endured with exemplary fortitude. This highly-gifted, but unfortunate individual was the author, under the feigned name of Ismael Fitzadam, of two delightful volumes of poetry, "The Harp of the Desert," and "Lays on Land."

MANNERS, General Robert, of Bloxholm, co. Lincoln; June 9th, at his house in Curzon Street, May Fair.

He was the eldest son of Lord Robert Manners, half brother of John 3d Duke of Rutland, and several years M. P. for Kingston-upon-Hull; was born Jan. 2, 1758, entered early into the 3d regiment of Dragoon Guards, then commanded by his father; on the 3d October 1779, exchanged to the 86th; and afterwards obtaining a company in the 3d Foot Guards, served with it in the campaign of 1794, under His Royal Highness the Duke of York, and as major general under the same illustrious commander, during the operations in Holland, where he was severely wounded. He obtained the colonelcy of the 30th reg. of Foot, Nov. 7, 1799, which he continued to hold to the period of his decease.

For many years he was one of the equerries to his late Majesty; and on the death of General Philip Goldsworthy, succeeded him as clerk martial and first equerry; remaining attached to the person and suite of our late beloved monarch for between thirty and forty years, from whom and from whose family he ever experienced strong and gratifying demonstrations of individual friendship and regard.

General Manners was in 1784 elected M. P. for Bedwin, co. Wilts, which he represented until the year 1790, having for his colleague his first cousin the present Duke of Montrose, then Marquis Graham; in the latter year, after an unsuccessful contest for Northampton, upon Francis Dickens, Esq., who had been chosen for Cambridge, making his election for the county of Northampton, he succeeded him upon the Rutland interest at the former place, and remained in every parliament until 1820, when he retired altogether from the house of commons, in which, like the other members of his house, he had given an undeviating support to the measures and policy of Mr. Pitt and his successors.

MARSHALL, Samuel, Esq. Serjeant at Law, September 10th at Teddington in Middlesex. Mr. Marshall was one of the Justices of the Chester Circuit. He was the author of "A Treatise on the Law of Insurance, in four Books," 1802, 2 vols. 8vo; a work which reached a second edition, in 2 vols. royal 8vo, 1808.

MARTIN, John Henry, Esq. R.N. May 7, at Narberth. He was, we believe, the last surviving companion of Captain Cooke, in his voyage round the globe.

MEYLER, Mr., printer and bookseller, and proprietor of the Bath Herald, August 6., after a long illness, at his house in the Abbey-church-yard, Bath. Mr. Meyler was in his 42nd year, and has left an amiable widow and five young children: he was a member of the common council of that city, was universally esteemed, and his loss will be deplored by his numerous friends and relatives, as well as by his deeply afflicted family, to whom it must be irreparable.

MITAN, Mr. James, a line engraver of considerable celebrity, Aug. 16. 1822, at his house in Warren-street, Fitzroy Square. He was born in London, Feb. 13. 1776, and the rudiments of education were taught him by his father, until his tenth year, when he was placed at Mr. King's Academy, Soho. Here he continued two years, and then received farther instructions at home. In 1790 he was articled to Mr. Vincent, a writing-engraver; but soon becoming tired of the monotony of A, B, C, and stimulated by the excellence of the productions of Mr. Sharp, who was a contemporary apprentice with Mr. Vincent to an heraldic engraver, he resolved to direct his efforts to the attainment of historical engraving, and was much indebted for instruction in drawing to Mr. Agar, then a pupil of Mr. Cheeseman's. Having entered himself as a student of the Royal Academy, Somerset house, he commenced, copying the tickets of Bartolozzi, &c. which became a source of improvement to him, as well as of emolument His articles expiring June 7. 1797, his time became principally devoted to the assistance of those who possessed either established reputation or extensive connexions: hence the prints that are known to be of his engraving are but few in comparison with the works of some modern engravers. In the year 1818 he cultivated architectural design. His first production was a design for a chain-bridge over the Mersey at Runcorn, eighteen feet in length, and drawn with elaborate minuteness. He next made a design for a monument to commemorate the victory of Waterloo, four feet five by five, that nearly employed his time for three months, during which he rose at three or four o'clock every morning: this drawing was exhibited at the Royal Academy. He also engraved many plates, after his own designs, for the

Admiralty, the Freemason's Society, &c. These exertions evidently endangered his health, which was much renovated by riding on horseback; but applying afterwards with his usual intensity, it brought on, ultimately, a paralytic affection, that terminated his career, leaving a wife and family to regret his irreparable loss, and robbing the arts of an excellent and modest professor. He was never heard to speak of his own talents but with great humility; but he was amply repaid for this diffidence by the unextorted praises of the professors of art, all of whom were anxious to possess his works for the embellishment of their portfolios. His manners were mild and polite, and he was ever anxious to encourage genius where ever he found it.

His principal productions are engravings for Mrs. Inchbald's Theatre; some of Stothard's vignettes to the Irish Melodies; of Smirke's designs for Don Quixote; Gerard Dow's Musician; Leslie's Anne Page; Interior of Worcester Cathedral; many plates to Mr. Dibdin's Bibliographical Tour; and lastly, a delightful gem, after Polemberg, of the masqued ball for Dibdin's "Ædes "Althorpianæ"—works which will immortalize him, and place his fame with the Woollets, the Byrnes, and the celebrated engravers of the English school, whose talents are equal to those of any foreign professor. Among the pupils who owe some share of their celebrity to Mr Mitan, may be mentioned his brother, the engraver of Mr. Batty's Views in France, &c.; the two Findens; a son of Mr. Freebairn's, the late landscape-painter; and other artists distinguished in this branch of the profession.

N

NASSAU, George, Esq. Aug. 18. at his residence in Charles street, Berkly Square, in the 67th year of his age.

The noble and illustrious house of Nassau has produced heroes allied to the greatest princes of Europe, and renowned both in the cabinet and in the field.

Henry Frederick de Nassau, Prince of Orange, and grandfather to William the third, of glorious memory, Stadtholder of the United Provinces, and King of Great Britain, had a natural son, Frederick de Nassau, whom he endowed with the lordship of Zulestein, in the province of Utrecht, and who thereupon assumed that name. By his wife Mary, the daughter of Sir William Killigrew, of the county of Cornwall, bart. and chamberlain to Queen Catherine, the consort of King Charles the Second, he had issue a son and heir, William Henry de Zulestein, a person high in favour with King William the Third, and whom, in consideration of his faithful services and eminent abilities, as well as of his near alliance to him in blood, that monarch was pleased to create, by letters patent, bearing date the 10th of May, 1695, Baron of Enfield, in the county of Middlesex, Viscount Tunbridge in Kent, and Earl of Rochford, in the county of Essex. His lordship purchased of Sir Henry Wingfield, bart. (a branch of a very antient and widely-extended family in Suffolk) the manor of Easton in that county, with the remainder of his estates in the neighbourhood; and made that place his occasional residence.

From this illustrious personage was lineally descended the late George Nassau, esq.

His father, the Hon. Richard-Savage Nassau, was the second son of Frederick, the third Earl of Rochford, by Bessey, the eldest daughter of Richard Savage, the fourth Earl Rivers, and was born on the 1st of June, 1723; and on the 24th of Dec. 1751, married Elizabeth, the sole daughter and heir of Edward Spencer, of Rendlesham, in the county of Suffolk, esq. and the widow of James, the third Duke of Hamilton in Scotland, and the second Duke of Brandon in England. By this lady he had issue Lucy, who was born on the 3rd of Nov. 1752, and who died unmarried; William Henry, born June 28. 1754, and who, on the decease of his uncle, William Henry, the fourth Earl of Rochford, succeeded him in his honours; and George, the subject of the present notice. Mr. Nassau purchased Easton of the Earl, his elder brother, and made it for several years his constant residence. He was likewise one of the clerks of the Board of Green Cloth, and a representative in parliament for the borough of Malden; and departed this life in May, 1780, the year previous to the demise of his brother. Her grace died on the 9th of March, 1771.

Mr. Nassau was born on the 5th of Sept. 1756, and inherited from the will of Sir John Fitch-Barker, (who died Jan. 3, 1766,) of Grimstone Hall, in the Parish of Trimley St. Martin, in Suf-

folk, bart. (a family now extinct in the county) considerable possessions; and for some time resided in that parish. In 1805 he served the office of high sheriff of the county. Of late years, however, Mr. Nassau has constantly resided in town, with the exceptions of his annual visits to his friends at Wolverston. On the 12th of August he was seized with a paralytic affection, under the effects of which he lingered until the 18th, when he expired, to the inexpressible grief of his friends and acquaintance.

Mr. Nassau was a universal favourite, inasmuch as he possessed those qualities, of which mankind are seldom jealous, and which they are ever ready to commend. But his genuine personal character could be justly appreciated only by those who witnessed him in his domestic circle. Here he was eminently distinguished for those virtues which form the chief ornament of private life. With a suavity and urbanity of manners peculiarly attractive, he united an ardour and activity of benevolence, to a temper, liberal, disinterested, and humane; adorned with the graces of external accomplishments, his easy condescension endeared him not only to the circle in which he moved, but also to those with whom the forms and fashion of the world rendered it necessary that he should associate. He possessed in perfection the

"Morum dulce melos, et agendi semita simplex."

Though he lived much with the great, his manners were not proud or arrogant; they were the pure and simple courtesies of life; the courtesies which proceed from Christian benevolence, and a lively apprehension of the feelings of others. His piety to his Maker was zealous; his faith in his Redeemer unshaken; his affection to his friends consistent; and his charity to those around him judicious and unostentatious. Beloved, respected, and admired by all who knew him, he will live as long as ever man lived, in the memory and affection of his friends.

While, therefore, they deeply lament the too sudden termination of such exalted virtues, they will console themselves with the reflection (to use the words of an eminent writer in the delineation of his own character), that "if he relieved the wants and distresses of the unhappy without ostentation; did justice without interest; maintained his own independence without pride or insolence; moderated his attachment to external objects, and placed his affections on those above, trusting to have so passed through things temporal as finally to lose not the things that are eternal, he will be found by them to have ——— lived enough!"

Attached, at an early period of life, to the arts and literature of his country, as well as to the investigation of its antiquities, Mr. Nassau long held a distinguished rank among the collectors of rare and curious works. Possessed of an ample fortune, by which he was enabled to gratify his wishes and propensity, and which he did without regard to expence, he spared no pains in the formation and extension of his library. In this honourable and praise-worthy pursuit, his taste in selecting was no less conspicuous than his zeal in acquiring, whatever was scarce and valuable in the various branches of literature, from the earliest period to the present time. His favourite classes, however, were early English poetry, the drama, topography, and history. In the last two departments, his collection comprises the best and most valuable works, many of which are on large paper, and illustrated with a profusion of drawings, prints, and portraits; and is further enriched by an extensive series of the rarest historical tracts. His tomes of Old English poetry and dramatic works are numerous; his books of emblems unique; and in the miscellaneous productions of the English press, during the reigns of Queen Elizabeth and King James the First, most extensive. Surrounded by his favourite books, and in the true enjoyment of the "otium literarium cum dignitate," to him, as Prospero says,

——— "his library
Was dukedom large enough:"—

and even to the close of his life, few days passed which did not witness some choice and valuable addition to his rich and curious treasures.

To the elucidation of the antiquities of Suffolk his attention was early directed; and his collections in this, his favourite department, are most ample, and profusely enriched with accurate drawings of churches, monuments, seats, buildings, &c. His productions from the pencils of Rooker, Hearne, and Byrne, and the artists of his native

county, Gainsborough, Frost, and Johnson, are numerous and highly valuable; and his engraved prints and portraits, in illustration of this branch of pursuit, are equally ample. The many small articles of unfrequent occurrence, of prophecies, of wonderful relations, and of witchcrafts, which enrich this department, are well worthy of attention, and fully evince with what a keenness and an ardour he sought for

"The small, rare volume, black with tarnish'd gold."

Indeed, a more choice or valuable treasure of Suffolk topography, and of works in illustration of it, has been seldom or ever collected.

His MS. collection, which is extensive, is enriched with fine copies of "Ryece's Collections of the Antiquities of Suffolk," once in the possession of Arthur Collins, esq., the author of the "Peerage of England," and afterwards of Nicholas Revett, Esq.; and of "Hawes' History or Memoirs of Framlingham and Loes Hundred in Suffolk;" both illustrated with the arms of the families of the county, beautifully emblazoned.

In the "Repertorium Bibliographicum," are enumerated several choice articles in Mr. Nassau's library.

NEWBOLT, Sir John, of Portswood House, Hants; January 22d; aged 53. He found himself a little indisposed on the preceding day, but his death was quite unexpected. He had eaten a hearty dinner on the day he died, and the awful event occurred as the attendants were conveying him up stairs. He was chairman of the quarter sessions of Wiltshire, was son of the Rev. Mr. Newbolt, of Salisbury, and was educated at Winchester College. He was bred to the bar, and went for some time on the western circuit. He afterwards passed eleven years in India, as Recorder at Bombay, and as one of the judges in the court of Judicature at Bengal, situations which he filled with great honour to himself and advantage to his country. On his return to England, he succeeded the Right Honorable William Sturges Bourne as chairman of Hants county sessions. Sir John was twice married, and has left a large family to deplore his loss. His remains were interred at Stoneham.

NIBLOCK, Jane, at Ballykaskers, parish of Donaghadee, in her 104th year. Though chiefly confined to her bed two years previous to her dissolution, her other faculties were not impaired in proportion to her protracted existence, as she could relate tales of "the olden times," with astonishing emphasis and perspicuity.

NOBLE, William, Esq., of Foley Place; 7th June, at Wimbledon, aged 78. Mr. Noble was, we believe, born at Bampton, in Westmoreland, and was formerly a banker in Pall Mall. In August 1792, Mr. Noble visited his native country, accompanied by the late Joseph Budworth, esq. This excursion produced a very pleasant volume, under the title, "A Fortnight's Ramble to the Lakes;" in which Mr. B. expresses his obligations to Mr. Noble with a delicacy equal to its energy. Prefixed to the volume is a portrait of Mr. Noble, under the designation of "The Friend of Man."

## O.

O'BEIRNE, the Right Honourable and most Rev. D. D. Bishop of Meath; February 15, after a very short illness of a bilious nature, at the Lee House, Ardbraccan, Navan, in his 76th year. Misled by a circumstantial account of this venerable prelate's death, which appeared uncontradicted in almost all the newspapers, we inserted in our last volume, p. 455, a biographical memoir to which we refer. We now give some interesting additional particulars of the life of this amiable prelate.

His lordship was the representative of an ancient and respectable family of the county of Longford, descended from one of those princely dynasties, or toparchs, which, through the lapse of time and mutations of fortune, have now no such honoured existence but in the recollections of national pride and enthusiasm. The motto "Fuimus," adopted by some members of the family, is very expressive of the ancient consideration of the name of O'Beirne.

His Lordship was one of those characters whose intrinsic merits command distinctions which, in general, are only conceded to the claims of family interest, or political intrigue, and which vindicate our free government in the dispensation of its honours to individuals. He was, we believe, the last, or nearly the last, of that bright constellation of talent, genius, and learning, to which a Burke and Fox lent their illustrious

lights, and to the last moment of his life, the powers of his elegant, rich, and classic mind, were strong and energetic As the mortal fabric decayed, the mora. illumination became but more conspicuous—the soul seemed to have acquired increased vigour as the moment of its release approached, and the glow of his intellect was sublimated, not subdued. He laboured, for the latter years of his life, under an acutely painful disease, which never affected the strength of his mind, nor interrupted the action of his duties. In his domestic circle he was one of the most amiable and pleasing of men—none could enjoy his free and unencumbered society without being delighted and instructed; nor depart from such an intercourse, without being impressed with the best characters of the gentleman, the scholar, and the Christian divine: these impressions were much assisted by his personal appearance, having been one of the handsomest men of his day. He occupied no trivial or uninteresting space in the history of his own time; and having arisen to an exalted distinction by the sole force of his own native talents, and commanding superiority, it would be strange, indeed, if he had not been the object of individual envy, and of factious hostility.

Dr. O'Beirne had formerly been presented to the living of Temple Michael, near Longford, where the exercise of his sacred duties as a minister of the established church, and the active and efficient charities of him and his exemplary lady, a member of the noble, indeed, we might almost say, royal house of Stuart, Earls of Murray, will be long and gratefully remembered.

The great trust as Bishop of Meath his Lordship discharged with a purity, zeal, and efficiency of duty, of which he has left a stronger and more permanent record than our feeble but sincere tribute of approbation. During the twenty-five ears of his lordship's government of the diocese, he did more to raise its Christian character, and promote the facilities of public worship, and the comfort and residence of the clergy, than had been accomplished either in that, or any other diocese in Ireland, for the last century. We need but refer our readers to the Ecclesiastical Register, for the most honourable confirmation of what we advance. He was a learned, zealous, and orthodox divine—firm, manly, and bold in the expression of his principles, and the exercise of his high and important duties; and his demise at the present moment is most grievously aggravated by a sense of the peculiar dangers which threaten that establishment, of which he was not only one of the brightest ornaments, but most able and zealous defenders. It will not form a weak or unhonouring climax to the character of this good, pious, and able prelate, to add, that he was held in more than ordinary esteem by their late Majesties.

The remains of his lordship were, with unostentatious privacy, by his own desire, deposited in the same vault with Bishop Pococke, in Ardbraccan churchyard. The funeral sermon was preached by the Hon. and Rev. Mr. Packenham.

By his death the poor of the neighbourhood of Ardbraccan have lost the kindest and most efficient benefactor.

## P.

PACE, Lieutenant George, R. N. October 1st, 1822. He was an officer of many years' standing, and was born in 1767. His father was also in the navy, and served in the American war, under the command of Admiral Lord Shuldham; during which period he was employed in his lordship's office, in conjunction with the late Right Hon. George Rose, and the late Right Hon. Sir Evan Nepean, Bart.; and although the smiles of fortune did not accompany him through life so invariably as they certainly did those gentlemen, yet he obtained, as a reward for his meritorious conduct, the rank of purser, in which his career was terminated by a fit of the gout. In May 1778, Mr. G. Pace entered the naval service, as a volunteer, on board the Amphitrite frigate, then employed in the North Sea; and in January 1780 removed into the Ariadne of 28 guns, commanded by Captain Squires, on the same station. In the following year the Astrea frigate being about to sail for the American and West India stations, Mr. Pace joined that ship; after which he served for a short time in a transport employed in the Channel. Peace with America having now taken place, and all prospects of advancement in the navy being at an end, Mr. Pace quitted the service, as did many others, who, like himself, were deficient in the necessary interest to insure the attainment of promotion.

When the French Revolution, with all its attendant horrors, took place, Mr. Pace again came forward, and served in the Shannon frigate with Captain (now Admiral) Alexander Fraser, and in 1797 was promoted to the rank of lieutenant, and to the Racoon sloop of war, which vessel was most actively and successfully employed on the Downs station, in taking several French privateers which infested the English coast, to the great annoyance of the trade.

In consequence of ill health, brought on through over exertion in the active discharge of his duty, Lieut Pace was, in 1799, compelled to resign his appointment, and retired upon half pay. In the following year he however so far recovered as to solicit employment, and was appointed in April to the Glatton of 64 guns, employed in the North Sea. The severity of the weather off the coast of Holland, where, from the activity of the enemy, it was necessary to have ships constantly employed to watch their motions, compelled him, in January 1801, to leave that ship. In a few months after he again offered his services, and received an appointment to the Redoubt of 64, and was selected to command a tender belonging to that ship, which he continued to do until the peace of Amiens. On war being again declared, Lieutenant Pace was appointed to the Prince George, commanded by Captain (now Vice Admiral) Sir J. S. Yorke, fitting at Portsmouth, when from ill health, brought on by a complaint in the liver, he was forced to resign his situation, and obtained an appointment in the sea fencibles at Poole, and subsequently removed from thence to superintend the signal station at Ballard Hill on the coast of Dorsetshire, where he remained until the whole of those establishments were discontinued. After this event, the Board of Admiralty appointed lieutenants to the several telegraphs that communicated between London and the out-ports, and Lieutenant Pace was selected to superintend the one at the Admiralty office. The abolition of the shutter telegraph, invented by the late Lord George Murray, taking place, and the semaphore, as improved by the late Rear Admiral Sir Home Popham, being substituted, Lieut. Pace was continued during the time it communicated for trial to Chatham, and then established at Portsmouth, until his death, which happened through apoplexy, while giving instructions, to his assistant in working a message.

In his profession, Lieut. Pace, by assiduity and attention to his orders, obtained the praise and approbation of all his commanders; and by granting such indulgencies as the naval service permitted, the good will of those whom he was placed over. In private life he was much esteemed for his urbanity of manners, and a disposition to alleviate the distress of his fellow creatures, as far as his means admitted. As a social companion, he was lively and entertaining, and much esteemed among his friends.

His remains were deposited in the church-yard of St. George's, Southwark, followed by some of his brother officers and acquaintances, who had enjoyed his society for many years. He has left a widow to lament his death.

PARK, Mungo, Esq. M. D. at Trichinopoly, Hindostan. He was the eldest son of the late Mungo Park, the celebrated African traveller.

PEARSON, Mrs. Eglinton Margaret, February 14th. Mrs. Pearson had been long celebrated for her exquisite works in stained glass. Two sets from the cartoons of Raphael were in succession exhibited some years since, and obtained universal admiration; the first was purchased by the Marquess of Lansdown, the brother of the present noble peer, the last by Sir Gregory Page Turner: a third set she finished about 18 months ago; and in consequence of the application and confinement, produced a complaint which terminated her existence. This set is considered as surpassing the former; many smaller pieces she has likewise left behind, sufficient to secure her immortality in the annals of the art. As a woman of sense and education, she will be long remembered with respect, and the recollection of her warm and friendly disposition will be fondly cherished by her surviving friends, and her afflicted partner. She was the daughter of the celebrated Mr. Samuel Paterson, and Miss Hamilton, of the noble families of Kennedy, Cochran, and Cassilis, in North Britain.

PERRY, Mr. Sampson, suddenly, at his house in Southampton Street, Bloomsbury, aged 78.

Mr. Perry was formerly connected with the press, proprietor and editor of a daily print. It appeared from the evidence on the coroner's inquest, that he had latterly become very consi-

derably in debt, and but two days before attended the Insolvent Debtors' Court, when no opposing creditor appearing, he was declared entitled to his discharge. He returned from the court in exceeding good spirits, to Southampton Street, where he had held a house for 22 years, merely to dinner, as the officer who accompanied him was ordered to take him back to prison, whence, on the following day, he would have been discharged, had he lived. Mrs. Perry had prepared some dinner, to which he sat down, laughing and making some humourous observations; but just as he was conveying some food to his mouth, he fell back in his chair, exclaiming, "Lord have mercy upon us!" and instantly expired. Surgeons were sent for, but the vital spark had fled; and, on examining the body internally, it was discovered that his death was occasioned by the rupture of the main artery of the heart.

Mr. Perry was born at Aston, near Birmingham, and was educated for the medical profession. His life had been full of vicissitudes, and he had many narrow escapes with his life, in situations of great danger. He was many years ago Surgeon to the Middlesex Militia, and a vender of a nostrum for the cure of the stone and gravel; but devoting himself to political pursuits, he became, in 1796, the editor of a paper called, "The Argus, or General Observer of the Moral, Political, and Commercial World." This publication, at the commencement of the French Revolution, was distinguished for its industry in disseminating republican doctrines. For a libel in this journal, the publisher was prosecuted and convicted, on which he withdrew to Paris, where he contracted an intimacy with Tom Paine, and other demagogues; but the reign of terror made that capital too dangerous for him. He was imprisoned nine times in French prisons; and during the reign of Robespierre, he was confined with Thomas Paine, and was by Robespierre condemned to death, without the then thought unnecessary form of trial. He escaped his dreadful doom by the following singularly fortunate circumstance: his prison or cell-door was hung upon a swivel, and by the least motion would turn round any way. The custom was to mark with red chalk the doors of the cells of those who were condemned to death, and his door was marked: but the turnkey leaving the cell in the morning appointed for execution, accidentally let the door turn round, not observing that the door was thus reversed, and that the "mark of death" was inside instead of being out. Before he noticed the circumstance, the officers of execution arrived, to take from every cell marked with red chalk the victims of revolutionary fury; and perceiving Mr. Perry's cell not marked, they passed it, and when the gaoler again came round and opened the door, he was thunderstruck on finding Mr. Perry and Paine alive; but ere he had time to apprise any person, he was shot by some of the infuriated mob who had just burst open the prison, and who liberated the captives just as the monster Robespierre was led bleeding to the scaffold.

After this, Mr. Perry returned to England, where he was taken up on the outlawry which he had incurred by not appearing for judgment on his former conviction. He remained in Newgate till a change of ministry, and then was liberated. During this period he maintained his wonted spirit, and employed himself in translating from the French, and in a variety of literary works. He afterwards purchased the Statesman, which he edited for two or three years, and then re-sold. Since that time he has been engaged in several political adventures.

He published "A Treatise on the Lues Gonorrhæa, and Tabes Dorsalis," 1786, 8vo.—"A Philosophical and Historical Sketch of the French Revolution," 1795, 2 vols. 8vo.—"The Origin of Government compatible with and founded on the Constitutional object of the Corresponding Society," 1797, in 8vo.

A few years since he married a second time, and has left a widow and a young family in great distress.

PETT, Samuel, Esq. M. D. Jan. 1st. at Clapton; in the 57th year of his age.

Dr. Pett was of a respectable family at Liskeard in Cornwall, and was born on the 24th of September, 1765.

He received the rudiments of his education at the grammar school of his native town. In 1781, when he was in his sixteenth year, he entered the dissenting academy at Daventry. Dr. Pett's first settlement in his professional character was at Plymouth. He removed in 1796, and took up his abode at Clapton. Unambitious in his sentiments, and retired in his habits, he contented himself at first with the life of a private gentle-

man, and would in all probability have continued in retirement, had he not been overruled by the importunities of friends to resume his profession.

Some medical practitioners of the first eminence, among whom were the late Doctors Pitcairn and Saunders, strongly urged him to fix in the metropolis. To this he objected on the ground of health, and it may be from feeling himself unequal to the anxiety and effort required to a successful London practice. He was besides increasingly bound to Hackney by several valuable friendships; and here accordingly, in compliance with the wishes of many, he again took up his professional character in the year 1804; and the event proved that his decision was wisely formed, for his practice soon became considerable, and it was growing yearly, until the time of his decease.

Dr. Pett cheerfully accepted and conscientiously fulfilled the duty of physician to the Refuge for the Destitute in Hackney Road. In the regular and unambitious practice of his profession Dr. Pett's life was varied by few incidents. His studies of later years were chiefly medical, and few persons in the profession were better acquainted with the history of disesae, and with the discoveries made in the healing art. His leisure from his increasing medical duties, was devoted to general literature and science, and to the enjoyments of social intercourse, in which he took a lively pleasure, and to which he largely contributed. By a liberal education he had acquired a great mass of general knowledge, and no small share of elegant learning; and by a judicious disposition of his acquirements appeared competent to the discussion of any subject, whether scientific or literary. It is to be regretted that an unjust estimate of his own powers kept him from the practice of literary composition, since the few specimens of his writings that have been given to the public evince remarkable soundness of judgment, delicacy of feeling, and simplicity and perspicuity of style. In the exercise of his profession Dr. Pett always appeared in his own character, disinterested, condescending, liberal, and generous. After the first visit he was no where a stranger. His patients were his friends. This was the case no less with the poor than with persons in good circumstances. The poor knew and felt this, and hence he was always denominated by them "The Poor Man's Friend." The blessing of them that were ready to perish came upon him. A great number of individuals in humble life, to whom he had been a benefactor, bewailed his death, and still lament bitterly their own loss. No man, perhaps, in his station, was ever followed to the grave by more or deeper mourners; consisting too of that class of persons whose mourning is the dictate, not of fashion, but of the heart. He was, indeed, "worthy, for whom" they "should do this." He took real pleasure in being serviceable to his poor neighbours. Frequently, after a fatiguing day, and when he was beginning to enjoy the comforts of his fireside, he has called to mind some patient of this class who expected his visit, and, regardless of weather and every other inconvenience, has proceeded to the abode of want and disease, at a considerable distance from his own habitation. One of the last efforts of his failing speech, was an explanation to his servant of the residences of some poor patients, whom he was anxious to inform of his illness, lest they should suffer in mind or body from his non-attendance.

Nothing can more strongly illustrate the power of Dr. Pett's excellent character, than the degree of respect and esteem which he enjoyed amongst the members of his own profession, whom he conciliated, amidst differences of opinion and interest, by his frank conduct and amiable manners. He was a bond of union to such of them as were in his own neighbourhood: those that were at a distance put confidence in him, on account of his wide-spread moral reputation. In general society, Dr. Pett was a universal favourite. His manners were easy but dignified, indicating all that is intended by the word gentleman. He was diffident, but not reserved. As occasion offered, he took his share in conversation, and his remarks displayed a highly cultivated and well-stored mind. His countenance bespoke his character: it was manly, ingenuous and benignant. He had a peculiarly benevolent smile, which was irresistibly fascinating. Beyond the circle of his profession, his charities were very great. He had, in fact, a deep sense of the obligation that lies upon a Christian to do good; and such was his humility, that he frequently lamented the small amount of his usefulness. There was scarcely a public object dependent upon private liberality

for support, within his own immediate connexion, to which he was not a subscriber; and many were his contributions to distressed individuals and decayed families, known to few besides the recipients of his bounty and Him who seeth in secret.—To improvements in the condition of his fellow-creatures he was eagerly devoted, especially such as came within the scope of his profession. Having thoroughly studied from the beginning, and watched the operation of Dr. Jenner's discovery, he was a zealous advocate for vaccination, which he believed would finally exterminate the small-pox, or at least destroy the malignity of the disease. He therefore discouraged the variolous inoculation, and partly as a trustee of the parish of Hackney, and partly as a physician, he procured the disuse of the practice amongst the parochial dependents. He drew up a paper on the comparative advantages of the two inoculations, to which he gained the signatures of the medical practitioners at Hackney, and this determined the resolution of the guardians of the poor.—Without any ostentation of profession, Dr. Pett was a decided Christian. He had little relish for theological and metaphysical nicetie; but he entered with his heart and soul into those great views of religion which regard the perfection of the divine character, and the improvement and happiness of the human race. He despised the mummery of superstition, and shrunk with abhorrence from the appearance of bigotry. On the whole, Dr. Pett was an extraordinary instance of moral goodness. In any one good quality he might have many equals, though few superiors, but in the aggregate of his character he excelled most persons. He had his peculiar place in society, in which his death has created a total blank. No one can be expected to be to his friends and neighbours exactly what he was. By all that knew him, it will be long before he is thought of without pungent regret, or spoken of without strong emotion.

Dr. Pett died at his residence in Clapton-square, on the 1st of January, 1823; in the 57th year of his age. His death was the consequence of a slight wound in the hand, which he received while engaged in dissection.

PHILPOT, the Rev. Charles, M. A. Rector of Ripple in Kent, and Vicar of St. Margaret at Cliffe; Feb. 12; at Ripple, in his 64th year. Descended from a respectable family in Leicestershire, Mr. Philpot received the rudiments of his classical education at the foundation school at Leicester, whence he removed to Emanuel College at Cambridge, where he took the degrees of B. A. 1780, M. A. 1787; and where he gained two Seatonian prizes in the two successive years of 1790 and 1791, and acquired the valuable friendship of the late learned Bishop of Cloyne, Dr. Farmer, and many other literati of the day. His attaiments as a scholar were of a very high order, and his love of letters remained with him through life, and was the delight and solace of the retirement in which he chose to pass his days. His mind was not less stored with elegant literature, than with the deeper and more abstruse branches of learning, and the amusement of his latter years was writing a History of the Rise and Progress of the Reformed Church in France, embracing the manners and literature of that interesting period, and not yet printed, but which it is to be hoped may yet be given to the public. In 1781, he published "Humility, a Night-thought," 4to. In 1793 he was presented to the living of Ripple, by C. F. Palmer, Esq.; and in 1813 to that of St. Margaret at Cliffe, by the Archbishop of Canterbury. As he had lived respected by his numerous friends, so he died sincerely lamented by them and his family. He has left by Maria, only daughter of the late Rev. Peter La Fargue, of Stamford, co. Lincoln, two sons and two daughters to mourn their irreparable loss.

PLAMPIN, the Rev. John, May 30, at Chadacre Hall, in Shimpling, Suffolk, aged 68. This respectable divine received his academical education at Jesus College, Cambridge, where he proceeded B. A. in 1776; and being classed the 12th Wrangler on the Tripos, was in consequence thereof elected fellow. In 1779 he proceeded M. A.; in 1794 he was presented by his society to the rectory of Whatfield; and 1800, to the rectory of Stanstead. The Rev. John Clubbe, the witty and ingenious author of "the History of Wheatfield," was once rector of Whatfield, and to his memory, Mr. Plampin erected the following elegant and classical inscription. It is on a small mural tablet, in a rural temple in the rectorial garden; and the beauty of the inscription is much heightened by the bower having

been formed of the very trees and shrubs which Mr. Clubbe had planted. It is as follows :

JOHANNI CLUBBE,
sale et facetiis ante omnes
primo,
cui olim hæ pinus
et ipsa hæc arbusta,
apprimè fuerunt in deliciis,
sedem hanc dicat
J. P.
MDCCXCVIII.

PLAYFAIR, Mr. William, Feb. 11, in London, in the 64th year of his age.

Mr. Playfair was the son of a clergyman in the neighbourhood of Dundee, and was born in 1759. His father dying when he was young, his education and support principally rested on his elder brother, the late celebrated Professor John Playfair, who was then a minister of the church of Scotland. Both brothers were men of strong understandings, but that of John was better disciplined by a college life than that of William, buffeted about as the latter was in the world, in attempting to realize his numerous projects. Discovering an early taste for the mechanical arts, Mr. William Playfair was, when of a sufficient age, apprenticed for a short period to a millwright of the name of Mickle, where he had for his fellow apprentice John Rennie, the celebrated engineer. He subsequently quitted Scotland for England, and proceeding to Birmingham, was engaged in 1780, as a draughtsman at Soho, in the employment of Mr. James Watt.

Had Mr. Playfair cultivated his mechanical genius, there is no doubt that he would not only have obtained considerable eminence, but have rendered no inconsiderable service to his country. Unhappily, however, for his own interests, he had the ambition to become an author.

Few individuals of the present day have written so much or so consistently as Mr. Playfair. Politics and political economy were his favourite topics, and there has scarcely been a subject of public interest, connected with either, during the last forty years, that has not elicited a pamphlet from his prolific pen. Firmly devoted to the interests of his country, he never suffered any opportunity of serving it by his pen to escape him, though his exertions went unrewarded, and he often incurred expenses which his circumstances could very ill bear. As one instance of the neglect with which Mr. Playfair was treated, we may mention, that although he was the person who furnished the plan and alphabet of the telegraph to the British Government, which enabled it to adopt a system of communication then so successfully employed by our great enemy, yet his services were not only unrequited, but even very tardily acknowledged. Mr. Playfair happened to be at Frankfort-on-the-Maine, when a member of the parliament of Bourdeaux arrived at the same inn, and described to him a telegraph, which had been erected on the mountain of Belville. Mr. Playfair, of whose mechanical powers we shall speak hereafter, soon comprehended the plan, and, in the course of the next day, executed two working models of the instrument, which he sent to the Duke of York, "and hence," says the Encyclopædia Britannica, "the plan and alphabet of the machine came to England."

Although from this time, the *cacoethes scribendi* became his ruling passion, yet it was not the only one, and Mr. Playfair successively obtained five patents for various inventions. One of them was for making sashes of metal, composed of copper, zinc, and iron, which he called eldorado sashes, and with which several windows in Carlton House, and some door sashes in the British Museum, are fitted up.

Mr. Playfair also invented a machine to complete the ornamental part or fret work of silver tea-boards and sugar-tongs, which had hitherto been executed by the hand only. The same machine was applicable to the manufacture of coach-ornaments, buckles, and even horse-shoes. Of the latter, it made six dozen and a half, from the iron bars, in seven minutes.

After residing some time in London, where Mr. Playfair opened a silversmith's shop for the sale of plate of his own manufacture, he proceeded to Paris, and entered into some mechanical speculations, particularly a rolling mill on a new plan, for which he had obtained an exclusive privilege from the king. While residing in that capital, he formed an acquaintance with Mr. Joel Barlow, who had been sent agent to Paris for the sale of lands on the banks of the Sioto, a river which falls into the Ohio. These lands, to the extent of three millions of acres, had been purchased by a company at New York, of which Mr. Duer, an eminent merchant, and Mr.

Hamilton, secretary to the United States' treasury, were leading members. Mr. Barlow being without connections in Paris, and unacquainted with the language, found some difficulty in carrying his object into effect, until introduced to Mr. Playfair, who undertook the disposal of the lands. The French revolution rendering emigration a matter of choice to some, and of necessity to more, Mr. Playfair undertook the agency, to dispose of the lands, at five shillings per acre, one half of which was to be paid on signing the act of sale, and the other half to remain on mortgage to the United States, to be paid within two years after taking possession. The office was opened in a large hotel in the Rue Neuve des Petits Champs, contiguous to the Palais Royal, in November 1789, under the title of the Sioto Company; and, in less than two months, fifty thousand acres of land were sold. Two vessels sailed from Havre de Grace, laden with emigrants; and the colony of Sioto, thus formed by Mr. Playfair, though not a very flourishing, is an improving settlement.

The political opinions of Mr. Playfair were not very favourable to the French Revolution, and happening to express himself somewhat freely on the subject, he provoked the enmity of Barrere, who obtained an order for his arrest; apprised, however, of his danger, he succeeded in making his escape to Holland, and thence to England. On his return to London, Mr. Playfair projected a bank, to be called the Security Bank, in which Mr. Hartsinck, formerly in the celebrated house of the Hopes at Amsterdam, and the Rev. Mr. Hutchinson, became partners. This bank was opened in Cornhill; its object was to divide large securities into small ones, and thus to facilitate the negotiation of small loans. Unfortunately, however, sufficient attention was not paid to the nature of the security, and bankruptcy ensued. From this period we have only to consider Mr. Playfair as a literary man, whose life, like that of most authors, was much chequered. Of his activity, the following list of his works will bear ample evidence:—

1. Joseph and Benjamin.—2. Regulations for the Interest of Money, 1785.—3. The Statistical Breviary, showing on a principle entirely new, the Resources of every State and Kingdom of Europe.—4. The Commercial and Political Atlas, 1786.—5. On the Asiatic Establishments of Great Britain, 4to.—6. The inevitable Consequences of a Reform in Parliament.—7. A general View of the actual Force and Resources of France, 1793.—8. Better Prospects to the Merchants and Manufacturers of Great-Britain, 1793.—9. Thoughts upon the present State of French Politics, 1793.—10. Peace with the Jacobins impossible, 1794.—11. Letter to Earl Fitzwilliam, occasioned by his two Letters to the Earl of Carlisle, 1794.—12. The History of Jacobinism, 1795.—13. A real Statement of the Finances and Resources of Great Britain, 1796.—14. Statistical Tables, exhibiting a View of all the States of Europe, 4to. 1800.—15. Proofs relative to the Falsification, by the French, of the intercepted Letters found on board the Admiral Aplin East Indiaman, 8vo. 1804.—16. An Enquiry into the Causes of the Decline and Fall of wealthy and powerful Nations, 4to. 1805, 2nd edit. 1807.—17. Smith's Wealth of Nations, with notes, supplementary chapters, &c. 11 edit. 3 vols. 8vo. 1806.—18. A Statistical Account of the United States of America, translated from the French, 8vo. 1807.—19. Plan for Establishing the Balance of Power in Europe, 8vo. 1813.—20. British Family Antiquity, 9 vols. 4to.—21. An Address to the Nobility on the Advantages of Hereditary Rank, 8vo.—22. A second Address to ditto.—23. On the Trade of India, by P. O'Hara.—24. *Ecce Iterum.*—25. Letter to Lords and Commons in Support of the Apprentice Laws.—26. Early Friends of the Prince Regent.—27. Vindication of the Reign of George III.—28. A Letter to the Prince Regent, on the ultimate Tendency of the Roman Catholic Claims; containing also a clear Statement of the Operation of the Sinking Fund, &c.—29. Buonaparte's Journey to Moscow, in the Manner of John Gilpin, 1813.—30. Statement to Earl Bathurst, on the Escape of Napoleon from Elba, &c.—31. Letters to Earl Bathurst, Messrs. Abercromby, and Morier.—32. An Answer to the Calumniators of Louis XVIII., 1815.—33. Political Portraits in this New Æra, 2 vols. 1814.—34. Supplement to Political Portraits.—35. France as it is, not Lady Morgan's France.—36. On Emigration to France.—37. On Agricultural Distress.—38. The Tomahawk, a periodical, published daily at 2d. during the session of 1795. Of this work, Mr. Playfair was joint pro-

prietor and editor with the late much-esteemed Dr. Arnold. Mr. Playfair wrote the leading article, and some of our living dramatists contributed towards the poetical department of the *Tomahawk*.—39. Anticipation; a weekly paper, which was for some time honoured with the patronage of the late Mr. Windham. It was, we believe, published about the year 1808, and did not reach more than twenty or thirty numbers.—40. Montefiore on the Bankrupt Laws.—41. European Commerce, by Jephson Ody, Esq. These two works, though published under the names of the gentlemen last mentioned, were written by Mr. Playfair. The above list is very imperfect; nor is it possible to render it otherwise. There can be no doubt that, including pamphlets, Mr. Playfair was the author of at least a hundred distinct works. Of the whole of his publications, the "History of Jacobinism," and the "Enquiry into the Causes of the Decline and Fall of wealthy and powerful Nations," are perhaps the best; though the Statistical Breviary and Atlas display great ingenuity in simplifying statistical details, by means of geometrical lines and figures. These works were the means of introducing Mr. Playfair to the friendship of the late Marquis of Lansdown, and several distinguished members of the legislature. The notes to Adam Smith's "Wealth of Nations" exhibit considerable knowledge of political economy.

On the restoration of the Bourbons. Mr. Playfair went again to Paris; and there conducted Galignani's English Newspaper, until driven away by a prosecution for some insignificant libel. From that time he existed in London by essay-writing and translating. His constitution, however, being broken up, and his means having become precarious, anxiety of mind completed what bodily indisposition had begun; and on the 11th of Feb. 1823, he died in Covent-Garden, in the 64th year of his age.

In private life Mr. Playfair was inoffensive and amiable; not prepossessing in his appearance and address, but with a strong and decided physiognomy, like that of his late brother. With a thoughtlessness that is too frequently allied to genius, he neglected to secure that provision for his family, which, from his talents, they were justified to expect; and although he laboured ardently and abundantly for his country, yet he found it ungrateful, and was left in age and infirmity to regret that he had neglected his own interests to promote those of the public.

He has left a widow and four children, two sons and two daughters. One of his sons was a lieutenant in the 104th regiment, who, on its being disbanded in Canada, turned his attention to mechanics, and superintended the construction of a saw-mill, though bred only to the military profession. One of Mr. Playfair's daughters is blind; as the child of a person whose life was devoted to the service of the British government, she has strong claims on its bounty, and we trust they will not be overlooked.

PORTMAN, Edward Berkeley, Esq. M.P. for Dorsetshire, Jan. 19th, at Rome, aged 51. This family is of the highest antiquity, being descended from Sir Maurice Berkeley, son of Maurice Lord Berkeley, (19 Edw. II.) the immediate descendant from Sir Robert Fitzharding, first Lord Berkeley, who was the son of Harding, son of a king of Denmark, who accompanied Duke William from Normandy, and was with him at the battle of Hastings, when the death of Harold decided the fate of the kingdom in favour of the Normans. He resided at Bristol, of which he was governor, and possessed great estates in the counties of Somerset and Gloucester. — William Berkeley, Esq. of Pylle, co. Somerset, great grandfather of the late Mr. Portman, first added to his original name of Berkeley, the name and arms of Portman, by act of parliament, 9 Geo. II. on succeeding to the Portman estates, in consequence of the will of Sir Wm. Portman, K.B. who died in 1689-90. — The late Mr. Portman was the second son of Henry Wm. Portman, Esq. of Bryanston, co. Dorset, who died Jan. 16, 1796, aged 59. His eldest brother, Henry Berkeley Portman, M.P. for Wells, married in 1793, Lucy Elizabeth, second daughter of Lord Dormer, and died March 22, 1803, without issue; when the late Mr. Portman succeeded to his property in the West of England, and the immense estates in St. Mary-le-bone, in which parish, Portman-square, Bryanston-square, Berkeley-street, &c. have been named after himself, or the place of his residence. He was a fellow commoner of St. John's College, Cambridge, where he proceeded B.A.

1792. He married, Aug. 28, 1798, at Walcot church, Bath, Lucy, second daughter of the Rev. Thomas Whitby, of Portland-place, by whom he had a family. He served the office of sheriff for Dorsetshire in 1798. He was first elected M.P. for Boroughbridge in 1802; and in 1806, was chosen representative for the county of Dorset. — His eldest son is in his 24th year, and has been unanimously chosen to succeed his father in the representation of the county of Dorset in parliament.

PIUS THE SEVENTH, Bernardi Gregorio Chiaramonti, Pope, 20th August, at Rome, aged 81.

To detail the life of any Pope, and especially of a Pope who lived in such times as those in which Pius the 7th held the papal authority, is the province of the historian, not of the biographer. Any attempt to enter upon it in our narrow limits would necessarily engross a space that ought rather to be devoted to individuals more intimately connected with our domestic interests. We must therefore content ourselves with a very brief notice on the subject.

His Holiness was descended from ancient and noble families. At sixteen years of age he entered into the religious state in the monastery of Benedictines, at Cesena. It was in this retreat, amidst the daily exercise of piety and religion, that he sought to establish his soul's health by the practice of all the Christian virtues; thus preparing himself for the fulfilment of those high and gracious designs which Providence had been pleased to form in his favour. To those virtues he united a singular fondness for study and great application. At the monastery attached to that magnificent church, which has been so lately destroyed by fire, the church of St. Paul, at Rome, he studied philosophy, theology, and the canon law; and speedily afforded signal proofs of his great attainments in those excellent and sublime pursuits. Nominated professor of theology at Rome, he filled that distinguished chair for the space of nine years, and his virtues and reputation being, by that time, well known to Pius VI., he was, by that Pope, installed, in the year 1782, Bishop of Tivoli, and in 1785, promoted to the bishopric of Imola. His fidelity to the Church, his zeal for the Catholic religion, his piety and his talents, which had thus successively procured for him the bishoprics of Tivoli and Imola, were now so established, that Pope Pius VI. created him a cardinal. It was not long after that he was elected to the chair of St. Peter, and the character of Supreme Pontiff afforded him a wider sphere for the exercise of his piety, and shed a brighter lustre over his attainments and benevolence. The election of Cardinal Chiaramonti took place on the 10th of March, 1800, at Venice; his entry into Rome was on the 3d of June following. His late Holiness carried with him to his new and splendid dignity the same virtues which had adorned his private career; bearing himself with the same modesty, humility, piety, meekness, and compassion, which had, in the early part of his life, rendered him so universally beloved and respected. When Buonaparte required his Holiness to declare his hostility to England, and to influence the church over which he presided with the same feeling of enmity, he refused to become a party to so iniquitous a measure; and, despising the threats and insults which were heaped upon him for his refusal, paid the penalty of his conscientiousness by suffering the spoliation of his territories, exile from his capital, imprisonment, and multiplied indignities; for, in 1809, Napoleon deprived him of his power, and reduced him to the condition of Bishop of Rome, and his state was decreed a part of the French territory. In 1814, the Pope resumed his power, and always manifested a grateful sense of the friendly interference of England in his behalf, which had the effect of restoring him to his dignity, and ultimately to his possessions.

## Q.

QUIN, Edward, Esq. at Sheerness. Mr. Quin was for many years a member of the Common Council for Farringdon Without; he afterwards became a proprietor and editor of the morning paper, called "The Day, which has since been changed into "The New Times." His body was found resting upon the wall from Sheerness to Queenborough. If the early events of Mr. Quin's life could be acurately detailed, they would present a singular picture of vicissitude and adventure. He was a man of superior eloquence, and of very attractive manners, but unfortunate in

those speculations of business which require application as well as genius.

R.

RELHAM, the Rev. Richard, M.A. F.R.S. A.L.S. March 28, aged 69. Mr. Relham was Rector of Hemingby, co. Lincoln, to which he was presented in 1791, by King's College, Cambridge, of which he was at that time Fellow. He was formerly of Trinity College, Cambridge, B.A. 1776, M.A. 1779; and was afterwards Conduct of King's College. His classical attainments and botanical erudition were of a very superior order. He published "Flora Cantabrigiensis," 8vo. 1785. Supplement I. and II. to the preceding, 1786, 1788; Supplement III. 8vo. 1793, 2d edition, 1802. "Tacitus de Moribus Germanorum et de Vitâ Agricolæ," 8vo. 1809.

RICHARDS, the Right Hon. Sir Richard, the Lord Chief Baron, 11th Nov. at his house in Great Ormond-street, in his 71st year. In the whole circle of the profession, no man stood higher in private estimation, or public respect, than the late Lord Chief Baron. As a lawyer and a judge, his decisions, particularly in Exchequer cases, were sound, and evinced considerable acumen.

RIDOUT, John Gibbs, M.D. May 23, in the 66th year of his age, at the Crescent, Bridge-street, Blackfriars. Dr. Ridout, for some years past, had in a great measure retired from the practice of his profession, in which he had acquired a high reputation; but with his characteristic benevolence he has been actively employed in assisting in the management of several public institutions, which will sensibly feel the loss of his valuable and disinterested services. Among these may be particularly noticed the Society of Apothecaries of London, of whose court of assistants Dr. Ridout was a useful member; and was very assiduous in his attendance on the Committee of Examiners under the recent act of parliament, which is so calculated to improve the regular practice of medicine. With the purest principles and integrity of character, he was blessed with a singular sweetness of temper, and kindliness of disposition; and possessed social qualities of the most pleasing description.

ROUSE, Mr. Rowland, June 20th, at Market Harborough, in his 84th year. He was the son of Mr. Samuel Rouse, draper, of Market Harborough, by Susannah, daughter of William Rowland, of Pillerton Hersey, co. Warwick, gent.

The worthy but unfortunate father of the late Mr. Rouse was a good mathematician and astronomer, as well as an ingenious mechanic. Mr. Samuel Rouse was honoured with the friendship and correspondence of Mr. Whiston, Dr. Long, the Rev. Wm. Ludlam, and Dr. Mason, Woodwardian Professor; as also with that of Mr. Richard Dunthorne, butler of Pembroke-hall, who was a good astronomer. Mr. R. and Mr. D. became acquainted, by their engaging, at the same period (unknown to each other) in constructing tables of the moon's motions, from Sir Isaac Newton's theory. These tables were published at Cambridge by Mr. Dunthorne, in 1739. The great engineer, Mr. Smeaton, noticed Mr. S. Rouse, who is respectfully mentioned in papers read at the Royal Society in 1759, on the Natural Powers of Water and Wind. He also was the first person who attempted to bring the bent-leaver balance into use, which will appear from a paper read at the Royal Society, June 6, 1765, as published by Mr. Ludlam.

Mr. Rowland Rouse possessed a very strong natural understanding, almost wholly uncultivated, except in his professional habits as draper and auctioneer, in which latter capacity he had opportunities of collecting occasionally some curious articles of antiquity or *vertù*, and he possessed the character in his neighbourhood of a great antiquary. He had also a strong taste for the study of heraldry, in which, under many disadvantages, he made some progress, and actually compiled an immense volume on that subject, for which he expected a large remuneration from some adventurous bookseller, but (unfortunately for Mr. R.) such adventurer was never found. There is a portrait of this worthy and respectable man, *W. Wright pinxit — Woodthorpe sculp.*

ROXBURGH, James Norcliffe Innes Ker, fifth Duke and Earl of, Marquis of Beaumont and Cessford,

Earl of Kelso, Viscount Broxmouth, and Baron Ker of Cessford and Caverton, a baronet, and one of the sixteen peers for Scotland, July 19th, at Fleurs, near Kelso, aged 85. His Grace was born 1738; married, first, April 19, 1769, Mary, sister of Sir Cecil Wray, of Glentworth, co. Lincoln, bart. by Frances, daughter of Fairfax Norcliffe, of Langston, co. York, esq. and by her, (who died July 20, 1807) had no issue; and secondly, July 28, 1807, Harriet, daughter of the late Benjamin Charlewood, of Windlesham, esq. and by her had issue the present duke, born July 1816, and a daughter, born and died May 26, 1814. His original name was Innes, and he derived his descent from Margaret Ker, third daughter of Harry Lord Ker, who married Sir James Innes, of Innes, bart. by Jane, daughter of James, sixth Lord Ross. His grace claimed the title of duke, &c. and on the 11th of May, 1812, the House of Lords unanimously resolved "That the petitioner, Sir James Norcliffe Innes Ker, bart. had made out his claim to the titles, honours, and dignities, &c. as stated in his petition."

He succeeded William, seventh Baron Bellenden, and fourth Duke, who died in 1805, without issue; and who succeeded John, third Duke, so generally known to the literary world as the nobleman whose taste for old books led to the foundation of the club which bears his name.

His remains were interred in the antient family vault at Bowden. Between twelve and one o'clock the procession moved from Fleurs. The body was conveyed in a hearse drawn by six horses, and attended by all the circumstances of pomp and solemnity befitting the occasion. The hearse was followed by the carriages of the family, by those of the principal nobility and gentry of the country, and by the numerous and respectable tenantry of the Roxburgh estates, in carriages and on horseback. On approaching Kelso, the procession was joined by the members of the different trades, and by many other inhabitants of the town, all dressed in deep mourning; they had solicited and obtained permission to pay that mark of respect, and they preceded the hearse as far as the Tweed, where they ranged to the right and left on the bridge, forming an avenue through which the carriages and horsemen proceeded towards the place of interment. Whilst the procession passed through Kelso, all the shops were shut, the bells tolled at intervals, and every tribute of respect was shown on the part of the inhabitants to the memory of the venerable nobleman, whose worth they duly appreciated, and whose loss will be severely felt by them, as well as by the wide circle to which his influence extended, and where his virtues were known.

S.

ST. GERMAINS, the Rt. Hon. John Craggs Elliot, Earl of; 17th Nov. in his 63rd year. His lordship succeeded his father in 1804. He was twice married, but having no children, the title devolves upon his brother, the Hon. Wm. Elliot.

SALISBURY, the most Noble James Cecil, Marquis and Earl of, in the county of Wilts, Viscount Cranbourne, in the county of Dorset, Baron Cecil, of Essingdon, in the county of Rutland, K. G., Joint Postmaster-General, Lord Lieutenant of the county of Hertford, High Steward of Hertford, LL. D. F. R. S. &c. June 13, at Theobalds, in the 75th year of his age.

This highly-respected and venerable nobleman was lineally descended from that illustrious statesman, William Cecil, Lord High Treasurer of England, who, for his eminent services, was created by patent Baron of Burleigh, Feb. 25, 1570-1; an honour at that time never bestowed without uncommon merit. The youngest son of this able and upright minister, Robert Cecil, was, on the 4th of May, 1605, (the very day on which his elder brother Thomas was advanced to the Earldom of Exeter,) created Earl of Salisbury, and with precedence above him, which is said to have occasioned, for some time, great heart-burnings between the brothers.

Through a long line of illustrious ancestors descended the late marquis, who was born on the 4th Sept. 1748, being the only son of James, the 6th Earl of Salisbury, by Elizabeth, the eldest daughter of Mr. Edward Keet, of the city of Canterbury. In 1774, he was elected a burgess in parliament for the borough of Bedwin. On March 1, 1771, and during the life of his father, he was constituted Lord Lieutenant and Custos

Rotulorum of the county of Hertford, and was sworn of his Majesty's most honourable Privy Council. On March 13, 1773, he was appointed to the command of the Hertfordshire Regiment of Militia; and on July the 7th following was created D. C. L. by the University of Oxford. On the 2nd Dec. in the same year, he married Lady Emily Mary, the second daughter of Wills, first Marquis of Downshire, by whom he had issue Lady Georgiana Charlotte Augusta, born March 20, 1786; Lady Emily, born July 13, 1719, and who married George Thomas John, Earl of Westmeath; and James Mordaunt William, born April 17, 1791, who on Feb. 2, 1821, married Frances Mary, the only daughter and sole heiress of Bamber Gascoyne, esq. and niece to Isaac Gascoyne, esq. of Roby Hall, Lancashire, a general in the army, and M. P. for the town of Liverpool. His lordship succeeded his father in his honours Sept 19, 1780, and on Dec. 20, 1783, was appointed Lord Chamberlain of his Majesty's household, which honourable and distinguished station he retained till 1804. On Aug. 18, 1789, he was advanced to the title of Marquis of Salisbury; and on the 14th of June 1793, was elected a knight companion of the most noble order of the Garter. On June 13, 1800, the volunteers of the county of Herts, to the amount of 1500, were reviewed in his lordship's park at Hatfield by his Majesty, who was accompanied by the Queen, the royal family, many of the great officers of state, and the principal nobility and gentry of the county. After the review was ended, the whole company were sumptuously entertained by the marquis, The following was the return of the provisions provided on the occasion: 80hams and as many rounds of beef, 100 joints of veal, 100 legs of lamb, 100 tongues, 100 meat-pies, 25 edge-bones of beef, 25 rumps of beef, roasted, 100 joints of mutton, 25 briskets, 71 dishes of other roast beef, 100 gooseberry pies; besides very sumptuous covers at the tables of the King, the cabinet ministers, &c. For the country people there were dressed at the Salisbury Arms, three bullocks, sixteen sheep, and twenty-five lambs. The expence was estimated at upwards of 3000*l*. In 1816, his lordship was appointed joint post-master-general. He was also high steward of the borough of Hertford; F. R. S. and F. A. S. At the coronation of his present Majesty, the marquis had the honour of carrying the staff of St. Edward.

His lordship died at his seat at Theobalds, near Hatfield, Herts, on the 13th of June, 1823, in the 75th year of his age. The high and deserved estimation in which he was universally held will occasion his death to be lamented as an irreparable loss in the extensive circle of his acquaintance. In every relation of life he was most exemplary; but it was in private, and as a husband, father, and master, that his character shone with the brightest lustre. Amiable in his manners, and condescending in his behaviour, he was beloved and respected by all who knew him; to his humanity the distressed never appealed in vain; and to his kind and affectionate attentions numbers have been indebted for consolation and support.

His lordship was possessed of an innocent playfulness of manners, and from the accuracy of his memory, was particularly happy in his descriptions of characters, and in his relation of anecdotes and events. His wit was generally good-humoured; yet, when occasion offered, or inclination prompted, could be sarcastic and keen.

In his political capacity he was firmly attached to the constitution of his country, and a zealous friend and supporter of the Protestant establishment. He was not, however, remarkable for any active part in parliament, though he sometimes appeared in the House of Lords on particular questions, when his name was almost invariably found in the ministerial majorities. With the late King he was a decided favourite: and the strong attachment of the monarch to the servant was fully evinced by the long period during which he presided over his Majesty's household.

During a considerable portion of the year his lordship resided at his romantic and favourite residence the *Cassino*, at Aldeburgh, on the coast of Suffolk, and enlivened the place by his constant hospitalities. By the poorer inhabitants, who, during his lordship's occasional residence, liberally participated in the bounties which Providence had committed to his trust and disposal, his loss will be severely felt. During the winter of 1822-3, in order to render their hardships more tolerable in the then depressed state of things, there was scarcely a family in humble circumstances to which his beneficent hand did not administer comfort, by supplying them with food

and raiment according to their several necessities.

SANDFORD, William, Esq., Jan. 26, at Rainbow Hill, Worcester, after a long illness, which he sustained with exemplary fortitude and resignation, aged 64. He was born at Shrewsbury, where his father, we believe, was a medical professor. The subject of this sketch was a pupil of John Hunter; settling at Worcester he was twenty-seven years of his life one of the surgeons of the Worcester Infirmary. He was the author of a little work "On the medicinal Effects of Wine and Spirits," which was well spoken of in the Critical Review for Feb. 1800.

In the discharge of his professional duties, both in public and in private practice, he was remarkable for promptitude of decision and readiness of resource, for a cheerful and encouraging deportment, and the most humane attention to his patients. To his relations and connections he was kind and generous, and in his dealings candid and sincere. He was an enemy to all species of nursery feeling; and probably saved many a life by his steady opposition to the deleterious practices of the nurses.

This amiable gentleman married Miss Burney, niece of the celebrated Dr. Burney, Mus. D., who survives him.

SHARMAN, Mr. John, of Dawson street, London, Dec. 21, at Rathmines, in Ireland, aged 75. Mr. Sharman was an eminent astronomer and geographer. His talents as a composer will be admitted by all judges of melody, who remember that we are indebted to him for the sublime music of the 106th Pslam.

SHEPHARD, John, Esq., of Kensington Square, and of Doctors' Commons, Deputy-Registrar of the diocese of London, July 9, at Brighton, after a lingering illness, in the 68th year of his age. He was buried on the 18th in his family vault in Kensington church-yard. During his long and well-spent life he maintained an uniform and dignified deportment, tempered by the politeness and urbanity of a gentleman. He was never so much absorbed in the graver duties of his public and professional concerns, as either to preclude facility of access, or to deprive his friends of the comforts of his advice and experience; and while he adhered correctly to the requisite precisions of his profession, he was ever mindful of the interests which they were intended to protect: he filled the office of Deputy Registrar for eighteen years past, with the entire approbation of his superiors, and to the general satisfaction of his professional brethren and of the public.

In the domestic circle of his family and friends, no man more happily blended correctness of principle, sentiment, and example, with the liberalities and affections of social life; or better understood and practised those amenities which shine with increased lustre in minds of high attainments: he entertained the purest sentiments of religion, freed alike from gloom or doubt; at the same time no one was ever more divested of its outward display: his morality was founded on the basis of divine truth, and his final hope on the consolation of eternal peace. His regards were neither shaken by any vicissitudes of fortune or of temper, nor by the frailties of caprice: —and the more intimate affections, the best gift of our nature, were largely exemplified in his heart and disposition, which deeply cherished the blessings of conjugal and parental love. In the hours of his retirement from business, he found ample resources in the advantages of a liberal education, and of the subsequent pursuits of deeper studies. He cultivated a love of literature for its own sake; and his conversation, always animated, cheerful, and interesting to his hearers, was replete with information, delivered with classical accuracy, and seasoned by the happiest references to the best writers of modern times. As his integrity was unshaken, so his judgment and self-possession were mature and invariable; and these estimable qualities were his constant companions to his last moments: and even when his body was gradually sinking out of life, they helped to support his soul in tranquillity, and enabled him, with a pious and calm joy, to breathe the peace of his departing spirit over those who received the tender signs of his last affections. Truly may his sorrowing relatives and friends declare, "that he lived beloved, and died lamented."

SIDNEY, Mr. George; aged 53. Mr. Sidney was an eminent printer of Northumberland-Street, Strand; and for many years an active, useful, and industrious man, who was distinguished by liberality and integrity in all his transactions. An attack of epilepsy occasioned him to seek relief at Cheltenham and Malvern; but at the latter place a second attack terminated his life.

SMITH, Frederic; at Croydon, Mr. Smith was a respectable member of the Society of Friends. He was long regarded as a man of extensive information; and to him may be mainly attributed the interest which has so long been excited on the subject of prison-discipline; with him, and a few other highly-respectable characters, this inquiry originated. He possessed considerable literary acquirements, great liberality, and unbounded benevolence. His death, in the prime of life, may be regarded as a national loss, though his useful acts were performed with so little ostentation, that his name was unknown to the public at large. He was the worthy co-labourer of the Fosters, the Allens, the Foxes, and the Frys, who honour at once their religious profession and country.

SMITH, Thomas, Esq. Alderman of London; April 18th, at Brighton; aged 77. He was for many years an eminent wine-merchant in Bridge-street, Blackfriars; and after having been a representative in Common Council for Farringdon Within, was elected Alderman of that ward September 28, 1802; Sheriff of London 1805; and Lord Mayor in 1809, which offices he served with great respectability. He was a good magistrate, and a pleasant companion. Though far advanced in years he was till very lately cheerful and active, dividing the time between his official duties in London and the agreeable relaxations of Brighton, which he enjoyed in the society of a numerous and respectable circle of friends, strongly attached to him for his warmth of friendship, strict integrity, and general worth, to the close of his mortal existence. He had fulfilled his magisterial duties in town within the last three weeks; and after attending his Rota at the Guildhall Sessions, he retired to Brighton with a cold and fever, which terminated in death.

SMIJTH, Sir William, baronet; May 1st, at his seat Hill Hall, Essex, in his 78th year. He was eldest son of the Rev. Sir William Smijth, by Abigail, daughter of Andrew Wood, Esq. of Shrewsbury; was born on April 23, 1746; succeeded his father, who was rector of Stapleford Tawney, January 25, 1777; and on March 22, 1779, married Anne, daughter of John Wyndham Bowyer, of Waghen, county of York, Esq. by whom (who died Dec. 20, 1815) he has left issue four sons: 1. Sir Thomas, eldest surviving son and heir; 2. Thomas; 3. John, Capt. R. N.; and 4. Edward, Vicar of Camberwell; and one daughter, Caroline, married to the eldest son of Sir William De Crespigny, Bart.

Sir William Smijth entered into the army early in life, having had a company for some years in his Majesty's 40th regiment foot, which service he left on being offered a majority in the West Essex Militia; and on the death of William Henry Earl of Rochford. K. G. was appointed, by John, third Earl of Waldegrave, then Lord Lieut. of Essex, to the colonelcy of the same regiment, on Nov. 7, 1781, which he afterwards continued to hold, being at the period of his decease the senior Colonel in that service. He was also, on the death of Bamber Gascoyne, Esq. elected a Verdurer of Waltham Forest, November 21, 1791; and Lieutenant of the same August 5, 1811, when he resigned the Verdurership.

The family of Smijth are descended from Sir Roger de Clarendon, natural son of Edward the Black Prince, and are of the highest antiquity, whereof was John Smijth, High Sheriff of Essex and Herts, 30 Henry VIII. who was father to the celebrated Sir Thomas Smijth, born at Saffron Walden, 28th March, 1514, M. P. for Essex, in the 13th and 14th Parliaments of Elizabeth; in 1548 made Secretary of State, and Chancellor of the Order of the Garter; for more detailed particulars of whom see his life by John Strype, in the "Biographia Britannica," and a good portrait of him in Ogborne's History of Essex. He died 12th August 1577, and was buried at Theydon Mount, where also the remains of the nine baronets of this family have been subsequently interred.

SOWERBY, James, esq. F. L. S. M. G. S.; October 25, 1822; at his house, Mead's Place, near the Asylum, Lambeth, after an illness of nearly four months, in his 66th year.

This ingenious artist and naturalist was originally a teacher of drawing, but having devoted himself chiefly to the delineating of plants, he became noticed by some of our principal botanists, particularly Sir James Edward Smith, the president of the Linnean Society, who employed him to illustrate his works. Thus encouraged, Mr. Sowerby attained an extensive knowledge of natural history, in which he made such progress as to have collected a large museum, in the use of which he was very liberal.

His publications were: "A Botanical Drawing Book, or an easy Introduction to Drawing Flowers according to Nature," 1789, 4to.; 2d edit. 1791; "The Florist's Delight; containing coloured Figures with the Botanical Description," 1791, fol.; "English Fungi, with plates," 1796, fol.; "British Mineralogy, or coloured Figures with Descriptions to elucidate the Mineralogy of Great Britain," 1803, 8vo.; "Description of Models to explain Crystallography," 1805, 8vo.; "English Botany," 8vo. He also contributed some papers to the Transactions of the Linnean Society.

STEWART, John; August 6, at Perth, aged 95. He was a native of Rannoch, and supposed to be amongst the oldest pensioners in Britain, having received a pension 65 years, under the reign of three successive kings. He enlisted in the 42d regiment, was wounded at the battle of Ticonderago, in the first American war, and was discharged at Albany, on the 16th October 1758. Ever since that time he has resided at Perth, where he long carried on business. Being of a penurious disposition he accumulated a large fortune, which now descends to one who has long been distinguished for his public and private virtues.

SYKES, Sir Mark Masterman, Bart. of Sledmere House, and of Settrington, county York; February 16, at Weymouth, on his way to London, aged 52. He was son of Rev. Sir Christopher Sykes, D. C. L. and second baronet, by Elizabeth, daughter of William Tatton, of Whiteshaw, county Chester, Esq. (by Hester, daughter of J. Egerton, of Tatton Park, county Chester, Esq. which Hester was heiress, 1780, of Samuel Egerton, Esq. her brother); was born August 20, 1771, married, 1st. November 11, 1795, Henrietta, daughter and heiress of Henry Masterman, Esq. of Settrington, county York, and by her, who died in July 1813, had no issue. He married, 2dly, August 2, 1814, Mary Elizabeth, daughter of William Egerton, Esq. and sister of Wilbraham Tatton, Esq. of Tatton Park. In 1795 he served the office of high sheriff of the county of York, and on the death of his father, September 1801, he succeeded to the title and estates.

In 1807 he was elected representative in parliament for the city of York, after a severe contest; he was again elected in 1812, without opposition, and returned a third time, after a contest, in 1813. He retired from public life in 1820, on account of ill health, to the great regret of his constituents.

Sir Mark was a bibliomaniac of the first class, and was a member of the Roxburgh club. Some of his treasures are thus noticed by Mr. Dibdin, in his "Decameron."

"Sledmere, the elegant and hospitable residence of Sir Mark Sykes, is situate in the East Riding of Yorkshire, about 18 miles from that most lovely of all lovely minsters, ycleped Beverley.

"Sledmere is a shew-house; built of stone — capacious, and well contrived. The architecture is a specimen of the taste of Sir Mark's father; and it has, upon the whole, an air of classical elegance. The library is 100 feet in length, and one of the finest rooms in the kingdom. Here repose all the Editiones principes of Sir Mark; and among them the first Livy upon vellum. Here too are seen his history and topography, and voyages and travels, mostly upon large paper; while below stairs, in Sir Mark's own particular department, and by the side of a book-case which contains some of the very rarest old English poetry in our language, are to be found his beautiful Hollars and matchless Faithornes."

The high estimation in which Sir Mark was justly and universally held, will occasion his death to be lamented as a great public loss. In his political capacity he was strongly attached to the constitution of his country as by law established, and a firm friend and zealous supporter of the protestant religion. But it was in private life that his character shone with the greatest lustre; blessed with a princely fortune, he had the means as well as the inclination to benefit his fellow creatures: to him the distressed never appealed in vain; his purse was always open to the calls of humanity; his benevolence was exercised with the greatest delicacy, being fearful of hurting the feelings of the objects of his bounty.

By his second wife he had no issue, so that his next brother, Mr. (now Sir Tatton Sykes, succeeds him.

T

Talbot, the Rev. Charles, B. D. Dean of Salisbury, Rector of Wimbourne, All Saints and St. Giles's,

Dorset, and Rector of Crickhowell, county Brecon; February 28. A few days previous to his death, after amusing himself in his garden, he retired to his drawing-room, and seated himself on a sofa, when one of his children enquired of him if he had finished? "Yes," replied the Dean, "I have done my work!" and immediately fell in a fit of apoplexy, from which he never sufficiently recovered to speak again. He was youngest son of the late Hon. and Rev. Dr. Talbot. In 1794 he was presented by the Earl of Shaftesbury to the rectory of Wimbourne, All Saints and St. Giles, Dorset; in 1809 he was elected to the Deanery of Salisbury, and in the next year presented by his Grace the Duke of Beaufort to the rectory of Crickhowell. He was of Christ Church, Oxford, where he proceeded M. A. January 14, 1794, B. D. Grand Compounder, April 30, 1801. His remains were interred at St. Giles's, Wimbourne, and were followed to the grave by three of his sons, George Talbot, Esq. brother of the deceased, his Grace the Duke of Beaufort, Lord William Somerset, Lord John Somerset, Lord Ashley, H. C. Sturt, Esq., and the Rev. Mr. Thompson, curate of the deceased. The funeral service was read in a most impressive manner by the Rev. H. Donne, vicar of Cranbourne. Nearly the whole of the inhabitants of the parish of St. Giles's attended the funeral, anxious to testify their respect. The bells at the cathedral and Saint Thomas's church, in Salisbury, tolled great part of the day. He married, June 27, 1796, Lady Elizabeth, daughter of Henry fifth Duke of Beaufort, and sister of the present Duke; whom he has left, with thirteen children, to bewail their loss.

TAYLOR, Mrs., the wife of Thomas Taylor, the Platonist; April 25th; in the 30th year of her age. Mrs. Taylor, for her exceeding fidelity and affection to her husband; for her maternal tenderness and assiduous endeavours to form the mind of her offspring to the greatest moral excellence; for her liberality, which if her circumstances had permitted, would have been magnificent: and for her many other admirable qualities, was a woman of the rarest occurrence. She died from a preternatural enlargement of the liver, after a long and very painful illness, which she bore with great resignation and patience.

THORNTON, Colonel Thomas, at Paris. Colonel Thornton was formerly Lieut.-Colonel of the West York Militia; Prince de Chambord, and Marquis de Pont; the first sportsman of his day in point of science, and one of the most convivial companions of the festive board that ever drained a bowl to Bacchus. During the latter years of his life he resided entirely at Paris, where he established a weekly dinner party, under the name of "The Falconer's Club." For some months his health was visibly on the decline, yet he would lie in bed all day, rise at five to go to the club, sing the best songs and tell the best stories of any of the members.

He was the son of a very respectable gentleman, who, in the rebellion of 1745, raised a company of volunteers in the defence of Government, and commanded them himself. Being afterwards introduced with his lady, who was remarkable for her beauty, to George the Second, the monarch paid him many compliments for his spirit and loyalty, adding these words: "But till I saw this lady I knew not the real value of your services." The Colonel was born in London, and educated at the Charter-house school, after which he was sent to the University of Glasgow. On coming into the possession of his estate of Thornville Royal, he distinguished himself as a keen sportsman, and among other peculiarities he revived falconry on a very extended scale. When the peace of Amiens took place he went to France for the purpose of examining the state of sporting in that country. In his publications he was materially assisted by the Rev. Mr. Martyn. Under the Colonel's name appeared:

"A Sporting Tour through the North of England and the Highlands of Scotland," 1804, 4to.; "A Sporting Tour through France," 1806, 2 vols. 4to.; "Vindication of Colonel Thornton's Conduct in his Transactions with Mr. Burton," 1806, 8vo.

His will, which is dated Oct. 2. 1818, was proved on the 26th of April. The estates are entailed on his daughter, Thornvillia-Rockingham Thornton, and her heirs male and female. In default, to Andrew Barlow, esq. in like manner.

THORP, Samuel, esq. December 26, 1822, at Walthamstow, aged 85. Mr. Thorp was a very eminent wholesale linen-draper; and for more than 50 years a representative for the Ward of Aldgate, in the Common Council, to which office he was elected in 1772. He was

father of the corporation; and had the honour three times of declining the Alderman's gown, and of having procured the return of H.C. Combe to be Alderman of the Ward of Aldgate. He had the happiness of seeing his son successively Sheriff, Alderman, Governor of the Irish Society, Lord Mayor, and representative in Parliament for the city of London. Mr. Thorp was a complete gentleman of the old school; a whig in the genuine sense of the denomination; but his politics were never obtrusive; and both in public and in private life his urbanity of manners secured him universal esteem and respect. He spent Christmas-day with his family, retired early, and was next morning found in his bed a corpse. His increasing infirmities induced him a few years ago to retire from the Common Council. In his latter days he enjoyed all the happy results of a virtuous character and well spent life, in the society of a prosperous family, and in the affections of his neighbours and fellow citizens.

TOWNLEY, Richard Greaves, esq. of Fulbourn, one of the deputy Lieutenants and Magistrates of the county of Cambridge; Feb. 15; at the Cork-street hotel, London, aged 72. Mr. Townley was not, in the common acceptation of the term, "an active magistrate," but he was an upright one. In his political life he was a whig of the old school; and such was his nice sense of the high degree of liberty the people ought to enjoy, that, although possessed of extensive property, he would never even ask a tenant or a tradesman with whom he dealt, for a vote in the support of that interest to which he himself was attached. Mr. T. is succeeded in his principal estates by his eldest son, Greaves Townley, Esq.

TROY, Dr. John Thomas, the venerable and learned Titular Archbishop of Dublin, May 10, at his house in Cavendish Row. He was a Bishop forty-seven years, and filled the metropolitan see thirty-seven. Doctor Troy was born in the city of Dublin, in July, 1739.—appointed Bishop in December, 1776, consecrated the following year, and translated to the archdiocese of Dublin in 1786. He possessed a sound understanding, extensive information, and great virtues. The whole of his long life was exclusively devoted to the duties of his sacred calling. He was aged 83 years and ten months. As a mark of respect to his memory, it was resolved that his funeral should be a public one.—He made himself conspicuous many years ago by a prosecution against the proprietors of the Antijacobin Review, for a supposed libel, in which he gained a virdict, with 50*l.* damages. He published "A Pastoral Letter, addressed to the Catholics of his Diocese, 8vo. 1793.

V

VINCENT, George N. Esq. Mar. 18. By this gentleman's death many of our establishments founded for charitable purposes, for promoting habits of industry among the poorer classes of society, and instructing them in their moral and religious duties, have sustained the loss of one of their most useful and active members.

W

WADE, the Rev. Nicholas, A. M. June 24. 1822; at Bombay, of an apoplectic fit; aged 56. Mr. Wade was senior Chaplain at Bombay Presidency. He was in his place in the church on Sunday morning; in the afternoon, he attended at the burial-ground in the performance of his duty; in the evening, dined with his family, and retired to bed at his usual hour of nine; on Monday morning, at half-past six, he was a corpse! Mr. Wade's remains were interred in the chancel of St. Thomas's church, of which he had been a Chaplain nearly 31 years, attended by a numerous and respectable concourse of sorrowing friends.

WARD, the Rev. William, Mar. 7. at Serampore, in the East Indies. He was ill only one day, and the progress of the disease was so rapid and violent as to incapacitate him for conversation. The literary labours of Mr. Ward, his efforts for upwards of 20 years in printing the sacred Scriptures in the languages of the East, and his indefatigable ardour in evangelising the natives of Hindostan, endeared him to thousands; and his death will be deplored as a serious loss to the Christian world. About twenty-five years ago he resided at Hull, and edited the Hull Advertiser.

WARREN, Mr. Charles, the eminent engraver, April 21. at Wandworth. He was conversing cheerfully at the time, but the stroke of death reached him without pain, and he stooped his head down to expire in an instant. Long actively employed in the business

of life, Mr. Warren was generally known, and his works were as generally admired. Mr. Warren was a useful member of the Society of Arts, was one of the chairmen of the committee of Polite Arts, and lately contributed a communication to the society on the practicability of engraving on steel. The following particulars are from the report of the Secretary. "Many attempts of that nature had been made, from the time of Albert Durer to the present day. It was supposed that the difficulty of engraving on so hard a substance would be compensated by the durability of the work. It had been usual to try the experiment on a thin plate of steel, but the extreme hardness of the article blunted the different instruments which were employed in cutting it, and therefore no work of art had, for a long period, been engraved on steel. Mr. Warren, however, heard that the button-manufacturers of Birmingham used a process by which they lowered the hardness of steel. He then turned his whole attention to the subject, and one by one, overcame every difficulty, and made some exquisite engravings on steel. He laid before the Society copies of these engravings, and where 4,000 and even 5,000 prints had been struck off, scarcely any difference could be observed between the first impression and the last. They all had the appearance of proofs. If he had kept the discovery to himself, it would have tended greatly to his advantage; but he preferred the improvement of the art to his personal interest, and he communicated to any person, who requested it, all the knowledge he had to bestow. As a compliment to the Society, he had laid the discovery before them, and it had been investigated on three different evenings, with the most satisfactory result. Death suddenly snatched him away, in the full vigour of mind, and the gold medal awarded to him by the Society of Arts during the last year was therefore delivered to his brother, in trust for his orphan daughter, on the 28th of May, by his Royal Highness the Duke of Sussex, who, when he presented it said "In the midst of your affliction, however, it must afford you great consolation to know how highly your brother's character was esteemed by the Society."

WESLEY, Mrs. Sarah; Dec. 28, 1822; in Nottingham-street, Mary-lebone; in her 97th year. Mrs. Wesley was relict of the Rev. Charles Wesley, M. A. celebrated for his sacred poetry, author of the well known hymn, "Jesus, lover of my soul," and brother to the late Rev. John Wesley, M. A. She was daughter of Marmaduke Gwynne, Esq. of Garth, Brecknockshire; and was married, April 9, 1749, to the Rev. C. Wesley, with whom she lived in the most agreeable manner till her husband's death, March 29, 1788. One of her brothers, the late Roderick Gwynne, Esq. was Governor of Tobago. She was a woman of good sense, piety, and useful accomplishments; and devoted her youth to God, when surrounded by worldly attractions; and his providence and grace were her support and consolation to extreme old age.

WEST, Mr. Thomas, Jan. 23; at Little Bowden, Northamptonshire, in his 67th year. He was conversing as usual with his family, when a sudden access of water on the chest, a disease under which he had long laboured, changed his countenance, and he expired without a struggle or a groan. Thus quietly exchanging infirmity and sorrow, for, it is humbly hoped, eternal rest.

The deceased was nearly allied to Admiral West, distinguished by his share in the mournful events attached to the relief of Minorca in 1756; and also to Gilbert West, author of the immortal treatise on the Resurrection. His maternal ancestors and elder brother constituted an unbroken chain of Rectors of Little Bowden for above 150 years, one of whom, in the reign of Charles the First, claims remembrance as a confessor in the cause of unshaken loyalty.

The predominant features of Mr. West's character were kindness of heart and placability of temper. Though from great natural sensibility, depressed spirits, and irritability of the nervous system consequent on his disorder, he was disposed to feel too keenly what he deemed unkind or illiberal behaviour, it was impossible for him to entertain lasting enmity — he would rather anticipate the relentings of an adversary by spontaneous advances to reconciliation. Peculiar correctness in moral conduct and conversation was in him united with a truly English hospitality, and an unaffected simplicity of manners and deportment. A kind and faithful husband, a fond indulgent father, a lenient considerate master to his servants (several of whom have grown grey in his family)—deep and lasting are the regrets

which his removal excites. Yet recollecting the incurable, and therefore hopeless nature of his disorder, — his participation as a considerable occupier, in the general calamity, which has fallen on agriculture, — and the deep wound given to his strong paternal feelings by the sudden death of his youngest son, fifteen months since — those who held him most dear are induced to say,

"O let him pass — he hates him
That would upon the rack of this rough world
Stretch him out longer."

WILFORD, Lieut. Col. Sep. 3. 1822; at Benares, of debility. By this event the community of letters in the East have sustained a great loss. This eminent scholar has been long celebrated as a most learned and indefatigable cultivator of the Asiatic History and Literature of the Hindoos. He was one of the earliest members of the Asiatic Society, and soon distinguished himself by his contributions to their researches; his extensive erudition and unwearied diligence received the highest encomiums from Sir William Jones, and secured the favourable notice of Warren Hastings, by whose encouragement Lieut. Wilford was induced to address his whole attention to those studies to which he perseveringly devoted the rest of his life.

WILKIE, Patrick, Esq. late his Majesty's Consul at Carthagena; in Sloane-street; deeply lamented by his widow and numerous circle of friends. This highly respected gentleman is well known to have been of very material service to Lord Nelson, during his Lordship's command in the Mediterranean.

WOODDESON, Richard, Esq. D.C.L. Fellow of St. Mary Magdalen College, Oxford; and Bencher of the Hon. Society of the Middle Temple; Oct. 29, 1822, London; in his 77th year. Dr. Wooddeson was born at Kingston-on-Thames, May, 15, 1745, and educated solely by his father, the Rev. Richard Wooddeson, who was for many years Master of the Grammar-school in that town, and distinguished as well by several elegant poetical compositions, as by the formation of many eminent scholars, amongst whom may be mentioned the late Mr. Gilbert Wakefield, and the celebrated Mr. George Hardinge.

At the age of fourteen, young Richard was entered at Pembroke College, Oxford, and shortly after in the same year (1759) elected to a Demyship in Magdalen College, of which his father had been a Clerk, and his grand-father a Fellow and an Incumbent. He proceeded B.A. in 1762, and at the Encœnia held in the Theatre at Oxford, the following summer, he performed a Latin trialogue, with two other members of his society, in honour of the birth of his present Majesty.

In 1766, the year after he had taken the degree of M.A. he became a candidate for a scholarship on Mr. Viner's Foundation of Common Law, and being chosen by a majority of voices, was admitted to the situation, by what appears to have been an unusual construction of the statutes.

Having succeeded in 1771, to a college fellowship, Mr. Wooddeson was proposed in convocation the next year, to be the Deputy Vinerian Professor, which appointment, though he was then rejected, he some time after obtained, and held for three years, being during that time only a scholar on that foundation. He succeeded, in 1776, to a Vinerian Fellowship, and the succeeding spring, on the resignation of Sir Robert Chambers, was elected Professor in his room, after a sharp contest, in which he obtained a majority of five votes only, over his opponent, Mr. Giles Rooke, then Fellow of Merton College, afterwards knighted, and raised to a seat on the judicial bench.

The duties of this office were performed by the subject of the present memoir, then Doctor of Civil Law, in a very meritorious and conscientious manner, for the space of sixteen years; at the end of which he resigned it, not however without giving to the world a proof of his sedulous attention to the task imposed on him, in two publications; the first in 1789, entitled "Elements of Jurisprudence, treated of in the preliminary Part of a Course of Lectures, on the Laws of England;" the second in 1792 and 1793, "A systematick View of the laws of England, as treated in a course of Vinerian Lectures at Oxford;" dedicated to the late King. Besides these two books, nothing appeared from the pen, at least in the name, of Dr. Wooddeson, except a small tract in 1779, called "A brief Vindication of the Rights of the British Legislature, in answer to some Positions advanced in a Pamphlet entitled Thoughts on the English Govern-

ment." But the following extract from the advertisement prefixed by the late Sir Samuel Toller, to his popular work on Tithes, shews that Dr. Wooddeson was by no means an inactive man, but had turned his thoughts to the elucidation of the laws and customs so highly affecting the temporal interests of the Established Church, and the peace of its members.

"Dr. Wooddeson having collected a variety of notes with a view to extend and prepare them for a publication on the subject, was compelled by an ill state of health to relinquish his purpose, before it was much more than half accomplished, and he did me the honour of communicating to me his papers, with a request that I would revise them, and complete the work. Encouraged by the confidence reposed in me by my learned friend, I comply with his approbation, and beg leave to submit to the public the result of our joint labours."

The course of Lectures read at Oxford, following so close upon the steps of the pre-eminent work of his predecessor Judge Blackstone, could not fail of appearing in public with great disadvantage, but it is well known that Chief Baron Skinner spoke in high terms of Dr. Wooddeson's view of the Laws of England; and in addition to the general estimation in which he was held as an able and honest member of his profession, we have heard, on indisputable authority, that the late Lord Ellenborough styled him one of the best surviving lawyers of the old school. He had the honourable office of counsel to the University of Oxford for many years, indeed till towards the end of his life, though his silent and retired habits confined him principally to the more private, though not less useful duties of a chamber counsel. As a Commissioner of Bankrupts, he was constant and regular in his attendance at Guildhall, as long as his health would permit.

The acquirements of Dr. Wooddeson, independent of his professional knowledge, were of no ordinary kind, and he was accustomed in early life to meet and associate with the most distinguished men of literature of the day, who assembled for a series of years at Mr. Payne's, at the Mews Gate, amongst whom were Dr. Akenside, Mr. Tyrrwhitt, Mr. Cracherode, the late Dean of Christ Church, the Duke of Leeds, and others whom it is not necessary to enumerate.

In the year 1808, when he was at Brighton for his health, a fire accidentally breaking out in his house in Chancery-lane, destroyed the whole of his property, in which was a valuable library of books, which he never replaced. At no long period after this misfortune, he was shut out from all active life by the increase of his bodily infirmities, which he continued to bear with great patience and cheerfulness till his 77th year, when he left the world in perfect resignation, and with all his faculties unimpaired. Dr. Wooddeson died on the 29th of October, 1822; at his residence in Boswell Court, Lincoln's-inn-fields. He was buried in the Benchers' vault in the Temple Church. In the disposal of his property, he was induced, by his warm feelings of active benevolence, to leave sums of money to many charitable institutions; nor did he fail to acknowledge the kind assistance invariably afforded him by his colleagues in the Commissions of Bankruptcy, by numerous testamentary bequests, as he had already done by handsome presents during his life. To the University of Oxford he left 300*l.* as a mark of his grateful regards, for the use of the Clarendon Press; 400*l.* also to Magdalen College, of which he had been the Senior Fellow for many years, down to the period of his decease, and where his name is always mentioned by his fellow collegians and associates with the utmost respect and attachment. With him the family of Wooddeson is supposed to be extinct.

## Y

YARBOROUGH, Charles Anderson Pelham, Lord; at his seat at Brocklesby Hall, Lincolnshire, aged 75. Mr. Anderson, which was his patronymic name, assumed the name of Pelham on succeeding to the fortune of Charles Pelham, his great uncle. He served in several parliaments for the county of Lincoln, till the year 1792, when, by the interest of Mr. Pitt, to whom he had attached himself, he was, by the King, created Baron Yarborough. His lordship soon, however, changed his politics, and for many years voted with opposition. He was not distinguished as an orator in either house of parliament. He is succeeded in his title and estate by his son, the Hon. Charles Anderson Pelham, of

Appledurcombe, in the Isle of Wight; that gentleman having succeeded to that estate as heir at law to the late Sir Richard Worsley. Mr. Pelham, in the House of Commons, has steadily voted with opposition. Lord Yarborough was LL.D. F.R.S. and F.A.S.

YOUNG, Charles, Esq. at Southampton, 17th of December, 1822; in the 26th year of his age. Mr. Young, who was the fourth son of the celebrated Professor Young of Glasgow, was a gentleman, of whose future literary eminence his natural talents and early attainments afforded the most flattering promises. He acquired the rudiments of classical instruction under the roof of his father's intimate and learned friend, the Rev. Dr. Charles Burney, of Greenwich, and passed through the course of languages and philosophy in the University of Glasgow, with uniform approbation, and on several occasions with public marks of distinction. Afterwards he was a student for some years at Balliol College, Oxford, but his delicate health obliged him to leave that University and his country, and to repair to the milder climates of France and Italy. After spending two years in them, gratifying and cultivating his taste for the fine arts, extending his knowledge of classical and modern literature, and enjoying the society and friendship of many eminent men of learning, in Paris, Rome, and Naples, he returned home with no common share of refined and elegant accomplishments, but without any essential benefit to his health. His complaints compelled him to abandon the prospect of succeeding his father in those academic and literary occupations, for which his taste and his talents rendered him eminently qualified. To these complaints he fell a victim, and ended his short and virtuous life with the most perfect composure and resignation, retaining to the last hour of it the exercise of those faculties, and of those kind and gentle manners, which had so much endeared him to his family, his friends, and his acquaintance.

END OF THE EIGHTH VOLUME.

LONDON:
Printed by A. & R. Spottiswoode,
New-Street-Square.

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